Eastern Turkey Mission
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Documents + A-

663

Reports - Van - 1 - 32.

Allen - Rev. J. P. - 33 - 35.
Allen - Rev. Herbert M. - 36 - 38.
Andrus - Rev. A. N. - 39 - 152.
Andrus - Mrs. A. N. - 153.
Atkinson - Dr. H. H. - 154 - 273.
Atkinson - Mrs. H. H. - 274 - 275.

Van Station Report for 1900.

Van Station Report for the Year 1900.

The changed date reminds us that another swiftly revolving year has ed, and that it is time to prepare the record before its events have for- er passed out of mind.

Missionary Force. The shadow of coming events fell upon the last re- rt, and this year we have the pleasant duty of recording the fulfillment f the prophecy therein contained. In beautiful, leafy June the unwonted ound of marriage bells aroused the circle to new and pleasant duties. ven the promise of participation in wedding festivities having proved in- sufficient to induce the mission to hold one of its semi-occasional meet- ngs, the whole responsibility for the affair fell on the small mission cir- le, and it seemed best to invite the people about us to take a share in the pleasures of the occasion. Accordingly it was decided to have the cer- emony in the chapel, which was profusely and tastefully decorated with greens and flowers, a work in which the willing hearts of hundreds of orphans led to the employment of many active feet and hands. A pretty large number of Protestant and non-Protestant Armenians and a few prominent Turks were invited, and after the ceremony some of the chief guests went to the house, where rather more elaborate refreshments were served, while the rest were entertained with tea and ~~coffee~~ cake at the chapel, the missionaries dividing their time between the two companies. The ceremony was performed accord- ing to the rules of the Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Ussher is a member, and this greatly pleased the people, while the whole entertainment made a most favorable impression, and gave an object lesson in the manner of conducting weddings likely to be of service to the community at large. In order that Mrs. Ussher might be able to give more time to the care of the girls' school, the newly wedded pair kindly consented to postpone the begin- ning of housekeeping, and are still boarding at what has been the common table ever since the coming of the new recruits.

Late in the autumn we were rejoiced by the arrival of Miss McLaren, ap- pinted to the girls' school here, and the station is under great obligations to Dr. Wright and Miss Halliday of the Tabriz Station of the Presbyterian Mission to Persia, for kindly escorting her from that city, whither she had gone with a party of missionaries of that Board, to Van, thus relieving the overburdened members of the station from the necessity of leaving their work to go and meet her. The disturbed condition of the Koordish tribes on the border rendered this service a difficult one, not unattended with dan- ger, and it was by so much the more appreciated.

Dr. Ussher will report his medical work, and it will be seen that it is assuming large proportions and accomplishing much good. He has however not allowed it to absorb all his time, but has taken his share of preaching and of the teaching of the theological class, and he does not spare his val- uable time for helping in the solution of the various perplexing problems in connection with the church and congregation which are constantly coming up. Mrs. Ussher's work in the school will doubtless be mentioned in the report of that branch.

Miss McLaren has of course given her time to the duty of acquiring the language, in which she has made good progress, but her presence is al- ready a great help to both teachers and pupils, and we anticipate that by the beginning of the next school year she will be able to take a considerable share of the burden of caring for the school from Mrs. Raynolds' shoulders.

Native Force. It is with great pleasure that we at last report that the Van church has a preacher, who is able to give his whole time and strength to pulpit and pastoral duties. Bad. Garabed Sheeranian, a graduate [illegible]rsovan Theological School, who had been laboring for a year in Er- zingan, having received a call from our church, reached Van late in Sep. and immediately entered upon his work as preacher, while his excellent wife be- gan efficient work among the women. He is not an ordained man, and so can not assume all the duties of a pastor, but we are hoping that the Lord may s lead him and us, that he may receive this gift also, and be able to assume full pastoral work.

Church and Community. During the year under review the church has re- ceived eight new members by profession, six male and two female, and at the present writing nine more have just been received, making the whole number received since the church was formed in 1876 129, of whom 87 are now here. Services have been continued at the two centres, the walled city and the gardens, and the work at the former place is showing a marked growth, and

five of the new church members are from there. In maintaining these two services Bad. Sheeranian preaches every Sabbath, alternating between the places, while Dr. Ussher and I divide the remaining work between us, the t who formerly shared in the preaching being otherwise employed. The co erative faculty which I think is usually admitted to be specially weak the Armenian make-up, seems rather unusually lacking in our Van church an community. We had hoped the evil was being somewhat outgrown, and inde I think this is true, but there has been a somewhat painful recrudescenc of it near the close of the year, in connection with a question which co siderably stirred the church, and it largely dissipated the hopeful sign spiritual awakening which had begun to cheer our hearts. At the present writing this bitterness is wearing off, and there is a somewhat unusual in terest manifested in work for those outside their own circle.

Evangelistic Work. My last report told of the beginning of a cooper tive work in the villages, with the Armenians, and it is appropriate to report progress in those lines. I mentioned the work which our preacher Br Koorozian had begun, under the name of superintendent of the orphans who h returned to their villages, encouraging the boys, and rendering them what help he might in arranging their work in their fields or at their trades. This gave him a good opportunity for directly evangelistic labor. When the Van Arachnort and the Locum tenens of the Akhtamar Catholicate also gave him a commission, viz. to superintend the land belonging to the churche in the different villages, and use it so as to secure an income for the schools, at the same time superintending the schools themselves, selecting teachers and locating them, the potentialities for evangelistic work were many fold increased. I am happy to say that this work continued thro th year with most encouraging results. As an appendix to this report I will translate extracts from one which Br. Koorozian himself has prepared, which will give a better idea of what he is doing. His labor seems to us most profitable and encouraging, a line of directly evangelistic work such as we could not hope to secure in any other way. The coming of the new preache half of whose salary is, for the present, to be paid by the Board, cuts off most of the funds we have been using for this man's support, and we are somewhat anxious as to how we can manage to provide for it. It seems to us that it would be a very great calamity to be obliged to stop his work for lack of funds. We have applied to the B.L.M.A. Soc. but the reply does not give encouragement that they will be able to help us. We are proposing to apply to the Bible Soc. to adopt him as a colporteur, since the condition of the country has now sufficiently improved to make us hope that the sale of Bibles and other books may begin again in a small way. Should th this also fail, we do not see what other means remains for continuing the work. We most earnestly ask the Lord not to permit this most hopeful undertaking to fail for lack of funds.

The three graduates from the orphanage of whose beginning work as teachers in as many villages, my last report spoke continued their labors till the close of the school year, winning golden opinions on all sides. I was able to visit two of the schools and be present at the final examinations, and was very greatly pleased with the showing their work gave. The desire for them to continue their labors was very strong, but it seemed on the whole wiser to carry out the plan hinted at in the last report, of calling them for a couple of years of post-graduate study, especially in Biblical lines, and this plan we are now carrying out. We have arranged a two years' course of study, modled somewhat on the plan of the Bethlehem Training Sch. at Cleveland, and the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, tho of course falling ~~very far behind them~~ in the efficiency of its instructors.. Ano their class-mates has joined them, making a class of four, while som teachers in the school attend some of their recitations. A well educated and enlightened Priest in whom we have great confidence gives them two lessons a week in Armenian Ch. Hist. and Doctrine, and the most prominent Armenian teacher in the city has generously consented to give them lessons in his specialty, General History. While carrying on their studies their time is so arranged as to leave them free for visiting the near villages on the Sabbath for evangelistic work, and they have entered enthusiastically into this plan, and find a wide open door wherever they go. The people are eager to hear the truth and sometimes keep them talking absolutely all

light about the things so new and strange to them. I have also myself been to improve this Lenten time by spending one night each week in some near village. Thus far I have gone to places where we have given girls from the orphanage, and this contributes to the cordiality of my reception. But quite aside from this, there is quite a different spirit manifested now from that which formerly met our visits to the villages. The old spirit of suspicion aroused by the conviction that we were trying to withdraw them from the church of their fathers and break up their national unity is now lacking. I have thus far been out twice. At the first place, very soon after my arrival, the gotchnag was sounded to call the people to the church, tho the priest being absent, they would not probably have attempted a service had I not come. Soon a prominent man sitting near me said It is time for church, are you not coming? As I entered the building, it was nearly empty, tho the reading had begun, but the men who were waiting on the roofs, as soon as they saw me enter, followed. The service completed, the reader turned to me, and to my inquiry if they wished me to say a few words to them, replied Of course. As I turned around I found all the men of the village and many of the women and children seated in orderly rows before me and they gave quiet and attentive hearing to my message till it became dark and I thought it best to stop. In the evening they came to the house where I was staying and we spent the time till 9 o'clock in talking on Gospel themes, and then had a prayer before breaking up. In the morning they were again on hand as soon as I was dressed, and I had prayer with them before saying good bye. At the second place the church had not been repaired since the massacre, and so the gathering was in the house, but again eager and interested listeners sat as long as I would talk to them. Some of the members of our Van church are also beginning to go out to the villages for this sort of work, and individuals in different villages are giving evidence that the truth is taking hold of their hearts. The priest of one village gives most excellent evidence of being a converted man and labors faithfully for his people, while two or three other priests show that they are becoming much interested in the truth. One teacher too, not from our school, gives us good reason to believe that he is a changed man and is faithful in teaching his pupils the Gospel and works for others also.

Not long since the Locum tenens of the Akhtamar Catholicate wrote me a friendly letter in which he expressed his gratification at the work which Dr. Hoqreozian is doing, and his confidence in myself and in what we are doing for the orphans and the theological class. In short, up to the present time, the outlook for this cooperative work is auspicious, and we can but feel that it was the hand of God which led us to undertake it.

Education. There was no class for graduation in the boys' school last summer, so the graduating exercises were monopolized by the girls' school, which will be reported separately. Since the massacre the utter poverty of the people has led us to be lenient in the collecting of tuition, and to receive a large number of free pupils, but with the improved conditions now prevailing it seemed time to make a change in this matter, and when the school opened in Sep. we sifted out all but the most promising of the day pupils, and demanded tuition in advance, and the result has been very gratifying, so that for the present school year, the receipts from tuition are likely to exceed the figure they had reached before the massacre. The boys' school is now finding excellent opportunities for usefulness in educating a few picked boys from the orphanage for positions of usefulness, and has in all its upper classes a fair share of such boys selected for their special promise and hopefulness. The present senior class contains five these boys of whom we entertain great hope that they will become useful influential members of society, probably most, if not all, finding places as teachers. The rest of the orphan boys are in separate classes in rooms of their own and with teachers specially pertaining to the orphanage. The report of the orphanage having been printed, it seems unnecessary to repeat it here. I may mention however that we are sending out the older orphans to return to their former homes and begin an independent existence. The other evening we had a little send-off for some 25 who are just now going out, inviting a number more who had already gone out but were in the city to be present. Kindly advice was given them by their teachers, the preacher and Dr. Ussher, farewell words were given by two of the most advanced members of the group, and with a few words from me and the singing of an original

hymn they had prepared as a good bye the exercises closed. Several of these boys go to work at their trades in the city, while others go to the villages to try to begin the cultivation of their fields. We send out villages to [illegible] and [illegible] bed, but it would be most desirable to h[illegible] each with a suit of clothes and [illegible] able to give them a little start in the way of tools, or seed, or stock, if only we had the means at command. If they could be thus established, the hope of their being able to exert the good influences we desire would be very greatly increased.

S U P P L E M E N T .

I asked our village evangelist, Bn. H. Kooroozian to prepare a little report of his work, a part of which I translate as a supplement to my report. After telling somewhat of his earlier life and of how he came to embrace the truth, he writes as follows of his present work.

"During the last months of 1899 God opened another door in the provinces, a work regarding which no thought had come to me before, but it began from the efforts of Arsen Vartabed and Dr. Raynolds at Shadakh. The people of that place with the Vartabed asked Dr. R. that I might become their teacher. The proposition was unexpected, but both Dr. R. and I accepted it on condition that the Van Arachnort would share in providing for the salary, but it proved that the Arachnort lacked either the ability or the will to render pecuniary assistance. On our return from Shadakh the desire arose both in Dr. Raynolds' heart and mine again to commence Gospel work in the villages. Accordingly I undertook the work of looking after the interests of the orphans who had returned to their villages, thus securing an opportunity to circulate thro the vilayet. Immediately this thought followed that schools might be opened in the villages, and that fields belonging to the churches might be rescued from the hands of selfish men, and the profit used for schools. To accomplish such a work the help of the Van Arachnort and the Akhtamar Vartabed were essential, and so I applied to Nersis Episcopos and Arsen Vartabed, who joyfully accepted the proposition, only saying they had no funds to use for it. But since Dr. R. paid the salary, they gave their moral support, and furnished me letters of recommendation to the villagers, and a permit for travelling was also obtained from the government. The fruit of God's arrangement was that a sort of cooperation began between the officials of the nation and Dr. R. Since then the former look with more favor on the American orphanage, especially founding the confidence on Dr. R's. character and his care of the orphans, and they considered me as a bond of this confidence and cooperation. Now this came about only as the result of God's plans, but every door was thus opened before me, to the churches, the schools and every place where men are found. Thus since 1899 I have taken the superintendence of schools, finding and appointing the teachers, giving needed advice and assistance, and when necessary, collecting the salary, etc. I go to the villages where there are no schools but there is the ability to care for them, often at their own request, tho I do not find time to visit nearly all the villages. I give advice, secure promises from the people and send them a teacher. Thro this blessed means I have been able to visit five districts, and about 80 villages from 1 to 5 times each. My work is of several kinds.

Ist. I often preach in the churches, where large crowds are found when they know I am to be there. This branch of the work has been a great blessing to men and women, who sit without fatigue in damp, cold churches and listen to God's Word, are stirred up, sigh and rejoice in Jesus' salvation, and go forth with tears and joy, giving praise to God. Last year during Holy Week, when there was a great crowd at the time of preaching, the women and children lifted up their voice and wept. I preached ~~four times that~~ week in the same large village. At another near village on the Thu[illegible] a large crowd was gathered in the church and the young priest just h[illegible] requested that I speak to the people, and the old, blind priest turned to the people and introduced me, and the Spirit of the Lord evidently worked on the minds of the people. I try to preach at the morning and evening Ch. services either in the same or different villages, and was able to preach in 27 of the 80 villages I visited from one to eight times in each.

2nd. Speaking outside the churches. This sort of work occupies all my time while in the villages, when not in church. At night I sleep less than at home, and all the time outside of eating and sleeping is filled with conversation. Vacant times are few. The joyful and interesting thing

is that when a question is asked which I can not answer, the Holy Spirit teaches me and fills the word with power. My method generally is to answer thro a passage of Scripture. Sometimes we sit silent, words and interest seem lacking, and I know that Satan is working, I am sorrowful and pray silently, and behold! the Lord at once opens a door. My private morning devotions I generally begin in silence, and the men about sit quietly. In this way interest is excited among them so that they ask me to read loud and a door is opened. Sometimes a sudden light breaks forth from some passage I am reading impelling me to speak of it to the people, and often the women at the doors or among the animals in the stable wait to hear.

3rd. Speaking with individuals. This is the most fruitful branch of the work, and pertains largely to my former pupils who are now interested in the Bible. Some of them are now teachers or priests in different villages and have the custom of daily reading the Bible and noting those passages not understood so as to ask me about them when I come. If I delay they sometimes send repeated requests to come, and then I find that they are in great need of help. I might especially instance a certain priest in one village and a teacher in another, who are very eager to spread their light about them. They meet great opposition from Satan, but they contend strongly against the sins prevailing in their communities. Their work has attracted the attention of neighboring villages, and I suspect that the time is near when opposition will develop, altho their people love them very much. This priest even preaches in his church, a thing seldom seen in the villages. Other priests and teachers are following their example. I talk to all these in private awakening them to a sense of their duties, and this has bound them to me in sympathy and labor.

4th. Work in Schools. Teachers and pupils recognize me as superintendent, I visit the schools, examine the pupils, and try to use every opportunity to put Jesus the Savior before them all. Last year I visited 27 schools, and this year there are 29 of which I have visited the greater part. Dr. R. has helped all but one or two in a small way in the line of books and stationery, etc. for the utterly poor. In nearly every one of these schools the modern Bible is found. There would be a chance to open many more schools if there were time to visit the villages and teachers would be found. It is my chief sorrow that in such a promising field even a few laborers are not to be found., and my constant prayer is that the Lord willsend forth laborers into his harvest.

5th. Work on the road. This kind of work is also very pleasant, especially when I have but one man with me, and I can speak directly to his heart. The hours pass without weariness. Sometimes the journey is short but I try before reaching our destination to make Christ known. I especially recall two young men who were at different times my companions, and whom I believe the Lord blessed. A little while ago I talked with eight men for an hour, on the road, and when we had parted and I had gone a little way, the Lord told meto turn back and take the liquor they were carrying to use at the carnival. The scene was very interesting, Satan seemed embodied before me, but the Lord conquered. I bought their liquor and poured it on the ground. At first they considered it a pity to waste it, but later regarded the matter with surprise and joy. The news spread abroad in the district, and became the occasion of much profitable discussion. The road is also the place where I find the Lord nearest when I am alone, and often before reaching a village I get down from my horse and have a season of prayer and I believe here is the secret of the power God gives me to lead immortal souls to Him.

6th. Letter writing. This department of the work has its use, but I have but little time to give to it."

(Bn. Kooroozian's report goes on to tell about some of the letters he has writen, and their effects, but perhaps what has been given above may suffice to give an idea of the work he is doing, and its relation to the general work of the station.)

Respectfully submitted,

G.C.Raynolds.

Report of the Van Medical Department for the Year 1900.

Any account of medical work in such a land as Turkey must necessari be imperfect. Especially a report of a medical mission in which we fin the combination of a large work, small force, a limited equipment and a cl telle which can not be followed to trace results. At almost every turn physician, known to be kindly disposed toward the poor and suffering, is b set by those who consider his presence in the neighborhood a special opp tunity to ask advice for themselves, their near relatives and friends. With a long list of calls to make or other important business to transac time hardly suffices to give advice or a prescription, much less to make regular record, so hundreds of cases must be left out of the account. T figures given below are those recorded in our books.

The numbers reported are for ten months and hardly represent the wo accomplished, as the assistants have given thousands of treatments under direction, but have kept no record of their work.

On the 31st. of Dec. 1899 our party of new comers arrived in Van aft the eventful struggle with the government and the elements. That howe is an old story and need not be repeated. On the 3rd. of Jan. 1900 medi work began with the rule that three days per week should be recognised medical days, the other days being reserved for the study of the langua and evangelistic work. As a rule the mornings of medical days were r served for operations when necessary, but work increased to such an ext tha t it has been impossible to keep to this rule without seeming hear so gradually the non-medical days began to be filled with operations a special cases and the entire medical day with work in the dispensary o out visits. Half of post day has generally been reserved for writing ters. A professional call to Erz. to attend Mrs. Stapleton, with a re turn via Bitlis to see Mrs. Cole required an absence from work of about months during the spring.

Before my departure for Erz. it was evident that a hospital was nec sary, and Dr. Raynolds ere my return had carried out plans already made. by June 10th. a rented house furnished with ten beds, four wards and an rating room was ready for service. Since then the number of beds has increased to 24, and during six months of the year have accommodated 154 patients, 43 of whom were orphan girls, the boys having a separate hospit Of the 111 patients from outside 105 are recorded as paying something, six being absolutely free. In some cases only a few days were paid f and a longer stay being found necessary, where poverty was known, it was mitted without charge. Two gifts one of L 5, from friends in Ireland one of $5. from the Ch. of the Sure Foundation, Westchester, Pa. have provi for the care of several specially needy ones and saved several lives. think too that those for whom these gifts were used have shown an exce al spiritual growth, two of them at least seem soundly converted. Of 154 patients all but four were either benefitted or cured. The first death in the hospital was a little boy suffocating with membrahous cro He was brought in at night, and within half an hour of his arrival Dr. R nolds and I were performing tracheotomy but before the trachea had bee reached the little exhausted heart had ceased beating. The second de was that of a poor village criple who was left in a dying condition on ground at the hospital door. The whole body was enormously distended with dropsey, the result of chronic kidney trouble and exposure. Tho was tapped and relieved of several gallons of fluid the swelling persi in his lungs and he passed away in a few days. Aftre he was buried h mother came to inquire about him and in her grief became greatly inter ed in the resurrection story and went away thinking of a new life in Ch The third death was that of a Koord trephined for depressed fracture of skull which being over the speech centre caused aphasia. He insisted putting his dirty hands under the dressing to examine the wound, infect it, and died the third week after the operation from septic meningitis. The remaining death was that of a Turk, the mudir of Archag. He came i the last stage of Bright's disease and in spite of every effort passed in 20 days. Of patients operated upon outside the hospital, the first a stone case, died. Chloroform sickness persisted almost two days but nally disappeared. The 4th. day the child had seemed bright and happy, laughing in spite of his fear of the Dr. In the evening according to

n the evening according to report he fainted and the ignorant loving pa-
ents held him upright till he cyanosed, then supposing him dead, according
o the custom, they carried him to an outhouse wrapped in grave clothes and
eft him in the cold. When I saw him two and a half hours later, he was s
till warm all but the tips of his fingers and the feet, death having appar
ently just occurred.

Among those who have recovered in the hospital are several interest-
ng cases. One case trephined for epilepsy of seven years standing seems
o have made a perfect recovery, tho having at the time of operation four
r five siezures daily. A young man was brought to the dispenaary gasp-
ng for breath. On examination the left pleura was found to be full of
us, and no lung sounds on either side of the chest except at the apex of
he right lung. The heart was found to be about two inches above the
ight breast. It seemed impossible for a man to live in such a condi-
ion. The left pleura was tapped and nearly three quarts of pus removed
t the first sitting. The third and last operation consisted in inserting
trocars at different levels and letting a constant stream of hot water
in the one and out the other for some hours. A tube from the lower
char acted as a syphon and was submerged in water to prevent the en-
nce of air. Within a few weeks he was back at work as a farm laborer,
g his work easily and very happy in his new found Savior. The total
ber of new patients recorded in the dispensary during ten months is
I of whom 628 were women. Out visits numbered 638 and prescriptions
ten 5075. Nineteen different nationalities have been prescribed for.
e have been 163 operations including trephining, operations for stone,
arotomy, Intestinal obstruction, hernia, cataract, irodectomies, amputations,
b foot, laceration of cervix and perineum, necrosis of Jaw and excision
jaw.

During the year we have had serious epidemics of pneumonia, influenza,
diphtheria. Small pox always exists and the people think it unnecessa-
to call a physician until one or two of the family have died. There
no idea of quarantine and mothers bring their children thoroughly cov-
d with small pox eruption to the dispensary. Sometimes when called to
ase I have to drive two or three mothers with infants from the sick room
Antitoxin has proved a very efficient remedy for diphtheria, and vacci-
on seems a decided preventive of small pox.

The health of the station has been fair notwithstanding the fact that
s. Raynolds was laid aside for several weeks and Mrs. Ussher came near
ath's door a few days after her marriage. All have had severe colds
he physician himself suffering loss of voice for several weeks. Dr. and
s. Raynolds do more work than any other members of the station, but are so
rn that a rest seems imperative.

Possibly a few words about our out-patients may be of interest. As
rule the houses in Van are better built and lighted than in Harpoot, but
in the Hospital, so in the out-patient department, we have all grades of
opleth e welthiest and the poorest. More houses here have glass windows
t the houses of the very poor differ but little from those in Harpoot.
e windows are small and covered with paper with perhaps a small piece of
ass to peek thro pasted in. The tonier (tondoor) is used more here for
ating and the cursie there, consequently there are more cases of children
ing burned here from falling into the tonier, which is a bell shaped stone
r about three feet wide at the bottom and sunk below the level of the
oor. The mouth is generally from 18 to 20 inches wide, sometimes larger.
ildren frequently fall into them and are severely burned. Most people
on the floor, and tho a few of the more progressive rich have bed-
some patients brought to the hospital have at first objected to us-
them The seats are usually a very high couch, a mat on the floor, or a
ench along the wall. Getting down to examine patients lying on the floor
s neither easy nor dignified, but one of the necessary evils. No less
evil if less necessary are the vermin that swarm in nearly every house.
et me take you into an almost typical house among the poor. We knock
the gate and after replying Open to the question Who is it, are admitted
into a court or passage. If a woman opens the gate she hides behind it
hen we enter and in reply to a question as to where the sick one is, nod

her head in the proper direction, or simply pulls the bar of the gate and runs. After a little investigation I guess where the patient may be found and stooping to enter a low door find a heap of rags before me in a dark room. As I approach the heap a few hens which have been using it as a perch decamp, as I pull back a layer of rags out crawls a white cat. The heap stirs and a female voice begins to groan. In reply to questions scarcely audible answers are given. What is your name? Mariam. Your husband's name? He is dead. His name? He was killed. What was his name? Mohannes. How old are you? What? How old are you? How do I know. How long have you been a woman? 25 or 40 years. How old were you when they carried you to your husband? Seven. What is your sickness? What do I know? Where is your pain? My heart hurts. Where? Lays hand below stomach and over right lung. After further investigation a prescription is given which elicits the question What shall I do with this. And I have been asked more than once whether the paper was to be swallowed or soaked in water and the water drunk, or wrapped up and worn around the neck as a charm.

The principle of self support is a cardinal one in our work, and an effort is made to have every one pay. Charges are small on medical days so as to come within the means of most and not give the idea that our aim is mercenary, while at the same time avoiding pauperizing. Notwithstanding this about 600 free patients have been seen at the dispensary and about 250 outside. The total receipts of the medical work for 1900 are LT 3[illegible] 59 equals $1423. Expenditures for help, drugs, instruments, etc. and equipment for hospital LT 209.54 equals $901, balance unexpended as yet LT 11[illegible] equals $ 505.

The needs of the work are first a new permanent hospital. One accommodating fifty patients would cost at least $3000. including purchase of land. A well trained physician and surgeon thoroughly qualified for work is ready to come with his wife to be associated with me if his support is provided. The presence of such an one would greatly aid the evangelistic work and enable us to do medical touring. Receipts would probably more than support him. Second, hospital furnishings of every kind will be most helpful. Third a fund for procuring Scriptures and tracts for free distribution. Fourth Bible pictures.

As an evangelistic agency, besides occasional talks with patients we have a small library of good books and the Avadaper, a semi-religious weekly, in our men's waiting room. Pompish Nazloo, our good Bible woman, spends a large part of each day in the woman's waiting room, but the place for permanent traceable results seems to be the hospital. The work of all these departments would be greatly facilitated if we had large Bible pictures for the walls, to suggest subjects for conversation. Colored S.S. rolls answer admirably. Smaller pictures to give away would go into the homes and be greatly prized.

Resume. Number of new patients seen at dispensary 1931, of whom females 638. Out visits recorded 638 of which free 220. Number of operations 163. Number of patients in hospital 154, of whom orphan girls [illegible] Deaths in hospital 4.

Respectfully submitted

Clarence D. Ussher.

her head in the proper direction, or simply pulls the bar of the gate and runs. After a little investigation I guess where the patient may be foun and stooping to enter a low door find a heap of rags before me in a dark room. As I approach the heap a few hens which have been using it as a perch decamp, as I pull back a layer of rags out crawls a white cat. The heap stirs and a female voice begins to groan. In reply to questions scarcely audible answers are given. What is your name? Mariam. Your husband's name? He is dead. His name? He was killed. What was his name? Mohannes. How old are you? What? How old are you? How do I know. How long have you been a woman? 25 or 40 years. How old were you when they carried you to your husband? Seven. What is your sickness? What do I know? Where is your pain? My heart hurts. Where? Lays hand below stomach and over right lung. After further investigation a prescription is given which elicits the question What shall I do with this. And I have been asked more than once whether the paper was to be swallowed or soaked in water and the water drunk, or wrapped up and worn around the neck as a charm.

The principle of self support is a cardinal one in our work, and an effort is made to have every one pay. Charges are small on medical days so as to come within the means of most and not give the idea that our aid is mercenary, while at the same time avoiding pauperizing. Notwithstanding this about 600 free patients have been seen at the dispensary and about 250 outside. The total receipts of the medical work for 1900 are LT 3[illegible] 39 equals $1423. Expenditures for help, drugs, instruments, etc. and equipment for hospital LT 209.54 equals $901, balance unexpended as per LT 11[illegible] equals $ 505.

The needs of the work are first a new permanent hospital. One accommodating fifty patients would cost at least $3000. including purchase of land. A well trained physician and surgeon thoroughly qualified for work is ready to come with his wife to be associated with me if his support is provided. The presence of such an one would greatly aid the evangelistic work and enable us to do medical touring. Receipts would probably more than support him. Second, hospital furnishings of every kind will be most helpful. Third a fund for procuring Scriptures and tracts for free distribution. Fourth Bible pictures.

As an evangelistic agency, besides occasional talks with patients we have a small library of good books and the Avadaper, a semi-religious weekly, in our men's waiting room. Pompish Nazloo, our good Bible woman, spends a large part of each day in the woman's waiting room, but the place for permanent traceable results seems to be the hospital. The work of all these departments would be greatly facilitated if we had large Bible pictures for the walls, to suggest subjects for conversation. Colored S.S. rolls answer admirably. Smaller pictures to give away would go into the homes and be greatly prized.

Resume. Number of new patients seen at dispensary 1931, of whom females 628. Out visits recorded 638 of which free 220. Number of operations 163. Number of patients in hospital 154, of whom orphan girls [illegible] Deaths in hospital 4.

Respectfully submitted

Clarence D. Ussher.

Report of the Van Girls' School for the Year 1900.

Writing a school report covering from Jan. to Jan is like sticking the halves of two apples together, and trying to persuade one's friends that the result is a complete whole. Perhaps this is the reason that no report of the Van school was made last year. The last two years have been a period of slow but continuous recovery from the set-back given to the school at the massacre. Last year there were 225 pupils in the regular course, which umber has been increased until, like a growing boy, we are pushing out every where, and there may now be seen on every pleasant day classes reciting on the roof or in the yard. Our numbers are now limited simply by the capacity of our building and the ability of parents to pay tuition, and weekly if not daily we turn away mothers who in tears beg that their girls may be received. Of these 225, forty are the most promising of the orphan girls, and these with five others constitute the boarding department of the school. The gain in tuition is very slow and it is collected in the teeth of great need and poverty, and only by sending girls home till the money is in hand can we collect it. In 1899 LT 14. was received and for 1900 LT 16, tho for a large part of that year bread was four times its normal price. Our school in common with all the girls' schools in the city has nearly half its number of pupils non-paying and to reduce this number is one of the great problems, and one we are constantly working upon. Of this half many make some remuneration in work and all the mothers are ready to work and beg for it, but it is impossible to furnish work for so many or seperintend giving it

In May 1900 a kindergarten class was begun as the demand for it was so great. It gave much satisfaction and Miss Platt's coming seemed so certain that we ventured in Sep. to open our kindergarten regularly under the care of a native who had been associated with Miss Huntington. We were bitterly disappointed when Miss Platt was sent to another station, and have been compelled to work along as best we could with 65 kindergarten chicks. Of these 30 were our nursery orphans and it looks now as if we should be compelled to take these out for the remainder of the year to make place for the many who are anxious to come. The kindergarten children all pay full tuition, none being taken free or at half price, but as our American teacher is not here the tuition was fixed for this year at two mejedias.

The great obstacle in the way of the school's progress has been that for four years the American teachers have not been here, and it has had to fall to the care of the married ladies, who do not live in the building, and who necessarily can not give it the constant attention which it deserves, especially as they must at the same time care for 160 other orphan girls. Miss Fraser's death in June 1899 was a great sorrow to all. The Board quickly responded to our need and sent out Miss Farrows the same autumn, but ere she reached here, or soon after, she concluded a school of one scholar, more advanced, was more in the line of what God wanted her to do and so she stepped over into the ranks of only half available married ladies. The Board again took mercy on us and sent out another whom we warmly welcomed in Nov. 1900. For her continuance and that she may be invulnerable to Cupid's darts we pray. We still stand at the Board's door begging for another lady to complete our rightful quota of two and we desire that one should be a kindergartner. Mrs. Ussher has given us much help the last year and the last four months gives eleven recitations each week, five hours in playing for the kindergarten and five to singing and English. Miss Wilson has given an hour each day to playing for the orphan class in Kindergarten. Mrs. Raynolds has given four recitation hours each week to classes in physiology and singing besides being present at the weekly teachers' meeting. One male teacher and six female give all their time to the school besides a few classes cared for by members of the senior class and an assistant in the kindergarten. In July 1900 we graduated a class of four girls mostly if not all of whom had learned their letters in this school. Two were Protestants and church members, the other two non-Protestants, but nice girls, whose lives and influence we believe will always show the influence of these years in our school. The results of the religious life in the school are not as pronounced as we could wish, but we do believe God's eye sees more than we can. It is just here too we feel the need of lady teachers who should have more time for those quiet, personal talks which tell so much. Wish only 15 Protestant girls in the school and the [illegible]

we have given not to make proselytes of the orphans, we can not expect have very many figures to show, but I am sure there are renewed girls i school. As an example of the influence of our school one of our very teachers educated here is a Gregorian, who has never severed her connec with the old church. The Armenians for the last four months have bee begging we would give her to them for their girls' orphanage, saying "The girls graduating from our schools have no religious character and we w some one to have daily prayers with our girls and to watch over their als." While anxious to comply with their request we felt we could no spare her from our teaching force. The girls' school in the walled ci has suffered some from change of teachers, having lost the one who had at its head for seven years. Owing to the heat, confinement and impur of the walled city, it is difficult to find teachers who are willing to up that work heartily, but two of our graduates have it in charge. Th course of study is the same used in our school here so that girls wan from one to the other. Three girls from that school came out to our school last Sep, two of whom are in our graduating class for 1901. Th school numbered 68 and many of the scholars are from the richest famil of the city, as there is no other good girls' school there. Five Lires collected there in tuition during the year. This school is more of a vangelizing agency than is the one here, or rather its pupils have fewe other evangelizing agencies around them.

Report of Woman's Work at Van for the year 1900.

There is little of special interest to report in woman's work. missionary lady has been able to give time to house to house visitatio part of the time only one lady has been on the ground and she has had girls' school plus 200 orphan girls to care for -- women in embryo. Th regular meetings have been kept up and the Bible women have continued work with more or less of faithfulness - this work suffering some fron of close and continuous supervision. When Dr. Ussher began his medica work it was arranged that our oldest Bible reader, Naxloo, should spend two to four hours three days in the week in working with the women who for medical treatment. She is well fitted for this as she reads and rmenian, Turkish and Koordish. She reports that the Turkish and Koor omen often listen more eagerly than the Armenians. This is bread ca pon the waters to be found after many days, especially as some who com from the villages. In Sep. a preacher came to us and his wife is taki charge of the work connected with the church and works well but as she three little children her time is somewhat limited. She conducts a w meeting held from house to house at which many outsiders are present. also has charge of a mothers' meeting held monthly and with her husband its from house to house. A weekly woman's meeting is held on our pr es, made up almost wholly of non-Protestants - largely of the poor. N bers here run from 25 to 75. Two females have been received to the c one being a member of our last graduating class. We have married of our orphan girls into near villages, in two cases marring two girls the same village and both of these villages have given us word that in few months they each want two more girls for wives. Their homes not o give our colporteurs and missionaries a place of rendesvous but we hop pray they may have a leavening influence on the women of these section

Being compelled to prepare this report hurredly and not having the data at hand, I can not say how much the women have contributed, bu church members have all contributed to the support of the preache and they and some others have contributed something to the Lord's work in eral.

Inbehalf of the station

M. W. Raynolds.

MAR 18 1901

2

Report of the Van Orphanage

FOR THE YEAR 1900

The year covered by this report has not been so eventful as to furnish material for making it startling or exciting. Very few new children have been received who might furnish romantic incidents to add interest to it. The work has settled down into a customary routine and lost the novelty which invested it at first. The children have become accustomed to their new conditions, so that the lively sense of the benefits they are receiving does not press for expression to the degree it did at first, when they were in a measure awed by the change in their circumstances and by their escape from the terrors and dangers which had surrounded them, and thus hindered from fully acting out their natural dispositions, and it is not strange that with increasing maturity, in an atmosphere calculated to cultivate a more independent spirit than is usual, especially among village children, personal idiosyncrasies should sometimes press to the front in a way to call for restraint and guidance. In short the novelty of our work has worn off, and for the children and the teachers and superintendents, as well as for the patrons who furnish the funds, the testing time has come, which will show whether the qualities of perseverance, and stick-to-it-iveness have their due place in the character or not. With no spirit of boastfulness, but only of humble thankfulness, I think I may assure our patrons that we who are in charge of the work are experiencing no diminution of enthusiasm in it, but rather find our love for the children and the work strengthening and deepening, as we watch the maturing bodies and minds, and as we see one after another going forth to take up life's duties for themselves. We have taken up the burden with the intention of carrying it as long as the Lord calls upon us to do so, without shrinking from what might in itself be unpleasant, "And this will we do if the Lord will."

In larger measure than might perhaps be anticipated, I may say that we find a similar spirit among our teachers and helpers. On the whole the attitude of the children is also satisfactory.

As is natural where the sexes are brought into some measure of contact, occasional breaches of the strict rules by which we seek to guard their relations have occurred, and the restlessness incident to developing youth has manifested itself, but these breezes have not swelled to gales, and nearly always it has been easy to quiet the disturbed waters. So far then as those who are in Van are concerned, I can report that we are standing the test satisfactorily.

For our patrons the testing has come in a slightly different form. Even before the keen edge of novelty had had time to wear off from this work, the machinery revolving so rapidly during these closing years of the century has shifted the scenes of the panorama from Turkey to India and China and South Africa, whence calls for aid even more pressing and occurrences even more exciting have sought to divert the rills of charity into new channels. Our friends who are interested in collecting for us are dwelling on the increasing difficulty of securing funds. It is with devout gratitude however that I can report that our patrons have not yet deserted us, and I have faith to believe that the Lord will inspire them to continue their benefactions as long as those now with us need them, and will show us whether He will have us receive new candidates or not. During this year we have not ventured to fill vacancies and have only taken a few new children on new subscriptions especially designated for that purpose, so that at the present writing, the number is 27 short of the full 500. I might here mention that since the institution was opened, 117 children have left it after a residence of varying duration, 27 of whom have been taken away by death, and 8 have graduated from the boys' high school.

Of those who have gone out this year, five are girls who have gone to found homes of their own, four of them in villages, and it has happened that these have gone two at a time to the same villages, a circumstance which has served to make their lot much easier. It is pleasant to find that our girls are being sought in consequence of the training they have received, and to expect that they will exert a specifically elevating influence in the places to which they have gone. One who left us this month went to be the wife of a village teacher, who is very likely, ere long, to be ordained as priest of the village, and I have great hope, from what I have seen of the young man, that his influence will be distinctly on the side of true religion, and we pray that his wife may be really helpful to him in his work. Three of the boys who graduated from the high school in July, 1899, did efficient and faithful work as teachers during the following

year, and it was with keen pleasure that I was able to visit their schools at the time of the summer examinations, when I could see abundant evidence of the admirable influence they had exerted not only over their pupils but among the people of the villages. A full account of this visit having been circulated somewhat extensively among our patrons, I will not here repeat. These three graduates, together with another who had been teaching in the Orphanage have this year been called in for post-graduate study especially in Biblical lines, with the purpose of fitting them more fully for evangelistic work, and it is our hope that they may take a two years course, and then return for educational and Gospel work among their villages.

In the class which is to graduate next summer are five boys of fine promise from the Orphanage, who we hope may take prominent positions when they go out. Another who is a member of the same class has taken charge of the school in his village this year, with the expectation of returning for graduation next year, and our superintendent for the villages reports that he is doing efficient work. Not quite as many schools will be under the care of our boys this year as last. Some who taught in villages where there had never been schools before, received almost nothing from the villagers, and now having given them a taste of schools, it was deemed better to leave them alone till sufficiently appreciative to give some fair remuneration to a teacher, while some of the boys themselves were not sufficiently advanced to teach a second year. The case of one of the first graduates of the Orphanage should however be mentioned, who is now teaching in one of the most advanced schools of the province, at the seat of local government, where he also acts as preacher for the little Protestant community now residing there.

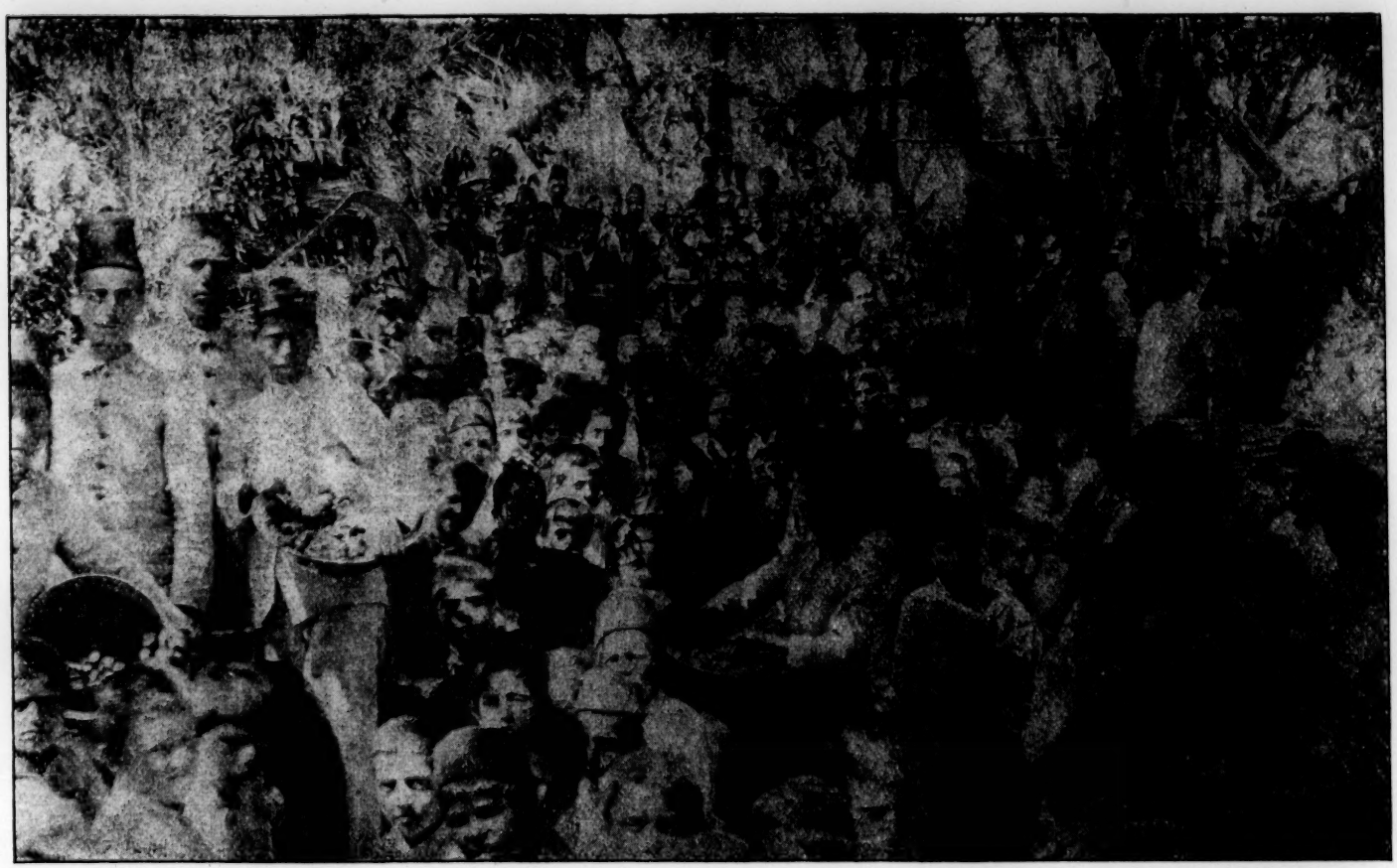
The position of the boys who have returned to their villages is by no means an easy one. They are thrown back into an environment most distinctly unfavourable to a religious life, and at an age when they are scarcely prepared to stand firmly to their principles; but even in the case of our younger boys, our superintendent is able to report that they are leading a life markedly different from that of those about them. I have a strong faith, justified by experience, that most of these boys will be confirmed in a better course, and as the number of those who go out increases, and they are able to help and support each other, I expect to see ever increasing evidence of their usefulness.

VAN ORPHANAGE: THRESHING FLOORS AT ZUVASTAN VILLAGE, AUGUST, 1900

Let me notice a few points connected with the financial statement accompanying this report. High prices having continued most of the year, the cost of living has not materially changed from that reported a year ago. The daily cost of food per capita has been $1\frac{1}{10}$ Ps. instead of $1\frac{1}{8}$ last year, while the total annual expense per capita for food, clothing, shoes, washing, fuel, lights, stationery and wages of employés has been 601 Ps. instead of 625 last year. One item in the Orphanage cash account needs explanation, viz.: "Balance of loss in all departments £T108, 59." I regret to report that the master workman at the tannery proved unable to do all he had promised, and we were obliged to close that department with a loss of £T50. On the other side of the account will be noticed "Due to orphans on wages £T49, 53." This means that we have adopted a plan to encourage the children to do better work at their trades, by allowing them a small compensation according to the quality of their work, this to remain with us till the time of their going out, when it will be paid to them as help towards setting them up in life. This of course puts an extra expense on to the shops, properly chargeable to the instruction of the children. The sum of these two items subtracted from the loss reported leaves a balance of only £T14,06 for the loss on the other departments.

The agricultural department furnished a fine field for the boys to spend the summer vacation in healthful and profitable field work, and has done its full share toward filling our storehouses with grain. The unprecedentedly low price at which grain can be bought outside, together with the loss of some animals from a prevailing epidemic, have interfered with the marked profit which might have been expected, while the insecurity of the country renders it somewhat doubtful whether it will be wise to permanently continue the department. A flock of our sheep was carried off by Kurds this summer, but our efficient Vali put forth every effort to recover them and succeeded in restoring all but nine or ten. Later some of our cattle have been taken, and though we fully expect that they will be recovered, it is evident that the insecurity is sufficiently decided to influence the decision of the question of continuance. I trust the sheep can be rendered sufficiently safe to warrant their keeping, since they are almost essential for securing dairy products, and despite the loss of the few sheep mentioned above, the balance sheet of that department shows a profit of £T8.

To accommodate the girls' sewing department it seemed absolutely necessary to add a couple of rooms to our own house, so that the work might be under the immediate supervision of



VAN ORPHANAGE: LUNCH AT THE HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL AT ZUVASTAN VILLAGE, AUGUST, 1900

the ladies, but we have paid nearly one-third of the expense from our individual funds. Rooms were also needed for the personal use of Miss Wilson, the lady whom the Friends of Armenia have kindly sent to assist in the care of the girls, and that society sent us funds which enable us to put an additional storey over these rooms, providing sunny and convenient quarters for her residence. It is appropriate here to express hearty thanks to this society for sending Miss Wilson, and to her for her enthusiastic labors for the Orphanage girls.

And now, with gratitude for the past and hope for the future, I beg leave to respectfully submit this report.

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

REPORT OF RELIEF WORK AT VAN

FOR THE YEAR 1900

My last annual report presented a gloomy picture of the condition and prospects of this province, which was more than justified by the results. I showed that the returns for the seed given out the previous spring constituted all I had in hand to relieve the threatening distress. The value of this grain was £T1098,34. I am glad to say that in response to the accounts sent out from time to time of the condition of the people, kind and generous friends have again opened their purses to meet the need, and £T1117,07 have been sent specifically to use this year for relieving this distress. Additional grain was purchased to the value of £T1117,07 and this has all been distributed, amounting to 5528 bushels of wheat and 4880 bushels of barley, every effort being made to give it to the most desperate cases. The familiarity which our distributors had acquired enabled them to form a good judgment as to who fell within this class in each village, while their faithfulness gives us confidence that it was just this class who were reached. The benefit thus bestowed was immense, since the need became extreme during the months preceding the harvest. The supply of cereals in the province fell to practically the vanishing point, and the price went up to 120 Ps. the chop, the same measure being now sold for 20 Ps. People generally were reduced to the most desperate straits, and it was only by mortgaging the growing crops at ruinous rates that the better classes were able to tide over those dreadful months, while the poor would have died but for the timely aid we were able to render. Even the inmates of the Armenian Orphanages might have starved, had not our Orphanage Storehouse been so well supplied as to be able to loan them the flour which carried them through till the harvest.

With the maturing of the grain, conditions changed wonderfully for the better. The promise was excellent through the spring and summer, but the reality surpassed all expectations, and such a yield could hardly be remembered, so that the price has gone steadily down till it has reached a point as low as we have ever seen it during our thirty years' residence here.

As soon as the harvest began all distribution in the villages was cut off, and before long the free rations which had been continued till then in the city were also stopped, for it was felt that the people should now care for their own poor, at least till cold weather should set in.

The question whether or not to continue the Industrial Bureau was not quite so easily decided. It was evidently most desirable to have business adjust itself to its normal conditions, and this could not be for the branch of cotton industries while our depôt continued open. Still it would be hard for the women, even with the present low price of bread, to support themselves without the extra price we had been giving them. The final decision was to close the depôt, thus cutting off the outlay for wages and rent, but to give to each spinner on leaving a small amount of cotton as capital for the future, and then govern ourselves by circumstances as to any farther help. Up to the present time it has not seemed necessary to grant any farther assistance, but it is probable that there will be a call for help to some, on a small scale, during the winter, which can be rendered from the margin remaining in our hands from that fund. Though the benefits which have come to this province from this department of our work are incalculable, yet the evils always incident to the giving of free aid are so evident as to make us rejoice to feel that we can now close our depôt, which has so long demanded our thought and care.

It may be appropriate here to give a brief résumé of our relief work from its inception to the present time. It was inaugurated during the summer of 1895, in consequence of representations regarding the sad state of the people, by Dr Grace N. Kimball, the primary response coming from Mrs Madelaine Cole, through whose generous efforts in connection with other noble workers of the Women's Armenian Relief Committee, many funds have ever since been furnished for the needs of the city and villages. Until Dr Kimball left Van, in August 1896, the work was under her efficient supervision, and during the time of her administration the funds sent her amounted to £T14467,82, while during the remainder of 1896, after I took charge, came £T2310,07; £T17333,43 was the amount sent us during 1897; £T5362,94 during 1898; £T13349,80 during 1899; and 5949,08 during 1900 as per this report, making a total of £T58773,14 of which £T14188,79 was contributed for Orphanage Work, and £T550 was distributed for the Armenian Committee, leaving £T44034,35 as the amount for distinctively relief work sent to us either directly or through the British Consulate. I am happy to state that Major Williams, Captain Elliot and Major Maunsell, the British Consuls who have been here during these years, have all helped forward the work in many ways, but they have felt that it was wiser for the work of administration to be under one supervision.

I will not attempt a full résumé of how the funds have been used, but will mention a few points. Reference to the reports shows that in the city alone, during the months which succeded the massacre, an average of 3789 souls received free rations, though many of them were refugees from the villages. Since then the average number of free rations granted in the city has been 383, mostly to orphans and sick widows.

During the same time the average number securing their living through the medium of the Industrial Department has been 5904. That so large a proportion of the people should be in such straits as to make their very existence depend on such aid, shows how complete was the calamity which overtook our people.

The care of village work was in Mr Allen's hands while he was here, and £T2500 were distributed by him, mostly in the form of cattle and seed. During the last two years, since the village work has been in my hands, about 46,000 bushels of grain, costing £T9431, 18 have been distributed among the villages, while during 1899 clothing to the value of £T2638 was also given out. These few larger items will give a considerable idea of what the work is which has been accomplished.

I reported last year that £T142, 20, which had been received as return for cattle distributed, had been set aside as a nucleus for a fund to help the children to start in life when they go out from the Orphanage, and I am happy to say that £64, 11 have been added to this fund this year from the same source. Likewise from the returns for seed collected this fall, after the need for distribution had ceased, £T179, 57 has been added to a fund for helping village schools, especially those where boys from the Orphanage are teaching. In both these cases the money had once been used to accomplish the purpose for which it was contributed, and I feel sure that the donors will be willing that it shall be used a second time for these most useful purposes, quite cognate to that for which it was given.

Of the remaining £T1359, 52 still available for relief, a part was specifically designated for supplies for the coming year, and while the need for general distribution is past, there are already very many cases of widows and sick people, whose need is still acute and beyond what can perhaps be reasonably expected from the people themselves. We shall aim to use this with the utmost care for just the class for whom it was intended. The rest is the product of sales of goods manufactured by the

Industrial Bureau, and it will be quite in accord with the purposes of the donors to use from it to supplement the meagre earnings of those formerly supported by that Bureau, but now left to earn only what the regular market will permit. I can but hope that it may be agreeable to them to allow a part of it to be used to swell the fund for setting up in life the orphans when they leave the institution, as I deem that the most crying need at the present time, outside of their support within the Orphanage.

I am delighted to feel that the heavy responsibility of distributing extensive relief is now being lifted from my shoulders, while at the same time thankful that the Lord has given me strength to carry on the work in my poor fashion, during the time it was so greatly needed.

Let the kind donors be assured that their generous efforts are most highly appreciated, and that many thousands ready to perish have invoked and still invoke Heaven's richest blessings on their heads.

So far as general relief work is concerned, I trust I may now bid adieu to our kind friends from many lands, but I would most earnestly bespeak a continuation of their generous gifts for our Orphanage work, the report of which accompanies this, and which lies very near to my heart.

Respectfully submitted

G. C. RAYNOLDS

LIST OF DONORS
TO VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1900

	Relief	Orphanage
Women's Armenian Relief Committee, Mrs Madelaine Cole, Hon. Treas.	T£129, 67	1199, 52
Friends of Armenia, Mr H. M. Ferguson, Hon. Sec.	665, 50	947, 86
Lady Henry Somerset	550, 00	
Lady Elizabeth Lee Anderson, and Dublin Friends	27, 50	142, 50
Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Cambridge ...		110, 50
Bible Lands' Mission Aid Society, Rev W. A. Essery, Hon. Sec.	77, 00	
Evangelical Alliance	22, 00	
Prof. Tozer, Oxford	22, 00	
Mr G. and Miss F. J. Wadgewood ...	16, 50	
Mr Lynch	11, 55	
Mr E. Mayfield	5, 50	
Mr Brook	5, 50	
Miss Emily Martin...	5, 50	
Mr John Bellows	5, 50	
Miss Josephine Marshall		5, 50
Total from England	£T1543, 72	2405, 88
FROM GERMANY AND THE CONTINENT		
Pastor E. Hoffett, Colmar, Alsace...	£T562, 53	
Pastor Ernest Lohman, Frankfort ...	502, 84	1, 10
Miss von Weling, Blankenburg, Thuringia	90, 95	
Mr Leopold Favre, Geneva	13, 07	43, 49
Pastor F. Zanlin, Strassburg	2, 17	5, 40
Drs Belck and Lehman	5, 00	37
Per Mr Schuchardt		2, 65
Total from Germany and the Continent	£T1176, 56	53, 01
FROM TURKEY		
Haritune Agha, Constantinople ...	£T12, 00	
Pastor Yardumian and others, Bulgaria ...		7, 63
Mrs Van Dyke, Beirut	2, 00	
Protestant Friends at Aintab	1, 50	
Y.M.C.A. Constantinople		74
Total from Turkey	15, 50	8, 37

FROM THE UNITED STATES

	Relief	Orphanage
National Armenian Relief Committee, Miss E. C. Wheeler, Sec.	£T509, 09	
Christian Herald Fund, per Mr Klopsch	68, 03	
Per Dr Grace N. Kimball, Poughkeepsie	13, 01	
Sixth Pres. Ch., Chicago, per Mr E. S. Ransom	11, 36	
Mrs Kellogg and Miss Goodwin, Washington, D. C.	11, 36	
Mrs Smith, Hartford, Ct.	11, 36	
Mrs C. B. Stockwell, Port Huron, Mich.	11, 36	
Cong. S.S. Longmeadow Mass. & Leete Boys	9, 43	
Rev. H. A. Schauffler, D.D., Cleveland, O.	6, 88	
Asylum Hill Church, Hartford, Ct. ...	6, 82	
Mr M. Torosian, Fresno, Cal.	6, 66	
Mrs O. S. Newell, Kenosha, Wis. ...	6, 70	
Daughters of the Covenant, Central Ch. Jamaica Plains, Mass.	5, 68	
Hadam, Ct., per Rev. E. E. Lewis ...	5, 68	
Mrs I. Matson, Old Lyme, Ct.	5, 68	
Infant Class, Park St., S.S. Norwich, Ct.	6, 82	
Pawtucket Church, Lowell, Mass. ...	5, 02	
Pawtucket Church, Lowell, Mass. ...	5, 91	
Pearl Seekers, Phila. and S.S. Tagerine, Fla., per Rev. Barnum	4, 84	
Mrs I. T. Ford, Los Angeles, Cal. ...	4, 55	
Church of Epiphany, Cleveland, per Dr. Ussher	5, 68	
Messrs G. M. and E. F. Carrington, Winsted, Ct.	3, 41	
Infant Class, So. Church, Concord, N.H.	1, 14	
C. C. Newton, Highlands, Mass. ...		1, 14
Friends, Bridgeport, Ct.	1, 14	
Miss Stevens, Meriden, Ct.		4, 55
Mrs Enoch Taylor, Philadelphia ...	2, 84	
D. Hoplamazian, Troy, N.Y.	5, 68	
Other small sums	4, 22	
Total from the United States	£T740, 35	5, 69

SUMMARY

Total received from England ...	£T1543, 72	2405, 88
" " " Germany and the Continent ...	1176, 56	53, 01
" " " Turkey	15, 50	8, 37
" " " the United States	740, 35	5, 69
Grand Total	£T3476, 13	£T2472, 95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

DECEMBER, 1899 TO DECEMBER, 1900

(In Turkish money, 1 Lire equals 18 shillings and 6 pence, or 4 dollars and 40 cents.)

TREASURER W. W. PEET, IN ACCOUNT WITH VAN RELIEF BUREAU

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance overdrawn Dec., 1893	627, 37	Credits received during the year	5949, 08
Drafts charged till Oct., 1900	5269, 13	Balance overdrawn, Oct. Statement	57, 35
Other charges till Oct., 1900	109, 43		
	£T 6006, 43		£T 6006, 43

Dr VAN RELIEF BUREAU—GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT Cr

	£T		£T
* Cash in hand Dec., 1899	843, 21	Passed to Relief Account†	3115, 61
Drafts charged	5269, 13	" Orphanage Account§	3024, 10
Premiums received on Drafts	22, 39	Cash in hand	1135, 90
Other Entries	140, 88		
	£T 6275, 61		£T 6275, 61

* This accords with the books. The figures were disarranged in last report.

Dr † CASH ACCOUNT FOR "RELIEF ACCOUNT" Cr

	£T		£T
Cash in hand, Dec., 1899	296, 60	Passed to Industrial Bureau‡	2313, 27
Cash drawn from General Treasury	2115, 61	Used for Grain	1298, 51
Cash from Sales at Depôt	2560, 06	Used for Free Aid ...	1140, 43
Cash from Return of Seed	179, 37	Used for Village Schools	57, 46
Cash from Cattle Account	64, 11	Used for Loans, Etc. ...	22, 57
Cash from Shadakh Work	158, 84	Expenses of Changing Money	31, 93
Cash from Village Schools	4, 03	Cash in hand	514, 45
	£T 5378, 62		£T 5378, 62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

(CONTINUED)

§ ORPHANAGE CASH ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance Cash and Goods, Dec., 1899	2880, 82	93,171 Okes of Bread used	1185, 18
Value Stock and Tools Agricultural Dept. ...	379, 23	Other Food used	955, 37
Cash drawn during the year	3024, 10	Expense for Clothing ...	415, 42
Due to Orphans on Wages	44, 53	Expense for Shoes ...	118, 01
		Expense for Laundry and Baths	125, 06
		Expense for Fuel & Lights	25, 40
		Expense for Books and Stationery	54, 34
		Expense for Wages of Employés	256, 08
		Expense for Building and Repairs	244, 68
		Expense for Dormitories	68, 52
		Expense for Stable ...	75, 42
		Expense for Rent of Water	20, 09
		Expense for Changing Money	10, 09
		Other Items	125, 56
		Balance of Loss on all Departments	108, 59
			3787, 72
		Goods and Cash on hand...	2540, 96
	£T 6328, 68		£T 6328, 68

ORPHANAGE BANK ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Cash drawn during the year	3024, 10	Cash undrawn Dec., 1899	15, 25
Balance undrawn Dec., 1900	465, 23	Credits for Orphanage ...	3474, 08
	£T 3489, 33		£T 3489, 33

‡ INDUSTRIAL BUREAU BALANCE SHEET

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance from Old Account	1028, 36	Received for Sales ...	2560, 20
Cash drawn (for Cotton) ...	1588, 36	Expended for Wages and Rent	86, 34
" " (for Yarn) ...	638, 93	Bills Receivable	238, 41
" " (Wages and Rent)	86, 34	Loss, extra pay to Spinners	456, 68
	£T3341, 63		£T3341, 63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

(CONTINUED)

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Dr. side General Cash Account	6275, 61	Paid out from General Treasury	5139, 71
Do. Sub-treasury, additional	3263, 01	Do. Sub-treasury, additional	2748, 56
		Cash, 1135, 90 and 514, 43	1650, 35
	£T9538, 62		£T9538, 62

	£T		£T
Cash in hand	1650, 35	Cash and Goods on hand ...	4133, 96
Assets of Orphanage ...	2540, 96	Bank Account overdrawn	57, 35
	£T4191, 31		£T4191, 31

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. RAYNOLDS

Examined and found correct,

C. D. USSHER

Rec'd AUG 2 1901

Graduating Exercises at the American School in Van.

In these days of fresh sheep-skins and sweet girl graduates, Van tho so far removed from the bustle of the outer world, still feels something of the same throbbing impulses which stir the breasts of ambitious youth the world over, and perhaps friends who are interested in the work here may care to hear something about the closing exercises of our schools.

There are schools for both sexes on our premises where the children have been carrying on their studies during the year. The orphans who have been cared for here were 500 at the beginning of the school year, but as the older ones have dropped out their places have no longer been filled and so the number has fallen to about 400. Besides these there have been about 250 male and 300 female day pupils in the schools, and this year the receipts for tuition have been considerably more satisfactory than in previous years. At the time of the massacre the Armenians were so completely stripped that the majority were hungry, and so instead of demanding tuition for the education of their children, we had to assist them to their daily bread. But the Armenian race possesses a large measure of recuperative ability, and if given only half a chance, will struggle to its feet again, and when last year's abundant harvest removed famine conditions, we withdrew relief and began to press harder for tuition, and I am happy to say that the receipts the present year have almost reached the figure they had attained before the massacre.

The final examinations of the year began on Monday, July 1st. and continued three days, the special examination of the orphans not yet entered in the high-school course having taken place the previous Sat. During these days classes were being examined simultaneously in five different rooms, and we missionaries in charge of the schools distributed ourselves as generally as possible among the rooms, since it is quite as important for us to make it an examination of the teachers as of the pupils. I can not claim for our teachers all the skill which comes from normal school training and teachers institutes in the home land, but in general it seemed that they had done pretty faithful, conscientious work, and the classes gave evidence of good improvement. A few of the higher and more interesting classes were examined on the forenoons of Thursday and Friday when good audiences had assembled for the graduating exercises of the afternoon. Considerable interest was manifested in the examination of my physiology class, which in connection with other parts of the subject, was able to give a good deal of information concerning the effect of alcohol on the system, and the Arachmort or Head of the Armanians, who was present, expressed a desire that the community might be instructed on these subjects by public lectures. I might mention that during the year Dr. Ussher has given several lectures on the effects of alcohol and tobacco, which have aroused a good deal of interest, and caused a number of people, some of them Moslems, to give up the use of these pernicious drugs.

For the decoration of the school room the boys had contributed quite a number of really very creditable drawings, mostly crayon heads, about a dozen of them being placed in very neat frames, also the boys' own work. The girls also contributed a fine display of needle work, and both of these elicited much praise from the audience. Much satisfaction was also expressed at the appearance of the different orphanage work-shops where the boys spend half of each day in learning the trades of weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, carpentering and iron and copper working. The long weaving room with its dozen looms supplies all the cloth for the boys' clothes and a part of that for the girls' dresses, the girls also doing something in the same lines, while both clothing and shoes for all the children are manufactured in these shops.

Thursday afternoon the large hall which seats from 400 to 500 people was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience to listen to the graduating exercises of the nine girls who had completed the high-school course. The girls acquitted themselves very creditably, and music partly by the class and partly by other members of the school, was interspersed thro the exercises. At the close, Dr. Ussher, after appropriate remarks to the class, presented them with their diplomas.

On Friday afternoon came the graduating exercises of the boys' when nine boys said farewell to the institution which had been so their home. Five of these boys were from the orphanage, one of wh an English essay and another one in Turkish, prepared entirely by hi without correction by his teachers, which was much praise.

Our excellent and beloved Vali, Fabir Pasha, there being the Com of the troops here, and nearly all the high officials of the vilayet ed us with their presence, thus giving special relief to the occasion the Vali was kind enough to hand the diplomas with his own hands. At the close the Arashmert spoke a few complimentary and sympathet and dismissed the assembly with a prayer and benediction.

The large dormitory close to the school room had been fitted reception room, and at the close of the exercises the official part audience, Moslem and Christian and Christian was entertained there, ter they had departed, a reception was tendered to the graduates of schools, old and new, and about seventy were present, the a considera ber are in America and other distant places, and a few have died. pleasant to greet these young men and women, and they seemed well p to assemble again beneath the roof-tree of their Alma Mater. Whi were together a photograph was taken to serve as a pleasant remind the occasion, and they constitated a group of which there was no ne ashamed.

On Sunday, at the principal service of the day, the sermon was ly prepared for the graduating classes of the two schools, who were seated at the front of the pulpit, and so with farthenly advice and prayer, another group of youth were sent forth to bear their share lightening these dark places of the earth. The Lord grant them o nity, ability and inclination to accomplish much for Him Whom I hop of them have chosen as their personal Savior.

With the beginning of the vacation, those of the orphans who h friends to whom they can go have scattered to their several homes, that the boys who are large enough to do efficient work in the harv field remain at Zuvastan till the harvest is completed, and the sma boys who have no homes to go to, some hundred in all, are there with Miss Wilson has again taken the girls to the monastery where they the vacation last year.

Dr. Ussher is about starting out to spend three weeks of the v in medical and surgical work at Bitlis, taking his family with him, Raynolds has reluctantly consented to accompany them, and try to se little of the rest of which she is in so great need, leaving Miss M and myself to stay by the stuff, and attend to necessary cleaning o etc. which must be done while the children are away.

During the fortnight succeeding the examinations, Van has enjo very unusual experience of visits from two parties of Europeans. Carl Scher, Sec. of the Soc for missions in the Orient which has bee lished by Dr. Lepsius, passed thro here on his tour of inspection o orphanages in Persia and Turkey which are under their control, Miss manh, the superintendent of their orphanage at Khoi, Persia being wi

A few days later Dr. D. S. Margoliouth, Prof. of Arabic at Oxford sity, with his scholarly wife, arrived at the British Consulate, whil a tour in Persia, Turkey and Russia. We hope that these friends w able to give some information concerning our work to our friends a rons in their several countries.

With kindest regards for all the friends to whom this sh

Yours very sincerely

C. C. Raynolds.

Van, July 15th, 1901.

Graduating Exercises Schools at Van

Annual Report of Van Station for the Year 1901.

Missionary Force. The members of the station have remained the same during the year, save for the arrival of the junior member at the Ussher home in May. During the summer vacation, Dr. Ussher spent three weeks in professional work at Bitlis, and his family and Mrs. Raynolds went with him, thus securing a little of the so much needed rest. In the mean time, the English lady, Miss Wilson, who had been with us for eighteen months, cared for those of the orphan girls who had no friends to whom they could go, at S. Krekore Monastery. The "Friends of Armenia", the society in England under whose auspicies Miss Wilson came to Van, having recalled her, she left us in Octtober, since which time the whole work of caring for the girls has fallen upon Mrs. Raynolds. In October Rev. C. H. Roesler came to us, sent out by the German patrons of the orphanage, with the expectation of bringing his family in the spring and remaining permanently, but the Committee have changed their plans and assigned him to duty as superintendent of the German orphanage at Bebek, and he left us for that place in February 1902. While he was with us he took an active and efficient part in conducting the preaching and evangelistic work of the station, as well as in labor for the spiritual welfare of the children, and we all became much attached to him and regretted his departure. His place is to be supplied by Miss Patrunky, a German lady who has spent three years in the Oorfa orphanage, already has the Armenian language, and is most highly spoken of by those who know her, and we are anticipating her coming with great pleasure, expecting that she will lift a heavy burden from Mrs. Raynolds' shoulders.

It is appropriate to mention at this writing, that at the very beginning of the year 1902, Miss McLaren came down with a very severe attack of typho-malarial fever, and for two or three weeks her life hung in the balance, but thro God's blessing on the skillful treatment and unremittent care rendered by Dr. and Mrs. Ussher, who removed her to their home at the very beginning of her sickness, she has now, after seven weeks of extreme weakness, reached the point where we can consider convalescence established. We can not be too thankful to the good Lord for his great mercy in restoring her to us. With the opening of the school year in Sep. Miss McLaren assumed entire charge of the girls' school, in which she had rendered much efficient service during the last half of the previous school year, and had even planned from the beginning of 1902 to relieve Mrs. Raynolds from the care of the city school, but this of course will now be postponed till she shall regain her strength.

Native Force, Church and Evangelistic Work. Bad. Sheranian has continued his work during the year with increasing efficiency and success. He has preached every Sabbath, when well, alternating between the Garden and city chapels. He and his good wife have spent much time in calling at the houses not only of Protestants, but of others as well, and I attribute the increased interest, which has been manifested since the week of prayer began, largely to his labors. The church, while failing to reach the measure of efficiency it might and ought to attain, has much improved in harmony and faithfulness. Its pledges to raise half the salary of the preacher and provide the taxes and running expenses of the city chapel have been faithfully fulfilled and the money all paid in before the assembling of the annual church meeting ~~in January~~ During the year fifteen new members have been received to the church, several of them being from the city, where a decided increase of interest has been manifested, and the services have been

well attended. One of these is a young man who united with the church a number of years ago, but became cold and indifferent and was cut off from membership, but his conscience was not at ease, and some two years ago he began to attend our services again, and seems now fully reestablished as a Christian, and when he was again received, he brought two of his brothers with him. They were twins, and the resemblance between them was so close that even their intimate friends sometimes had difficulty in distinguishing them It once happened that one of them was put in prison, and his brother would go to visit him, and then remain in his place while the prisoner would go out, the keepers never suspecting that any change was made. The brothers had come to constitute a very earnest and happy Christian family, but last summer one of the twins was taken severely ill, and despite the excellent care he received, passed on to the better land, giving most emphatic testimony of his love to the Savior, and of his triumphant faith and joy, by which many were strengthened and encouraged.

The evangelist, B. Kooroozian, has continued his work in the villages, his salary having been most kindly provided by the Misses Mayo, two sosters in England, who became interested in our orphan work, caring for several of our children, and have now extended their interest and benefactions to B. Kooroozian's work as well. We can not too highly appreciate this generous aid, which has enabled us to continue this most useful branch of service. Considerable effort has been made to break up the arrangement, by which B. Kooroozian held a commission from the Armenian authorities. Its animus was not any interest in maintaining the integrity of the Armenian church, tho of course it was so represented, but a fear that our preacher and our boys might secure positions they would like for themselves. So last summer a petition was drawn up asking the Arachnort or head of the Armenians to withdraw B. Kooroozian's commission, and refuse positions as teachers in Armenian schools to any persons who had been in our orphanage. This petition received a pretty large number of signatures, and was favorably received by the Arachnort and his Committee, and they agreed to enforce these conditions in that part of the vilayet which is under their jurisdiction. But the larger part of the province is under the control of the locum tenens of the Akhtamar Catholicate, and so a strong letter was addressed to that official, asking him to join in this action, and threatening him with the enmity of the Patriarch if he refused. He did refuse however, while taking some measures by which he might justify himself in case his conduct was called in question by the Patriarch or the news-papers, and up to the present time he has continued both B. Kooroozian's commission and permission to our boys to teach in his district. Since 1902 began however, the pressure upon him has been so severe that he has sent an order to the priests of his churches, forbidding non-ecclesiastics to speak in the churches. This order is aimed at B. Kooroozian and at some of our boys who, perhaps unwisely, have occasionally spoken in some of the churches, and it may affect the future status of our theological students.

Our outstation of Agants is within the diocese of the Arachnort, and here the plan employed last year, by which our preacher acted as teacher of the Armenian school was vetoed by the Arachnort for the present year, and consequently, with the beginning of the new school year, a distinctively Protestant school was opened there, tho the number of Protestant children is very small, and from the start a fair attendance of non-protestant children was secured, since our teacher is distinctly in advance of those whom the Armenians employ. A permit for him to open this as a private school,

his own name was easily obtained from the government, tho this is the place where our schools have been persistently closed by the government in the time before the massacre. Whether we may hope that it would be possible to secure similar permits in other places where there are no Protestants we can not tell, nor is it evident how funds could be obtained for the support of such schools, should permits be attainable. So we leave the solution of these problems to the time when they may become practical.

The time is fast approaching when our theological class will be ready to go forth for active work in the field, and we are hoping that our Protestant community will come to the point where they will be willing to share in their support, but we can not hope that they will be able to care for more than one of the four at the most, and we are anxious to know what method may be provided for the support of the rest of this work. Our thought would be to locate them in different local centres from which they may circulate among the surrounding villages and work as evangelists, urging the people to accept of Jesus Christ as their personal Savior. If they can be permitted to do this while remaining in the old church, we would not especially urge their leaving it, but if such effort is to be forbidden, then no way remains but to seek to organize separate Protestant communities as in the past. At least we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we have made an honest effort to introduce the Gospel into the old church, and to work with them for the elevation and enlightenment of the people.

Near the close of the summer vacation, Bad. Sheranian and I visited A-ants, and spent a few days in special work for that people. and three of the church members reported as received during the year were brought in there. As yet there is but a small Protestant community gathered there, but they are taking hold with a good deal of earnestness of the work of maintaining their school and Sabbath services, and we hope for greater progress during the coming year.

During the last two or three months of 1901 the Thursday evening prayer meetings at Dr. Ussher's house, which have been held during the winter for the last two years were resumed, the invitation being at first confined to those who considered themselves renewed, in the hope that the church might be quickened and made more efficient. This hope having been in a measure realized, the meetings were transferred to a larger room and the invitation made more general. The attendance was so encouraging that it was decided to hold the meetings of the week of prayer in the evening, and our large hall was well filled and even crowded during that week. A desire was expressed for a continuance of the meetings for another week, and this was arranged for with increasing attendance and interest during the second week. A good many persons called at our rooms for personal religious conversation, and some, with apparent sincerity, consecrated themselves to Christ. A good many of the older boys of the school and orphanage were a good deal interested, and held prayer meetings among themselves after the other meetings closed. It was decided to continue the meetings for a third week, but now a rowdy element began to manifest itself, and tho the meetings continued interesting, this class made so much disturbance in the streets on returning home, that there was danger that the government might interfere. For the next two weeks two meetings were held instead of six, but the disturbance did not stop, and as the mornings had lengthened, it was deemed better to change the time to the usual morning hour, tho we regret the need since tho the objectionable element is excluded, many desira-

APR 21 1902

le attendants are also prevented from coming. That a decided impulse has been given to the work there can be no doubt, and that some sould have been saved we fully believe, and we hope that the lenten season now beginning may continue to be fruitful.

MALE EDUCATION.

The number of male pupils under instruction in our schools is a little smaller than last year, tho the difference is less than the diminution in the number of orphans, as the day pupils have slightly increased. The receipts for tuition show a gratifying increase, which is yet more marked if we extend our view over several years. Immediately after the massacre the pecuniary condition of the people was so completely broken that receipts for tuition reached almost the vanishing point. In 1898 when the school came under my supervision the receipts only amounted to Lt 12.94. In 1899 we received Lt 18.76 and in 1900 Lt 23.81 while last year they reached the sum of Lt 39.83. This is more than was received in the years before the massacre, tho the ability of the people has by no means been fully reestablished.

At the close of the last school year a class of nine graduated from the high school, five of them from the orphanage and four day pupils. The latter have found places in business or trades in the city, while all but one of the former are occupying places as teachers in as many widely separated districts of the province. The opportunities thus opening before them tolabor for the elevation of their people are abundant, and most if not all of them seem to be faithfully seeking to improve these opportunities. It is pleasant to find that ~~our~~ orphans are more ready than others even of our own graduates, and far more ready than those going out from other schools, to enter on the self-denying work of village teachers, and we see reason to hope that we have here a power for good which will be increasingly available in the future, unless the effort on the part of some of the Armenians to exclude them from such positions should prevent. It would certainly seem that the good sense of the Armenian people would intervene to prevent such treatment of those of their own people whom the charity of the Christian world has rescued from hunger and nakedness and the plottings of Islam, and educated to the place where they are capable of benefitting their own people. But should they, in their folly, reject the assistance tendered them as members of the Gregorian Church, I fully believe the Lord will open the way for many to be enlightened and quickened and brought out from the influence of an organization which is unwilling to accept of any enlightening and reforming influences. Let it be our's to keep an ear ever open to listen to the Divine teaching and a heart ever willing to respond to the heavenly suggestions.

In behalf of the Station

G. C. Raynolds.

APR 21 1902

REPORT OF THE VAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT for 1901.

The year 1901 has not been, in any sense, a red-letter year in the annals of the Van Medical Department. The necessarily constant effort to restrict the medical work so as to allow time for other duties such as teaching and preaching, is showing its fruit. The regular missionary force is so inadequate to the needs of the field that it has been deemed advisable for the physician in charge to devote only three days in the week to medical work; an almost prohibitive charge being put on out visits on other days as the only means of limitting the calls. As a consequence, the medical calls even on regular days are falling off, the people being often compelled to call the native physicians on other days. Added to this, the health of the city has greatly improved this year and despite an epidemic of typhoid fever, there is much less sickness than formerly.

As has been remarked in previous reports, it is impossible to keep a record of all patients seen, as a physicians note book is not always handy and every house visited becomes a rendezvous for the afflicted to the seventh degree of relationship of the proprietor.

The medical work divides itself into three departments; hospital, dispensary, and outpatient.

For two and a half months in the summer, the work in Van was suspended, during which time a succesful tour was made to Bitlis, where a large number of patients were seen and operated upon but a record of which does not appear in this report. After the Bitlis tour came a much needed ten days vacation in Shadakh, followed by a trip to Tiflis to escort Miss Wilson on her way to England, and to bring back, to assist in the orphan work, Mr. C. F. Roesler who after four months helpful service, was transfered to Bebec. During these two and a half months the hospital and dispensary were closed, and the former does not seem to have regained its old place since reopened.

We are indebted to Lady Anderson of Dublin, to J. E. Satow Esq. British Vice Consul at Van and to Mrs Stapleton of Erzroom for donations of money and to Mr. Satow, the children of the First Congregational Church of Springfield Mass., and a friend in Norwich, Conn. for pictures and a scrapbook for the hospital.

We make it a principle, as far as possible, to make every one pay something, even if it be but a tenth or twentieth of the cost; consequently we record as entirely free in the hospital only 12. patients. Of the 164 patients recorded as paying, many paid but a small part of the regular charge, 10 piastres or 44 cts. daily. The total receipts of the hospital have been Lt. 14[illegible].07 or $638.31 of which Lt. 86.11 or $378.88 was for operations. In addition to this Lt. [illegible]8.66 or $236.10 was received for operations in Bitlis, making the total receipts for hospital work Lt. 198.73 or $874.41.

In all 171 operations have been performed, 3[illegible] of them in Bitlis. These operations have covered nearly all branches of surgery, including eye, ear nose, throat, pleura, lungs, stomach, intestines, bones, also calculus and gynecological operations.

The Lord's blessing has attended the work and many patients have learned to know the Savior. One poor girl named Jasmine was seen in her poverty stricken home, suffering from abscesses in her left pleura and in the bone of her left leg. She was nearly naked and was lying on a heap of filthy rags on the floor. The house had consisted of but two rooms built on the ground with nothing but the earth for a floor. Several days of hard rain had caused the walls and roof of one room to cave in. The roof of the other room was leaking like a sieve, and I stood under an umbrella while examining the patient, and was thankful that I had on rubbers to keep me out of the puddle which was forming under the sick girl's bed. Recognizing the necessity of a double operation, I gave permission to have her brought to the hospital as a free patient. The people with whom she lived were so utterly careless of her life that they would not even take the trouble to bring her to the

hospital. After sending for her several times, ten days having elapsed, a man had to be hired to bring her on a donkey. The leg was full of pus and required an extensive operation but began to heal. The pleura was repeatedly tapped but refilled rapidly and the girl's strength failed gradually. Finally, resection of the rib was decided upon as the only means of saving her life, but she was too far gone and passed away before the pleura was opened. When she came to the hospital one of the nurses spoke to her about praying, and she replied that before her leg got so bad she could pray, but now it was impossible. Her only idea of prayer was the motions which the ignorant women go through in imitation of the Moslems, standing, bowing, kneeling and prostrating themselves, in turn. Before she died she had learned what true prayer is, and when, before the operation, I told her that her strength might not be sufficient for it and that she might die under the chloroform, she replied; "I am not afraid to die now for I know that Jesus died for me, and I will go to be with Him." And the nurses told me how she had learned to pray. The post mortem revealed a condition from which she could hardly have recovered even had she survived the operation.

During the year there have been ten deaths from the following causes: Diabetes(1), Bright's disease(1), Abscess of the liver(1), Intestinal obstruction(2), Pneumonia and Syphilis(1), Gangrene of the lung(1), Septic peritonitis(1), Heart exhaustion from excessive exercise after a successful operation(1). This last mentioned patient insisted upon it that she was well and fought the nurses who tried to prevent her walking about as I had warned them that her heart was weak and that she was not even to sit up for ten days.

In the dispensary 1772 new patients have been recorded, 740 of whom were females. 3938 perscriptions have been given, and it is estimated that the assistants in the drug department have given nearly 2000 treatments.

In the out patient department, 754 visits have been made, at distances ranging from 100 yards to 19 miles. Of these nearly half were free. This does not include visits to orphanages and hospital or to employees on the premises of which no record was kept.

The total receipts from all departments was Lt.536.41 or $2360.20. The expenditures have been the same as receipts, ~~every available cent~~ all having been used for the poor in the hospital.

We come now to a perhaps less interesting, but to us a very important matter; viz. the <u>needs</u> of the Medical department.

First of all we need a ~~HOSPITAL~~. The present building is a house rented till May, 1903. Being merely a native house, and not built with any idea of making a hospital of it, it answers the purpose but poorly. For several reasons it is not desirable to renew the lease and no other building in the neighborhood would answer the purpose so well A suitable site has been purchased adjoining our mision premises. Plans have been drawn for a new hospital and dispensary. The latter now occupies rooms in the girls' school building which are very much needed for Recitation rooms. We estimate the cost at from Lt.600 (or $2444) upward according to the equipment, for a three story building capable of accomodating 40 to 50 patients or more with crowding. Plans have been so drawn as to allow of partial construction now and completion later. Permissions for a mission hospital are usually difficult to obtain, but our present Gov. General promises it if we build this year. We have told the Lord about it and now we tell His people.

It is more than desirable to have a trained nurse to superintend the hospital. Three have offered to come if support is provided. Two of them are now superintendents of hospitals in America.

We are greatly in need of a good electric cautery battery and could make good use of a Roentgen ray apparatus. Many patients with ankylosed joints come to us who might be relieved if we had a Betz hot air apparatus. These are some of the larger needs. There are many

other things, costing from 50 cents to several dollars which we hope to have some day.

Summary of report.

Hospital.

No. of patients----	Male 63.	Female 113	Total 176.
" " "	paid in whole or in part 74.		
" " "	free.	12.	
" " orphan girls (for whom part of cost is paid)			90.
" " days treatment--orphan girls 650, others 1141			" 1791.
" " " "	entirely free		393.
" " operations	Free 62.	Paid 109.	" 171.

Dispensary.

New patients recorded (no case repeated)	Male 1032.		
	Female 740.		" 1772.
No. of perscriptions filled			3938.
" " out patients visited			754.

Cash receipts from all departments Lt. 536.41 or $2360.20.
" expenditures " "

Respectfully submitted:-

[signed] C. D. Uselier M.D.

Report of Mr. & Mrs. Uselier

other things, costing from 10 cents to several dollars which we hope to have some day.

Summary of report.

Hospital.

No. of patients----Male 63. Female 113 Total 176.
" " " paid in whole or in part 72.
" " " free. 104.
" " orphan girls(for whom part of cost is paid) 90.
" days treatment--orphan girls 6'0, others 1141 " 1721.
" " " entirely free 303.
" " operations free 62. Paid 102. " 164.

Dispensary.

New patients recorded (no case repeated) Male 1038.
Female 740. " 1778.
No. of prescriptions filled 3083.
" " out patients visited 7[illegible].
Cash receipts from all departments $. 36.41 or £236.0.0.
" expenditures " "

Respectfully submitted:-

M.D.

Rev. E. D. Neilson, M.D. Physician
Received Apr. 21, 1902

Report of the Van Orphanage

FOR THE YEAR 1901

It is a relief to feel that this year, for the first time since these reports began, it is unnecessary to devote a separate department to telling about relief work. The financial statement will show that a small amount has been used during the year for free aid, and there is no question that there is need enough which it would not be wrong to relieve, for in such a country as this the need never ceases, but in place of the recent famine conditions there is now a plentiful supply of food, the price of bread being as low as we have ever seen it here, so that no one need starve this winter. Our kind friends of the "Women's Armenian Relief Committee" have authorized us to use the money remaining with us, most of which is the returns of their work, for helping boys going out from the Orphanage, and I esteem this the most important object to which this margin can be applied. However, we shall probably use sparingly from this sum, to relieve cases of extreme need during the winter which has now begun.

The number of children in the Orphanage during the year we are now reporting has averaged about 450, but has now dropped to 390, and in the spring a considerable number more will be ready to go out. At present about 50 of the children are unprovided with special patrons, most of them girls who belonged to Lady Somerset's group, and who thus remain after that subscription has expired, because not yet old enough to be married. We have been very fortunate this year in receiving several generous donations outside the regular subscriptions, which give us quite a pleasant margin of "Funds not yet drawn." It would be most desirable to retain this for providing outfits for those leaving the Institution. The cost of clothes, which we must give to each one who goes out, is from two to three lires, and it is mainly this which accounts for the large outlay reported this year for clothing and shoes. A considerable

number more ought to have from two to five lires additional to furnish tools and outfit, which would enable them to set up for themselves in business. Thus far we have attempted this sort of assistance in only one or two cases. Most of those who go out must work, for a year or two at least, as apprentices, before they are qualified to begin as master-workmen, but there are now two or three so far advanced, that a good sewing machine or a blacksmith's outfit would enable them to make a hopeful start in business. I hope, therefore, that our patrons will not consider that this margin ought to release them from continuing the support of their protégés, till such time as they are ready to go out.

During the year 61 boys and 21 girls have left the Institution. One of these was removed by death, a little girl suffering from hereditary disease when she came to us, and whose departure could hardly be considered a calamity, since restoration to health was hopeless, while there was some hope that she had so applied the Gospel truth she had learned here as to secure entrance to that land where "The inhabitant shall not say I am sick." This is the only death which has taken place among the children during the year. Of the 21 girls, sixteen have been married, and so begun new homes for themselves. Three of them are married in Van itself, while the other twelve have gone to ten different villages. The arranging of these marriages comes mostly on my good wife, and she feels that it is a very heavy responsibility thus to determine the future of these dear girls. Customs here are not like those of Europe and America, where the immediate parties to the marriage have the main responsibility in the selection of partners. Here it is considered very improper for any opportunity for acquaintance to be allowed, certainly before betrothal, and in the case of our girls it very seldom happens that the suitor is one of whom they have known anything beforehand. In most cases the suitor comes not to seek any particular girl, but merely to say that he wants a wife, and so the selection falls wholly to Mrs Raynolds. Of course she does not compel any girl to go against her will, but usually when the girl's mind is asked, no more satisfactory answer can be secured than "You know, Hannum," and so the responsibility still rests on my wife. If it were possible to secure husbands who were converted men, the problem would be immensely simplified, but outside of our own schools and our Protestant community, converted men are practically unknown in this vilayet. From the Protestant community there will not, of course, be very many applicants, and the boys who go out from the Orphanage must usually spend several years in getting

started in life, and securing an income before they can think of marriage. Two of our girls have gone to Protestant husbands, and three to boys who have been in the Orphanage. For the rest, we try to make as careful inquiry as possible into the character and circumstances of the applicants, and refuse those of bad character, or who are unable properly to support a family.

The last graduating class in the girls' school contained one girl from the Orphanage, who is now teaching there. Possibly a translation of some extracts from a letter which she wrote at the time of graduation to her patrons may be of interest, as showing the spirit which prevails among the children. She says: "Most dear and priceless benefactors,—Five years ago, when cruel fate tore my dear father from me, with all our property, then our dearest father and mother, Dr and Mrs Raynolds, took me under their protection, and in the Orphanage I was educated mentally and spiritually, and to-day, June 21st, 1901, I have completed my course. What great love, what wonderful kindness was this which you have shewed me! With confidence I can say that had I not been received under your care, I should have been lost eternally in hell, because before I came to this Orphanage my spiritual eyes were entirely blind. Though I lived under the care of Christian (non-Moslem) parents and prayed, yet I was only in name a Christian, and my prayer was only a habit. Stories about God was only a weariness to me. I did not think at all about my spiritual condition, but was always following after physical joys and delights. But praise to my Almighty Saviour Jesus Christ that I was deprived of my parents' care, and came to this Orphanage. The private talks which my dear mother, Mrs Raynolds, occasionally had with me, the frequent sermons in the chapel, and the advice of my teachers changed my spiritual condition, and thus I cast aside my cloak adorned with all manner of sins, pride, avarice, sabbath-breaking and profanity, and now through your unspeakable favors I am made ready as a new creature, newly born into the world. Now I fully appreciate my obligations to God and man. Now I realize that I am entirely freed from the claws of Satan, and I believe that Jesus Christ has saved me with His blood. Oh! how I tremble when I think of my former condition! With what boundless gratitude am I filled when I think of the change which has come to my soul! If you had not sent your offerings and money, what would have been my spiritual condition and that of all these orphans? To say nothing of our temporal condition, our souls would have fallen into eternal burnings." * * * * *

Of the 61 boys who have gone out, nearly one-third are located at trades in Van itself, though several of them were originally from different villages, but their trades give them a chance to secure the living here which they cannot find in the villages. Of the five who graduated from the high school last summer, four are teaching in as many widely scattered villages, and the fifth will probably find a place for the same kind of work, while four of the earlier graduates, and two or three not graduates, are also teaching. The four reported last year as called in for theological study are continuing their course, paying for their board by the lessons they give in the Orphanage, where their influence over the boys is most valuable. We expect them to be ready next July, to go out for direct evangelistic work among the villages, labouring within the fold of the national church, if permitted to do so, or outside of it, if compelled to that course by being excluded from that organization. Of the other boys who have gone out, not all are living the exemplary Christian lives we desire to see, but a considerable number of them give evidence that the grace of God is working in and through them, while there are but very few who seem entirely to have forgotten the Gospel precepts with which they have become familiar. Still we see great reason for earnestly seeking to have all the children more thoroughly grounded in Gospel principles, and attain to a higher plain of Christian living while in the Institution, that they may be better able to resist the severe temptations which assail them when they begin life outside.

It is in place now to renew our thanks to our generous patrons, "The Friends of Armenia," for allowing Miss Wilson to remain here so long, and to Miss Wilson herself for her earnest efforts to relieve Mrs Raynolds from some of the burdens resting on her, and to help the girls to whom she became so much attached, both in their studies, in the preparation and care of their clothing, and in their spiritual life.

Now that she has returned to England, we are fortunate in having with us the Rev. C. H. Roesler, sent out by our kind friends in Germany, to look after their orphans. He is making wonderfully rapid progress in learning the language, and is already exerting a most beneficial influence over the children, and we hope he may be able soon to bring his family and continue his work here permanently. He kindly makes the following statement:—

"It is a great joy for me to see that all the children with whom I can speak personally have a longing for the only salvation in Jesus Christ. The children have in the Sunday meetings, the Sunday-school and the week-day meetings, the opportunity to listen to God's word, and all can hear that at first we need to have forgiveness of sin and the Holy Ghost, if we will live in and for God, as God's children, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Children come to me without special invitation asking for Christ and His salvation. We pray and believe that the Lord himself will fulfil the work for the souls of our dear young people, which has been beautifully begun. The school work, well and faithfully done, will provide a higher education among the people of Van and its environs. The young people shew diligent attention and interest. The health among the orphan children is quite good by the grace of God, and the caring for food and cleanliness are in good hands. The appearance of most of the children is very good. Great care is taken in their education not to raise them so far above their former surroundings, by introduction of European customs, that they will not be able in due time to return to their old homes and sympathize with their own people. Economy is also carefully studied in the arrangements of the Orphanage. The weaving and tailor's shops furnish the clothing, and the shoemakers' shops the foot-wear, for the children, while great care is exercised in the purchase of food materials.

"I must not forget to mention the gratitude which the children shew to their benefactors, a sign of tender hearts, which we find in most of the orphans, while those who have gone out retain a great attachment for the institution. Mrs Raynolds is anxious that all the girls who marry should find good homes, and occasionally she looks after the brides in the villages, and can see how her 'daughters' show their love to her and the Saviour."

With hearty gratitude to the Lord, and to our kind patrons for the favors granted us in the past, and confidence that we shall not be forgotten in the future, I beg leave to respectfully submit this report.

G. C. RAYNOLDS

A letter which one of the boys wrote recently to his patron may, perhaps, add interest to this report. He says:—

"I want now to tell you about the massacre in our village, and about my last vacation. We were quietly staying in our village (this was in 1896), when suddenly it was invaded by Koords. We were afraid, and fled to a near Koordish village, but they would not receive us, and so we fled to a mountain not far away, and the Koords surrounded us there; they killed one man, and at sunrise the next morning they were planning to kill the rest of us, when suddenly a huge rock broke away from the mountain above us, and rolled directly into their midst, killing two of them, and upon this the rest ran away, while we gave thanks to God for this miraculous deliverance. When we fled from there I could not keep up with the men, and so they hid me in a hole and covered a stone over me to conceal me from the Koords, and I stayed there three days alone with nothing to eat or drink. I tried to get out, but was so weak from hunger I could not lift the stone. I was discouraged, and thinking over my unfortunate condition, I wept, and my uncle, who was concealed not far away, came and lifted the stone, and I came out. We then went to our village, giving praise to God who had delivered us from so many dangers.

"When this summer vacation began, I got leave from my father, Dr Raynolds, and went to Avants, the lake port of Van. At night we went aboard a boat, and at noon the next day we reached my village, Nor Kegh. The boys came out to welcome us home. A few days later, with my companions, I went to the fields; it was Sunday, and I said to my companions, 'To-day is Sunday, why should we wander about to no purpose? We ought to read the Bible.' So we sat down and read the Bible for half-an-hour and then went on. We saw a man at work in the field, and we said to him, 'To-day is Sunday, it is not right to work.' He replied, 'It is Sunday for you, not for me.' 'Do you not believe in the God in whom I believe?' I asked. 'Then why do you work, did not God work six days and rest the seventh?' He replied, 'God had no more work to do, and so rested.' I told him, 'You are mistaken, God did have work; as you have much to do to support one family, how should God have no work when he cares for the universe?' The man was persuaded, and returned home promising to work no more on Sunday."

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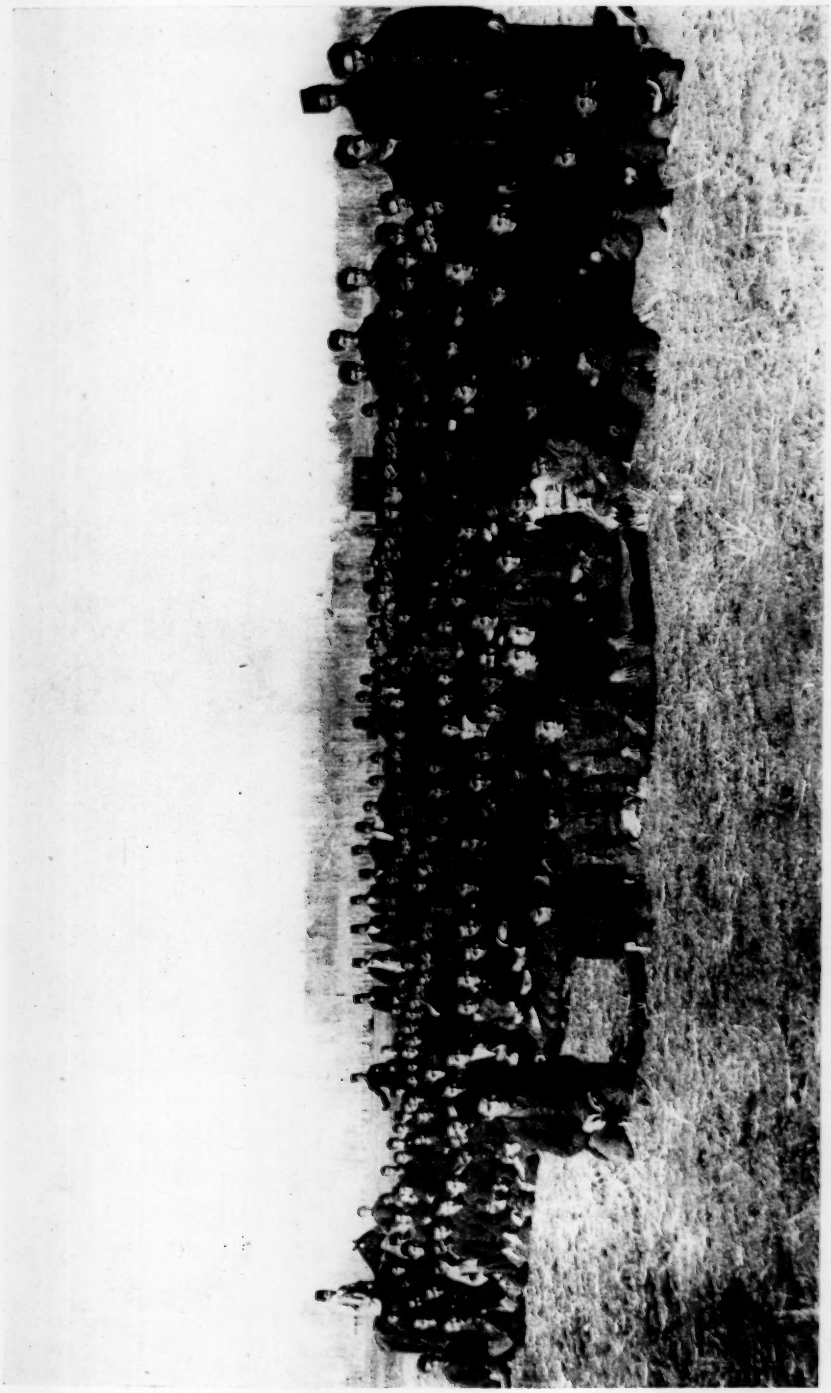

VAN ORPHANAGE: GROUP OF ORPHAN BOYS, TEACHERS, & THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS
WITH THE MISSION PREMISES IN THE BACKGROUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

DECEMBER 1ST, 1900 TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1901

(In Turkish money, 1 Lire equals 18 shillings and 6 pence, or 4 dollars and 40 cents.)

GENERAL BANK ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance overdrawn Dec., 1900	57, 35	Donations for Orphanage received per Mr W. W. Peet, Treasurer ...	2597, 30
Drafts charged per Mr Peet	600, 00	Drafts sent direct and sold here	124, 80
" on Mr Peet outstanding	300, 00	Item from Station Books	3, 27
Drafts sold here	374, 80		
Item from Station Books	, 38		
	1332, 53		2725, 37
Balance undrawn ...	1503, 52	Donations for Relief per Mr P.	110, 68
	£T 2836, 05		£T 2836, 05

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Cash in hand Dec., 1900	1135, 90	Passed to Orphanage Account	1893, 70
Received through drafts	1274, 80	Cash in hand	612, 38
" for Premiums on Drafts	9, 26		
Received Cash Contributions	2, 79		
Other Items	83, 33		
	£T 2506, 08		£T 2506, 08

RELIEF CASH ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance from Dec., 1900	514, 45	Used for Free Aid ...	282, 82
Debts collected from Depôt Account	68, 63	" for Village Schools	46, 62
Debts collected from Grain Account	161, 64	Expense connected with Grain	48, 63
Loans collected	7, 85	Loans made	243, 41
Returned by Village Schools	, 19	Grain purchased	13, 09
			634, 57
		Cash in hand	118, 19
	£T 752, 76		£T 752, 76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VAN RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE WORK

(CONTINUED)

ORPHANAGE CASH ACCOUNT

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Balance Cash and Goods, Dec., 1900	2540, 96	68,149 Okes of Bread used	£T 613, 34
Cash drawn during year	1893, 70	Other Food used	853, 50
Due to Orphans on Wages	13, 35	Expense of making and Repairing Clothing ...	525, 43
Balance, Profit from all Departments	10, 84	Expense of making and Repairing Shoes ...	151, 70
		Expense for Laundry and Baths	146, 62
		Expense for Fuel & Lights	27, 53
		Expense for Books and Stationery	12, 76
		Expense for Wages of Employés	295, 84
		Expense for Repairs and Carpenter's Shop ...	122, 57
		Expense for Dormitories	49, 94
		Expense for Water ...	19, 25
		Expense for Stable ...	55, 58
		Expense for Changing Money	17, 63
		Expenses for Prizes for Children	, 42
		Other Items	39, 81
			2931, 92
		Cash and Goods on hand	1526, 93
	£T 4458, 85		£T 4458, 85

ORPHANAGE BANK ACCOUNT

Dr		Cr	
Cash Drawn during Year	£T 1893, 70	Cash undrawn, Dec., 1900	£T 465, 23
Balance undrawn Dec., 1901	1296, 90	Donations during the Year	2725, 37
	£T 3190, 60		£T 3190, 60

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

Dr	£T	Cr	£T
Debit Side General Cash Account	2506, 08	Paid from General Treasury	£T 1893, 70
		" " Relief "	634, 57
		" " Orphanage "	2931, 92
Debit Side Relief Cash Account	752, 76	Cash in General Treasury	612, 38
		" " Relief "	118, 19
Debit Side Orphanage Cash Account	4458, 85	" and Goods Orphanage	1526, 93
	£T 7717, 69		£T 7717, 69

G. C. RAYNOLDS, Treasurer

Examined and found correct. C. H. ROESLER, Auditor

LIST OF DONATIONS

AS RECEIVED FROM MONTH TO MONTH

Mostly through the Monthly Statements of Mr W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the Turkish Missions.

Statement—

Nov.	1900.	From	Women's Armenian Relief Committee ...	£T	55, 00
"	"	"	Bn. Sarkis in Worcester, Mass. for nephew		5, 00
"	"	"	Mr Schuchardt, Frankfort. Fr. 1500 ...		65, 64
"	"	"	Mr Tozer, Oxford, England. £s 20 ...		22, 00
"	"	"	Ladies' Auxiliary, Lowell, Mass.		5, 68
Dec.	"	"	Friends of Armenia, for Building		22, 00
"	"	"	Mrs Holmes, per Rev. W. A. Essery, £6, 50 Dr Maywell, 11, 00		27, 50
"	"	"	M. N. T., Ipswich, Mass.		2, 27
"	"	"	Mrs W. H. Bigelow, W. Brattleboro, Vt. ...		5, 68
"	"	"	Prof. J. Rendall Harris, Cambridge, Eng. ...		115, 50
"	"	"	Women's Armenian Relief Com.		55, 00
"	"	"	Pastor Zaeslin, Strassburg, Germany ...		5, 40
"	"	"	Christian Herald, N.Y., 75, 00 Dollars, and M. Torosian 327		20, 30
Jan.	1901	"	Mr F. Schuchardt, Frankfort, Germany, Fr. 4000		175, 63
"	"	"	Friends of Armenia		137, 50
"	"	"	Cong. S.S. West Hartford, Ct.		11, 82
"	"	"	Mrs Kellogg & Miss Goodwin, Washington, U.A.		11, 36
"	"	"	1st Cong. S.S. Longmeadow, Mass.		15, 73
"	"	"	Women's Armenian Relief Com., for Relief ..		55, 31
Feb.	"	"	Mr E. F. Hoyer, Blankenburg, Germany ...		93, 63
"	"	"	A Member of Asylum Hill Ch., Hartford, Ct.		6, 82
Mar.	"	"	Women's Armenian Relief Com., for Relief		55, 37
"	"	"	" " " " " Orphanage		55, 37
"	"	"	A. H. Suzmayan, Manchester, Eng. ...		1, 65
"	"	"	Miss C. C. and S. S. Varney, N. Gorham, Me., 5 Dollars		1, 14
"	"	"	Daughters of the Covenant, Jamaica Pl., Mass.		5, 68
"	"	"	Mrs C. B. Stockwell, Port Huron, Mich. ...		5, 68
"	"	"	S.S. Park Ch., Norwich, Ct.		11, 36
"	"	"	Mr F. Schuchardt, Frankfort, Germany ...		109, 89
April	"	"	Women's Armenian Relief Committee ...		55, 12
"	"	"	Friends of Armenia		55, 00
"	"	"	Mr F. Schuchardt		109, 17
"	"	"	Lady E. L. Anderson, Dublin, Ireland ...		33, 00
"	"	"	Christian Herald, N.Y., 75, 00 Dollars ...		17, 03
"	"	"	Friends in the Zulu Mission, per Mrs Calhoun		4, 40
May	"	"	Mrs Charles B. Smith, Hartford, Ct. ...		22, 73
"	"	"	A Friend, Bristol, Ct.		, 46
"	"	"	C. S. S. Old Lyme, Ct., per Mr I. Matson ...		5, 68
June	"	"	Friends of Armenia		55, 00

STATEMENT—

June 1901.			From Misses Lindley and Hitchcock, Zulu Mission	£T 1, 25
"	"	"	National Armenian Relief Committee, N.Y.	67, 72
"	"	"	B. L. M. A. Society	5, 50
"	"	"	Women's Armenian Relief Committee ...	44, 20
"	July	"	Miss E. J. Martin, Edinburgh, Scotland ...	5, 50
"	"	"	Mr F. Schuchardt, Frankfort, Germany ...	109, 29
"	"	"	E. F. and G. M. Carrington, Winsted, Ct. ...	3, 41
"	"	"	Cong. Ch. Upper Montclair, N.J. ...	5, 68
"	"	"	Friends of Armenia	159, 50
"	"	"	Ladies of 1st Cong. Ch. Stonington, Ct. ...	4, 54
"	August	"	Mr E. F. Hoyer, Blankenburg, Germany ...	21, 40
"	"	"	Dr Carl Lehmann, Berlin, Germany ...	4, 95
"	"	"	Ch. of the Epiphany, Cleveland, Ohio ...	5, 68
"	"	"	Dr Belck, Berlin, Germany	, 55
"	"	"	Mr F. Schuchardt, Frankfort, Germany ...	108, 83
"	Sept.	"	Friends in Haddam Ct., per Rev. E. E. Lewis	4, 55
"	"	"	Cong. S.S. Boxford, Mass.	3, 41
"	"	"	National Armenian Relief Committee, N.Y.	68, 13
"	"	"	Mr F. Schuchardt, Frankfort, Germany ...	565, 39
Received direct, by draft, from Lady E. L. Anderson, Dublin, Ireland				93, 50
"	"	"	" Mr Tozer, Oxford, England ...	5, 50
"	"	"	" Mrs O. S. Newell, Kenosha, Wis.	6, 71
"	"	"	" Christian Herald, N.Y.	17, 03
"	"	"	" Rev. Wm. Bird, Beirut, Syria ...	2, 07
Item from Station Book				3, 27
				£T 2836, 05

SUMMARY

Mr Schuchardt ...	£T 1139, 35
Mr Hoyer	115, 03
Others from Germany	5, 50
Total from Germany	£T 1259, 88
Friends of Armenia ...	538, 89
Women's Armenian Relief Committee ...	375, 37
Lady Anderson ...	126, 50
Prof. Harris	115, 50
Mr Essery	33, 00
Others from England	34, 65
	£T 1223, 91

National Armenian Relief Committee, New York	£T 135, 85
Christian Herald ...	51, 09
Others from America	154, 35
Missionaries and others	10, 99
Total from Americans	£T 352, 27

227291

APR 21 1902

Report of the Girls' School, Van, 1901.

The first report, written after one year of service, must, of necessity, be rather incomplete as everything is new and strange. Sometimes even the actions of the children are not to be understood.

At the beginning of the school year the "new teacher" assumed the care of the school. Difficult indeed would have been the task had there been no Mrs. Raynolds to whom to run for comfort and help in times of discouragement and need. In spite of the nearly 200 orphan girls who needed mothering and the thousand and one other things that claimed her attention almost constantly, Mrs. Raynolds has carried the school along in the absence of any other head and the condition when it was turned over shows the love and faithfulness with which she bore the responsibility. Girls under Miss McFarland's care

The school has numbered this year 244 in the grades and 41 in the Kindergarten, with a teaching force of 9 native teachers. Of the 244 pupils 40 were orphans and 5 boarders. The receipts for tuition have been 35.19 liras, Turkish or $159.23.

At Christmas time the members of the school assembled in the chapel where, after some music and an address by the pastor, each child was given a small gift. For most of the presents we are indebted to the children of the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Me. who, for several years have prepared a box for the girls here. Most of the recipients went home proudly bearing a work bag, a needle book, a pin ball or a picture.

The work of the year closed with public examinations and the graduating exercises which were held in the chapel, July third. The large hall was crowded with an interested audience which sat quietly for five hours not even taking advantage of the intermission at noon for rest and lunch. Several classes representing the various branches taught were examined in the morning, and the exercises of the graduating class filled the afternoon hours. Each of the nine members of the class read an essay, and Dr. Ussher, after a few appropriate remarks, presented the diplomas. All the exercises of the day were interspersed with songs, showing the work of the singing classes. The fancy work department was represented by a creditable display of garments, handkerchiefs, doilys and other things beautifully embroidered, which hung upon the wall.

Of the nine girls who were graduated, three found positions as teachers in the Girls' School, one in the Girls' Orphanage, another was married and the rest are at home.

The greatest number of pupils is found in the four lowest classes. This is due to the fact that little if any attention is paid to the training of children in the homes, and the mothers send them to school glad of a few hours rest from the tyranny of a spoiled child. One father said; "I want you to give my children good training so that they will be polite and obedient. They cannot learn these things at home because there is no one to teach them. The grandmother knows nothing, the mother knows nothing, and I have no time."

An effort is being made to make each child pay something for tuition even if it be but a few cents. This collection of money requires much tact and patience for the people like to get as much as possible for nothing, even as do some other people. Exceptions must, of course be made in some cases for there are children who cannot pay anything and yet are worthy of help. Occasionally a mother is found who is willing to work in order to keep her daughter in school.

There has been a great awakening among the boarders this year. The seed that has been sown since they came into the school seems to have taken root and is growing. Many seek interviews with the teachers and

are learning to

"Spend much time in secret
With Jesus ,alone."

The result of these times of communion is shown very plainly in the changed lives. The question of spiritual work among the day pupils is a difficult one. Our working force is so small, the time is so limited, and the work is so great that but little has been done toward its solution. All the teachers who have Bible classes try to make each lesson of practical value to the pupils and there have been some beautiful testimonies to the efficiency of such teaching, but with most of the girls there is a tendency to look upon Bible study as they do any other and thus the real lesson is not appropriated.

~~The--City-School~~. This has continued to remain in Mrs. Raynolds' charge as it was thought that the new worker, with much still to learn of the language, would find work enough in getting well started as the head of the school in the Gardens. Owing to the closing of the Catholic schools, the attendance here has been greatly increased. Most of t the pupils come from the wealthy homes in the city, two or three, in some cases ,coming from the same family or house. Among the pupils are a number of small boys full of mischief, but yet bright and lovable. During the Christmas vacation, Mrs. Raynolds and the two teachers made 36 calls in the homes of the children and they were, in every case most gladly and cordially received. The enrollment here has been 63 and the tuition receipts $24.46

Kindergarten. Kindergarten methods have been used with the little ~~tots~~ children in the city and in the Gardens there is a regular kindergarten with 40 bright, active youngsters under the care of Mrs. Ussher. She gives several hours each week to the singing, and the rest of the teaching is divided between two other teachers. No child is received in this department without the payment of full tuition, about $1.76 a year. Thus an entrance is gained into some of the wealthiest and most influential homes. The receipts this year were $75.85.

Parents are loud in their praises of what has been done f or their children and others are constantly begging that their children may be admitted, but, because of a lack of room and the greater lack of a thoroughly trained head, this must be refused.

Needs. The orthodox way of closing a report seems to be with a statement of the needs of the work. As we look about and see the many opportunities for service that must be neglected because of the lack of workers, we feel that the greatest need is of workers. With a trained Kindergarten teacher and another teacher for the Girls' school the work might be greatly developed. We realize that there are other feelds as needy as this and that the supply of workers ready to do service is few but we leave the need with our Father whose work this is and trust that he will send forth the needed laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

Grisell M. McLaren.

are learning to

"Spend much time in secret
With Jesus, alone."

The result of these times of communion is shown very plainly in the changed lives. The question of spiritual work among the day pupils is a difficult one. Our working force is so small, the time is so limited, and the work is so great that but little has been done toward its solution. All the teachers who have Bible classes try to make each lesson of practical value to the pupils and there have been some beautiful testimonies to the efficiency of such teaching, but with most of the girls there is a tendency to look upon Bible study as they do any other and thus the real lesson is not appropriated.

The City School. This has continued to remain in Mrs. Raymolds' charge as it was thought that the new worker, with much still to learn of the language, would find work enough in getting well started as the head of the school in the Gardens. Owing to the closing of the Catholic schools, the attendance here has been greatly increased. Most of the pupils come from the wealthy homes in the city, two or three, in some cases, coming from the same family or house. Among the pupils are a number of small boys full of mischief, but yet bright and lovable. During the Christmas vacation, Mrs. Raymolds and the two teachers made 36 calls in the homes of the children and they were, in every case most gladly and cordially received. The enrollment here has been 63 and the tuition receipts $24.46

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Needs. The orthodox way of closing a report seems to be with a statement of the needs of the work. As we look about and see the many opportunities for service that must be neglected because of the lack of workers, we feel that the greatest need is of workers. With a trained Kindergarten teacher and another teacher for the girls' school the work might be greatly developed. We realize that there are other needs as ready as this and that the supply of workers ready to do service is few but we leave the need with our Father whose work this is and trust that he will send forth the needed laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

Harriet M. McClure

Received Apr. 24, 1902

Rec'd MAY 12 1903

Annual Report of Van Station for the Year 1902.

MISSIONARY FORCE. The only change which the year has witnessed in the personnel of the representatives of the Am.Board is the arrival of another little one at the house of Dr.Ussher to add new joys and cares for her parents. We can not be too thankful that the hopes expressed in the last report concerning Miss McLaren's recovery have been realized, so that she has been able to care for the girls' school here during the whole year, and with the beginning of the new school year in Sep. she has also assumed the care of the girls' school in the walled city. Vacations have not been much in evidence among the mission circle during the year, none of them being able, during the school vacation to get farther away than to S.Krekore, and that even but for a short time, but from Sep 18th. the senior member of the station enjoyed a month off, going over to Oroomiah and attending the annual meeting of the W.Persian Mission, thus securing a most helpful rest and change. The ties which bind these two stations together have been strengthened by the decision of the W.Persian Mission to try the experiment of making Van the centre from which to work their mountain field in Turkey. In accordance with this decision, Mr. Sterrett came here in the summer, and it was in his company that the above mentioned visit to Oroomiah was made, and on the return trip, Rev.Mr.McDowell and family, just returning to the field after a residence of some years in America, joined Dr.Raynolds, and the presence of this family with us during the winter has formed a very pleasant addition to our circle.

I am glad to say that the pleasant anticipations expressed in the last report concerning the coming of Miss Patrunky have been more than realized. That lady reached us in the spring, and having already a considerable acquaintance with the Armenian language, was able at once to begin work in the girls' orphanage. Her presence does much to relieve Mrs.Raynolds from a share of her school work, and thus give her a little more time for what has become the heaviest part of her duties, viz. the arranging of matrimonial matters for her girls, and making ready their outfits. During 1902 she sent out eight girls, and already, during the first two months of 1903 seven more have gone, and even during the lenten season much time has to be given to matrimonial negotiations. The responsibility involved in this work, and the consequent mental and spiritual strain is very great, and is likely to increase rather than diminish for several years yet.

NATIVE EVANGELISTIC FORCE & WORK. Badvelly Garabed Sheranian and his wife have continued their efficient work in Van, while Bn.Koorcozian has gone on with his work in the villages, his salary still cared for by our kind English friends, the Misses Mayo. The position and condition of our church is still in many respects unsatisfactory. Early in the summer an experiment was made in the hope of improving these conditions, by sending out a circular letter to the church members and friends, asking from them an expression of their opinion as to the causes which hindered the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom here. The opportunity was improved to pour out their criticisms of the missionaries and their work, rather than to find out and correct their own shortcomings, and the result of the experiment was rather to occasion ferment among the people than to promote self-examination and reformation which it was hoped to bring about. This together with the fact that a most unfortunate quarrel has been going on for several months in one of the chief families of the Protestant community has made some of the best of the people to feel that perhaps young converts might receive harm rather than profit from coming into the church, while it

s in its present state, and so to discourage instead of encouraging those
ho might be inclined to apply for admission to the church. The conse-
uence has been that the whole year has passed with only four admissions
o the church. It would however be unfair to infer that no more have
ound entrance to the church invisible during that period, tho it is more
ifficult to state a probable limit of such accessions. As was mentioned
n the last report, a quite unusual interest in religious things was mani-
ested at the beginning of the year, and I am glad to be able to report a
till greater interest at the close of the year. During his visit at O-
roomiah, Dr. Raynolds made the acquaintance of Mr. John Campbell, an English
vangelist, who was then visiting there, and invited him to come to Van for
ork in that line. This invitation was accepted, and he arrived here on
ov. 8th. During the previous days of that week a conference of the evan-
elistic and educational laborers connected with the station had been in
ession, in which Mr. McDowell had rendered most efficient assistance, and a
ine preparation had thus been made for Mr. Campbell's work, which he began
he very next day after his arrival. From that time till the end of the
ear the number of public, weekly meetings was but slightly increased, but a
ood many meetings with the children of the orphanage and day schools were
eld, and much time was given to work with individuals. One of the young
en who had been a member of our theological class, and whose village work
ad not very definitely begun as yet, was detailed as his translator in the
ork with individuals, while the translation in the public meetings was
ostly done by the missionaries. A very marked interest was developed a-
ong the pupils, and this was shared by a good many outside the schools,
ostly young men. A ~~pretty~~ large number indicated their determination to
ive for Jesus, by public confession and witnessing, oral or writen, in the
eetings, and their conduct gave evidence that a radical change had been ef-
ected. Mr. Campbell's labors seemed so useful that we asked him to remain
or some time, and with the week of prayer, daily evening meetings were be-
un, and continued for several weeks. Mr. Campbell remained with us till
eb. 4th. when he left for our outstation of Agants, on the north side of
he lake, where he labored nearly two weeks and then passed on to Bitlis.
he deep snows and cold weather of this unusually severe winter rendered h
is journey difficult and even dangerous, but we are glad to know that he
eached Bitlis in safety. We are truly grateful to Mr. Campbell for his
arnest labors here, and to the kind Providence which sent him to us.
ince he left we have organized a catechumen's class, which meets one eve-
ing every week, with an attendance of from twenty to fortyfive., and which
e hope to continue till Easter, at least.

LLAGE WORK. The last report told of active efforts to interfere with
he village work which we had been trying to carry on in a sort of coopera-
ion with the old church. This opposition became more and more pronounced
s the months went by, and Bn. Kooroozian was antagonized and hampered in
any ways. In July our theological class of four young men completed the
wo years course for which we had called it in
[illegible] and were ready to enter on
active work in the field. That it might be evident that it was not we
who were bringing the cooperative work to an end, the three of these whose
work was to be in the villages went to Arsen Vartabed, the Locum Tenens of
khtamar, asking if he had work for them. He told them that if they would
nconditionally commit themselves to him, cut off all communication with us,
nd work in absolute accord with all the dogmas of the old church, he might
ocate them somewhere as teachers. Of course they could not accept such
erms as these, which certainly did not mean cooperation, and we accordingly

arranged to locate them in three separate centres, for independent, evangelistic work. Bn. Armenag Shaghoian was placed at Mashgudag, in the Haigat sore district, a dozen miles south of Van. This is a village where some evangelistic work was done several years ago, and the leaven then introduced has not yet lost its power, and we have continued to maintain more or less communication with them. For some years, the teacher of their school has given evidence of being a converted man, and has exerted a most salutary influence in the village, and there were several who expressed a desire have evangelistic work begun there. But as soon as Bn. Armenag's location was known, a most violent opposition was inaugurated from Akhtamar, the teacher was expelled from the school, a curse pronounced against any who would dare to rent us a building, and even more actively violent measures were concocted. For instance, one night when Bn. Kooroozian and two of the young preachers were there, the vartabed, who was also in the village, incited some men of the baser sort to make an attack on the house where they were sleeping, and large stones were hurled thro the windows, which might easily have severely injured, or even killed them, had not a kind Providence prevented their falling directly upon them. Efforts to induce the government to recall permits which had been issued to the young men to work in the villages having been unsuccessful, Bn. Armenag was located there, and the expelled teacher opened a school in a room which we rented for the purpose, and this work has continued till the present time. Quite a number of young men have identified themselves with our preacher and teacher, and them to give evidence of conversion. They have organised themselves into C.E.Soc. which not only meets every evening for prayer and study, but also sends out its members to near villages to preach the truth which they themselves have found so precious. It is our hope that the work may gain a permanent footing in this village and spread thro the surrounding district. It was decided to locate Bn. Ghevant Hagopian in the important local centre of Shadakh, about fifty miles south of Van, but here too very earnest efforts were made to prevent our securing a room, and for a while it seemed as if we might be unable to rent any place for his use, but finally one of the most suitable and desirable rooms in the whole place was rented and fitted up for him. The place is so distant, and the winter snows render communication so difficult, that we can not maintain very constant communication with him, but we learn that quite a class of young men spend their evenings in his room, organized for instruction in the Bible and other books, and the virulent opposition seems to be lessening, but it will doubtless be more difficult to secure a foothold there than at Mashgudag, but if an established nucleus is obtained, the superior quality of the people there will give us hopes of still better results.

The third member of the theological class was to attempt to establish himself in his own district of Kawash, on the south shore of the lake, forty miles from Van. This was Bn. Yegheazar Rushdonian, perhaps the most earnestly spiritual of all the boys who have gone out from the orphanage. The difficulties of work there were likely to be greatly increased by the immediate proximity of Akhtamar, and before a room had been secured, it became necessary temporarily to bring him to Van, to assist Mr. Campbell in his evangelistic work. This kept him in Van for three months, and he then went to Agants with Mr. Campbell, and then unexpectedly passed on with him to Bitlis, from which place he has not yet returned.. This long association with Mr. Campbell has proved a most useful work, besides being a great help to the young man himself.

The work at Agants, our old station on the north side of the lake has been still superintended by Bn. Arshag Husian, as during the previous two years, but we can report no very remarkable advance there. Mr. Campbell's visit of two weeks is reported to have aroused a good deal of interest, and hope for permanent good results therefrom.

We are again most happy to express our deep gratitude to our good friends in England, the Misses Mayo, for their continued interest and assistance in our work. They have not only continued to provide for the support of Bn. Kooroozian during the year now reported, but have promised to continue his support during 1903. Besides this they arrange for the present year to continue to send the amount they have been sending to the orphanage, and authorize us to use for the support of the village evangelists the sums rendered unnecessary in the orphanage by the leaving of some of the children. We can not be too thankful to the kind Providence which has raised up for us such faithful and efficient friends.

In behalf of the station

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. Raynolds.

MALE EDUCATION.

The number of day pupils in the Boys' School has not increased during the year, and the receipts for tuition have slightly decreased. This is chiefly owing to the fact that a strong effort has been made to secure the attendance of pupils at the Armenian schools, for the improvement of which special measures have been adopted by opening a new high school to supplement the regular church schools. Some paying pupils have thus been drawn away from us, while we have sought not to increase the number of free pupils. The Girls' schools however have so increased their numbers and receipts as to more than make good our losses, and cause an increase in the totals in these columns in the tabular view.

In July a class of sixteen boys was graduated, six day pupils and ten from the orphanage. The active opposition to our work has prevented most of the orphan graduates, who would have been glad to teach, from securing positions, so that only three of the members of this class are so employed, and one of them obtained his place by renouncing his allegiance to us. There are fifteen members of previous graduating classes now engaged in teaching in this vilayet, besides the five reported as preachers, making twenty employed in evangelistic or educational work, in our employ or that of the Armenians, while one of our graduates is preaching for Armenians in America. There are also a few, not graduates, but who have been in our schools, who are still engaged in teaching, and it is possible that friends in Germany may furnish funds which shall enable us to place some others in villages which are too poor to pay the whole salary of a teacher, but who would gladly receive our teachers, despite ecclesiastical opposition, if the question of support could be provided for.

Respectfully submitted

G. C. Raynolds.

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of support could be provided for.

Respectfully submitted

Financial Statement of Van Relief & Orphanage Work, Dec.1,1901-Nov.30 1902

In Turkish money. One Lira equals 18/6, or $4.40.

Rec'd APR 27 1903

GENERAL BANK ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
Drafts charged per Mr.Peet	2226.00	Balance from Old Account	1503.52
Other Charges " " "	17.19	Donations received during Year	2463.48
	2243.19	To correct Error in Old Acc.	124.80
Balance undrawn	1848.61		
	4091.80		4091.80

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
	~~112.19~~		
Cash in hand Dec.1st.1901	612.38	Passed to Orphanage Account	2824.50
Received thro Drafts	2726.00	Cash in hand	550.45
Contribut's & Prem.on Dr'fts	36.57		
	3374.95		3374.95

RELIEF CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
Balance from Dec.1901	118.19	Used for Free Aid	18.24
Debts collected Fr.Depot Acc	34.64	Used for Village Schools	26.31
" " " Grain "	41.81	Expense connected with Grain	5.77
Loans collected	33.06	Loans made	48.15
Returned by Village Schools	2.12	Cash in hand	131.55
	230.02		230.02

ORPHANAGE CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
Bal.Cash & Goods,Dec.1901	1526.93	By 59260 Okes of Bread used	292.91
Cash drawn during the Year	2824.50	" Other Food used	833.74
Due to Orphans on Wages	6.65	" Making & mending Clothes	454.59
Do.on Presents from Patrons	72.74	" Making & mending Shoes	217.40
Bal.Profit from all Depart's	44.53	" Laundry & Baths	83.14
		" Fuel & Lights	32.84
		" Books & Stationery	39.44
		" Repairs & Carpenter Shop	125.00
		" Dormitories	33.69
		"Water Wages of employees	15.56
		" Stable	67.84
		" Changing Money	10.00
		" Other Items	47.68
		" Land bought for Building	93.54
		" Expense on New Building	142.00
		" Postage,Photos,etc.	20.48
		" Travelling	9.60
		" Gifts from Patrons Cr'd Chil'n	74.45
		" Expense for Sick Children	53.91
		" Outfits for Boys leaving	113.91
		" Miss Patrunky's Expenses	44.19
			3158.69
		Cash & Goods on hand	1318.66
	4477.35		4477.35

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.			
Dr.side General Cash Acc.	3374.95	Paid from General Treasury	2824.50
" " Relief " "	230.02	" " Relief "	98.47
" " Orphanage " "	4477.35	" " Orphanage "	3158.69
		Cash in General "	550.45
		" " Relief "	131.55
		" " Orphanage "	1318.66
	8082.32		8082.32

Respectfully Submitted G.C.Raynolds, Treasurer

Examined & Found Correct. C.D.Ussher Auditor.

Relief & Orphanage Work
Dec. 1901 - Nov. 30, 1902

Financial Statement of
Van for Relief & Orphanage
Work
Dec 1901 — Nov 30, 1902

Report of Girls' School. Van, 1902-3.10

Rec'd SEP 25 1903

The past year has been one of unusual bless-
ing and growth, not in numbers, but in grace
on the part of both teachers and pupils.
During the previous summer a new course of study
was planned and the work of the year has been to
bring the classes up to that standard.
Early in the winter Mr. Campbell, an English evangel-
ist visited us, and held several meetings in the school.
He also had talks with individuals and classes. Up to
that time we had felt sure that most of the boarders
were Christians, but for the day pupils there was not
that hope. During Mr. Campbell's stay there was a change
in many of the pupils seeing for the first time that there
is a difference between a Christian by name and one
in heart. Several decided to be the latter & began to live
for Christ. The earnestness of these was balanced by a
strong opposition from others, who said, "Have we till
now been heathen that we should now become Chris-
tians?" These girls did all they could to prevent the
growth of the good seed, but the Holy Spirit was
working and His work was not to be stopped. The
weekly prayer meetings were not long enough to
allow all who wished to pray, & it was not long be-
fore the leaders of the opposition were praying.
The year before the question of discipline had
been most trying and several of the older pupils were
suspended. This year much was changed. Of course
the girls were not made over at once, and a few times
it was necessary to inflict punishment, but for the
most part it was sufficient to whisper to the wrong
doer "What would Jesus do?" and she stopped.
My Bible class, composed of girls from 14-16 years of age,
was a constant source of delight. At the beginning
of each lesson it was our custom to make requests
for special prayer, & then three or four girls would

pray. Often they came to class with beaming faces
say, "Let us thank God that He answered our prayer."
Thus much was wrought by their earnest prayers.
They carried the lessons learned in Bible class into
their life and work, and at the public examination
when the class was gathered on the platform, two of
them were seen to bow in prayer at the beginning of a
geography lesson.

Last year there was no class ready for graduation, but
this year there were 11 girls, six day pupils & five
orphans. The class honors were taken by an orphan.
During the last half of the year a senior prayer meeting
was held once a week, and most of the meetings were
led by some outside visitor who gave the girls very use-
ful talks. Two weeks before school closed came Senior
Mountain Day, when one Saturday we went to a near
by monastery & stayed until Monday. This gave an
opportunity for getting nearer to the girls & for having some
quiet talks with them.

Schools closed July 3rd but the graduating exercises were
postponed to be held in connection with the exercises in
celebration of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of Ameri-
can Education in Van. About 2000 people gathered &
sat all day, some on seats, but more on the ground, under an
awning stretched over the yard. The morning hours were
given to hearing essays of the graduates of both the Boys'
& the Girls' Schools. At the semi jubilee exercises greetings
were read from former missionaries & friends & papers
by Mrs. Raynolds & the native teacher who with her opened
the Girls' School. Could these papers be given here they would
prove most interesting as they tell of small beginnings
in a small room over the stable, with no apparatus,
few books, & great difficulty in getting pupils as there
was "no custom of sending girls away from home to learn."
Other addresses were given but before all who would
have been heard gladly could speak, the Turkish &

d others officials arrived & the third part of the day's program began. This consisted of the valedictories and three other essays of the graduating classes, addresses to the graduates & the presentation of diplomas.

Kindergarten. Many who applied for admission to department had to be refused, but there were 52 members enrolled. Now that an American teacher is to be a reality, soon will come a demand for larger orders, for it was not from a lack of desire on the part of parents to send their children, but a lack of a trained teacher that forced us to limit the number of pupils. Easter time the homes of all the children were visited. Several of the Turkish ladies in the city had expressed a desire to see the work of the Kindergarten, & as they could be present at a public entertainment, they were invited to come one day when things were prepared specially for them. About 20, including the ladies from Governor's house, came, & seemed to enjoy seeing the little ones at work & play. The public examination is of the most popular events of the year & many desire to come than can be invited.

School. As the city school had outgrown its home, a larger & more convenient house was rented, which gave ample room for the school, a large, airy, upper room for the Kindergarten & a home for three of the teachers. It seemed wise to raise the standard here, so the school was reclassified, the same course of study was adopted as at the Gardens, & a well trained & qualified young man was made head teacher. He did not give all his time to school as he also had work in connection with the city chapel. His wife had spent one year as assistant in the Kindergarten at the Gardens, & she took charge successfully, of that department in the city. The interest was also raised & several who had been free pupils were persuaded to pay something. The result of having a thoroughly consecrated Christian to look

after the school & to visit the homes of the pupils has been a growth both spiritually & materially

When one is climbing a mountain the way often seems blocked by rough boulders & advance impossible. Then the guide shows a path & lends a helping hand & upward go. Stopping to look back once in a while gives inspiration the view becomes increasingly broader & more beautiful. Sometimes during the past year have arisen hinderances which filled one with discouragement & doubt as to whether it were possible to go on. At such times the Guide has come with encouragement & cheer, pointing to the onward way. The hard places are at one's feet, & the backward look shows only the beauty & growth, & one gladly lays hold of the Helping Hand, & stretches onward & upward.

Girls' High School.

			Kindergarten.
Enrollment	230		52.
Tuition	328 5/12 pia.	$133.84	159 0 pia.
Teachers	8 native reg.	2 spec.	1 & 2 pupil teachers

City School.

Enrollment	81.
Tuition	145 2/12 pia. $59.67.
Teachers.	2 full. 2 partial = 3 1/2.

Respectfully submitted

Grinell M. McCurdy.

Received & filed Sept. 25, 1902 - W

Annual Report of Van Station for the year 1903.-04 Rec'd MAR 22 1904 Ans'd MAY 10 1904

M I S S I O N A R Y F O R C E . Until November the number of missionaries remained the same as it was last year. The wear of excessive work made itself manifest even in the younger members of the station, so that for some of them, a temporary cessation of work during the summer vacation became imperative, and it can not now be said for many of the circle that they are possessed of full physical vigor, a fact which strongly emphasizes the pressing need of reinforcements, both to lighten the burdens of those now here, to secure preparation for taking up the work which some of us must expect before very long to lay down, and to make possible the accomplishment of many things, now necessarily neglected from lack of time and strength, to the great detriment of the work as a whole. In Nov. we were cheered and encouraged by the arrival of the long looked for associate, Miss Miss Norton, who comes to take charge of the kindergarten. Her bright and cheery personality, and the warm interest she takes in all the work, are proving a great help to us all. We are especially thankful that she is able to give us efficient help at the point where we have always been weak, i.e. in the matter of music. We are then most grateful for the help sent us, and hope and pray that this may prove but the forerunner of the fuller help of whose need we have spoken above. At the same time that Miss Norton came, we were permitted to welcome two German ladies, Sisters Clara and Christina, sent by Pastor Lohmann's Committee, primarily for work in the orphanage. In consequence of this reinforcement, our German associates have been able to take nearly the entire charge of several departments of orphanage work which have hitherto rested on Mrs. Raynolds's shoulders. It might be expected that this would lighten Mrs. Raynolds' labors, but so many other things had been neglected, that she is now glad to attempt more in other lines, instead of accepting the relief from labor. Sister Clara is also a trained nurse, and she is glad to devote a part of her time to assisting Dr. Ussher in the care of patients in the hospital, a work, the need of which he has most keenly felt, and which he most warmly appreciates. It should be mentioned that the house of Ussher received its most valued Christmas present in the arrival of a second daughter, who constitutes the centre about which admiring friends are constantly willing to gather. We are most thankful to report a thoroughly harmonious and happy circle of foreign laborers.

N A T I V E F O R C E . Our preacher, Bad. Garabed Sheranian, was ordained last summer, but not installed as pastor of the church. He and his devoted wife have continued their work of visitation among the people acceptably and successfully, but the people are not so entirely content with his preaching as to wish to bind him to themselves permanently in the pastoral relation. B. Kapriel Bedrosian, one of the four young men who took a course of Bible study with us, is now located in the walled city, giving a part of his time to teaching in the girls' school, and also acting as preacher and practically pastor for that section of the community, and is fast growing into a very important place. B. Hachadoor Kooroozian has continued his work as itinerant evangelist, and has found much to encourage him, tho it is a trying and self-denying work. Two of B. Kapriel's classmates are located as evangelists for limited districts, the fourth member of that class having gone to Marsovan to fit himself for his life work more fully by farther study. The personnel of the teaching force has not materially changed, except that several recent graduates have entered the ranks of village teachers, of which more anon.

The C H U R C H . The unsatisfactory condition of our church membership has always been one of the weak points of our work. It certainly

can not be said that this difficulty has been entirely removed, but it is true that much time and effort and prayer have been expended in the effort to purify the church of some scandals which had caused trouble in the past, and to bring the members into a more satisfactory state, and it may be said that some improvement has taken place, and at the opening of the new year the outlook is certainly several degrees more hopeful than it has been. That section of the church membership which resided in the walled city, partly in consequence of the good work done by their preacher, B. Kapriel, has really become quite awakened, and early in the year petitioned to be set off as a separate branch, and is now carrying on its work on that plan, so that it seems proper to report it separately in the tabular view. Its chapel is fully three miles distant from our main centre in the gardens. At present they are working together earnestly and in harmony and love.

E V A N G E L I S T I C W O R K in Van and the Villages.

At the beginning of the year, Mr. John Campbell, an English evangelist, was with us, and remained here until Feb. when he passed on to Bitlis, spending a few days at our outstation, Agants, on the way. He afterwards visited Mardin and Oorfa, and on reaching Aintab was prostrated with typhoid fever and brought very near to death's door, but rallied, and after many long weeks of prostration, was able in the fall, to return to his home in England. While he was here extra meetings were held and were well attended and solemn, and I trust a considerable number of souls were then born into the Kingdom, tho for various reasons, not many of them have entered the church. After Mr. Campbell's departure, Mr. McDowell, having returned from his winter's work in his mountain field, rendered us a good deal of most valuable assistance. His preaching is always inspiring and edifying, and the people flock to hear him. When our new lady associates reached Van in Nov. Mr. Sydney N. Ussher came with them, on a visit to his brother, Dr. Ussher, and remained with us until the beginning of Feb. following. Tho a member of another denomination from that to which we belong, he manifested from the beginning a warm interest in all the branches of our work, and a willingness to lend a helping hand at all points where it was possible. Without multiplying meetings, it was arranged that he should have an opportunity to address the people once or twice a week, during his visit. He has given a series of Sunday morning addresses, and many other sermons, more especially intended for the benefit of those already Christians, which have been most stimulating to that class, and have had much to do with the improved condition of the church. He has also given a series of extremely helpful lectures to the teachers, which have given them new ideals and aspirations for their work. We can not be sufficiently grateful to him for his self-denying efforts, or to the Lord for directing his steps hither, and as he now continues his journey around the world, we send him on with our fervent prayer, that the Lord may prosper him in all the way in which he goes, help him to give at least an occasional cup of cold water at other missionary stations he may visit, and secure such a furnishing as shall enable him to further the interests of missions after reaching home.

The village evangelistic work has afforded considerable encouragement. It seemed wise to make some changes in the location of preachers, and B. Arshak Hussian, who had worked several years at Agants, was transferred to Shadakh, B. Ghevant Hagopian, who had labored there the previous year, being sent to Kawash, in the place of B. Yegheazar Rushdonian, who had gone to Marsovan college, as mentioned above. This left Agants without a preacher. Two members of the class which graduated from the high school last summer have gone there to teach in the school, and at the same time attend to preaching and pastoral work as far as they are able. Both are young men of promise and ability, and one of them has much more than average ~~XXXXXX~~ spirituality.

Bad.Sheranian spent several weeks there in the autumn,to start and encourage the young men,and they seem to be doing very satisfactory work in the two departments Mr.Ussher and I made an attempt to spend the week of prayer with them,but a severe snow storm drove us back.

And now as to work in new villages. Last year we reported the establishment of our young preachers at Mashgudag and Shadakh,and the work has been continued in these two places this year,Kawash also having been occupied as above mentioned. In each of these places also,at the request of a number of the people,schools were opened,the teachers,graduates of our school,securing permits from the department of education to open schools in their own names. At Mashgudag the work has taken such a firm hold that efforts to prevent the school have pretty much ceased. At Shadakh violent efforts to close the school having failed,such threats were made against the parents of the pupils as induced most of them to withdraw their children,and even the attendance at the meetings and Bible class almost ceased. Last reports however inform us that affairs have taken a different turn. B.Arshag,the preacher,who is a member of our church,had a child born a few weeks since,and it occurred to him to make an effort at conciliation thro its means,and so he sent it to the old church to be baptized,and this course produced a remarkable effect. Priests and people who had given him the cold shoulder for so long,suddenly became effusive in their protestations of friendship,overwhelming him with calls,the number of pupils in the schools suddenly increased,and relations became at once harmonious. The knowledge of the fact,to be reported later,that negotiations were in progress with Arsen Vartabed may have helped on the matter. These overtures of the preacher were wholly on his own initiative, and there may be a difference of opinion as to whether principle was sacrificed by what he did,and time must show what the ultimate effect of the incident may be. At Kawash the school once opened,was closed by the local officials,thro a misunderstanding,and before the process of reopening was completed,negotiations with the Vartabed had reached the point where it seemed wiser to delay that step,but if a satisfactory understanding is not soon reached,we expect to reopen it.

Now as to the negotiations above alluded to. Arsen Vartabed,the Locum Tenens of Akhtamar,visited Van a few weeks since,and chanced to meet Dr.Ussher,and some conversation regarding our relations ensued. Then a definite conference was arranged between them,as a result of which a more general conference followed,to see whether any definite basis of cooperation could be agreed upon. After somewhat extended negotiations a paper was finally drawn which both of us agreed to accept,and which Arsen Vartabed was to submit to the Patriarch,and if his approval was secured,the new plan was to be entered upon. I have no reason to suppose that this indicates a change of heart on the part of Arsen Vartabed,or that he desires the success of our work. The truth probably is that he is convinced that direct opposition will not avail,and hopes to accomplish more by other means. The agreement has reference only to village schools in his diocese. These to be placed under the charge of a committee consisting of the two male missionaries and two laymen of their selection,on the one side,and of Arsen Vartabed,with one ecclesiastic and two laymen of his selection,on the other side. Graduates of our schools are to be fully eligible for positions as teachers,and are to be allowed to teach the pure Gospel both to their pupils and to others about them. With this understanding,we agree not to open separate schools in that district. But with regard to directly evangelistic work,tho the evident hope and effort of the Vartabed was to prevent it,we assured him that it would be quite impossible for us to withdraw from that work,that the Lord laid it as a duty on every Christian to preach His Gospel,and no man had a right to prevent it.

What will be the final outcome of this effort we can not yet tell. We understand that a statement of the plan has been sent to the Patriarch, but his decision is not yet known. Until the other party is ready to enter practically on the prosecution of the new plan, we must, of course, push the present plan as vigorously as possible. I am by no means sure that the new agreement will be practically accepted, and if it is, I do not feel sure that it will be carried out in such a spirit as to make it comfortable for those really embracing evangelical views to remain in the old church. But it is certainly a desideratum that people should be able to live a truly Christian life within the old church fold, and efforts of the kind which we have made in the past and are making now may hopefully help forward that day. It is our earnest prayer to be kept from making mistakes or yielding points of principle, and I can but believe that we shall be thus guided.

There is much that is hopeful in the village outlook, especially at Mashgudag, where there is now quite a company of apparently earnest Christians, who with their preacher, B. Armenag Shaghoian, are working for the Master not only in their own village, but in others as well. Miss McLaren has become much interested in that village, and has several times visited them, and considerable is being done for the women there by earnest sisters connected with our church. Their former teacher, who was mentioned in my last report as very hopeful, is now working as colporteur, and seems to be proving just the man whom we have been long seeking for this department. The people are too utterly poor to be able to buy very many books, tho he has done more than we had hoped, even in that direction, but he is an earnest and acceptable worker, and is accomplishing good wherever he goes. A promising work seems now to be springing up at the village of Avants, the lake port of Van, about two miles from the walled city. A sailor from the village became acquainted with the truth almost without human agency, merely by reading for himself the blessed Bible. After he had secured the salvation thus revealed to him, he began to find out that there were others whose views were similar to his own, with whom he could profitably associate, and he began to attend the city chapel when in port, and soon expressed a desire to unite with them and was received to the church, taking his stand at once among its most earnest members. Soon he interested his fellow members in an effort to reach the people of his own village, very interesting meetings were held there and a movement is now on foot to secure a permanent and suitable gathering place in the village. In his intercourse with his fellow boatmen and with the people of the villages where his boat may chance to stop, he seeks to make known the truth which has brought so much joy to his own heart. His wife too has accepted the truth and is now a candidate for church membership. It should be mentioned that the city brethren are making most commendable efforts to bring their wives into the Kingdom and into the visible church as well. There is another very interesting case in one of the Kawash villages, a man who has also been more enlightened by his own reading of the Bible than by human instrumentality, tho he has had more or less intercourse with our preachers, and who has become a humble and earnest follower of Jesus. He is a relative of Arsen Vartabed and has an uncle who is a bishop residing at Akhtamar, and from them and from his own brother he has experienced much and bitter persecution, but he stands firm under it all, and has already had the pleasure of seeing his brother give up his opposition, and even consent to send his son as a boarder to our school. He frequently comes in all the thirty miles from his village to be present at our services for a Sabbath, and he says he feels lost if more than a month passes without an opportunity to renew his intercourse with us.. He too is earnest to spread the light among his neighbors and friends. May the Lord help us to use the opportunities thus opening about us to the best advantage.

M A L E E D U C A T I O N . The boys' school on our premises has pursued the even tenor of its ways without material change in its corps of teachers or number of pupils. A class of eight promising boys was graduated from the high school in July, five of them from the orphanage, of whom four are now teaching at various points and I trust are trying to live up to their class motto, which was "Saved to Serve." The graduating exercises this year were of somewhat unusual importance. 1903 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the girls' school, and it seemed wise to to celbrate the occasion, considering it the semi-jubilee of our educational work, tho the boys' school was opened, in a small way, somewhat earlier. So it was decided to hold special commemorative exercises in connection with the combined graduating exercises of the two schools. But we had no hall atall adequate to accommodate the audience which would be likely to assemble. So we stretched an immense awning over a court, some 75 feet square, which is inclosed on three sides by orphanage buildings, and under this there gathered a company of not far from 2 000 people, who listened patiently during three long sessions to the essays and orations of the graduates and to the other speeches of the occasion. His Excellency, Tahir Pasha, our good Vali, and other prominent members of the official body were among the audience at the last session, after which an official reception was held, followed by a reception for the graduates of the two schools, who now form a body of quite respectable size, and of a character to do honor to their alma mater. The occasion was one to be remembered, and some funds were also raised among the former pupils of the school, and preparations are being made to open a reading room in a room over the new drug room, for the use of those who are or have been connected with the school, and others also.

Allusions have already been made to village educational work. Earlier reports have mentioned that a measure of cooperation in such work was secured some years since, but later the Armenians changed their attitude to one of active opposition, going to the extent of refusing to our graduates any opportunity to teach in their schools. The result of this opposition was to lead the villagers to rebel, and to seek directly from us teachers and superintendence for their schools. At present, of the 29 boys who have graduated from the orphanage, ten are teaching in villages of the vilayet, two in our own city school and two in Armenian schools in the city, one is teaching in Persia, one is preaching in the city and three in the villages, two are at Marsovan College, five are working at trades in Van and one in Persia, and one in America, while one is at present unemployed. This seems a very respectable contribution for the orphanage to make to evangelistic and educational work during the seven years of its existence. These figures take no cognizence of the hundreds who have left the institution without taking the full high-school course, of whom a fairly satisfactory proportion are taking their places as useful members of society.

O T H E R M A T T E R S . In material lines the year has not been without importance. Early in the spring a new lot was purchased adjoining our premises on the north, and work was begun on a new church building, the need of which has been very pressing for several years, since the boys' school room, now used for our Sunday services, is quite inadequate to the demands made upon it It will seat 400 fairly comfortably, and usually on Sunday from 500 to 600 are crowded into it, while 200 or 300 orphans have a separate service in another room. We are securing a building commodious and suitable for its purpose, and which shall at the same time do credit, architecturally to the cause. The building is 70 by 50 feet in size, has galleries around three sides, and the larger part is covered by a tiled, gable roof with a span of fifty feet. The construction of such a roof was a pretty serious mechanical undertaking for us, with no workmen who had ever

seen such a roof, but it seems to have been accomplished in such a manner as to promise permanently satisfactory results. The building is now rapidly approaching completion, and we hope to be able to occupy it in a few weeks. The people have undertaken to provide for one half of the expense and are manifesting considerable enthusiasm in raising funds by subscriptions, box collections, etc. A special service was held a few weeks since to open boxes which had been distributed for collections, when about Lt 20.= $ 88. was realized, of which half was contributed by the orphans, earned by giving up their meat rations once or twice a week, and they are still continuing this self denial in the hope that the six companies of boys may be able to pay the expense of the six pillars which support the galleries and roof, while the girls use their share for providing the windows.

Another somewhat formidable undertaking has been the procuring and erecting of a windmill, for the purpose of pumping water to supply our extensive premises and running several other machines as well. The making and placing of the tower was a very serious problem. A frame 60 feet high and 20 feet square at the base had to be constructed on the ground from timber 8 x 8 inches, and unfortunately quite unseasoned, and this enormously heavy structure had to be ended up into place, without the appliances which would be used for such purposes at home. It was mostly accomplished by means of levers lifting but a few inches at each arrangement, the gain being secured by following timbers from behind, and it took several rather anxious days to accomplish the work, but finally, at 3 P.M. of Thanksgiving day, the tower gracefully settled into place, and it was with devout gratitude that we then went to our thanksgiving service and dinner. In all the work of raising this tower and placing the second storey of the same, which carries the wheel 75 feet from the ground, and arranging the somewhat complicated machinery, Mr. Ussher rendered us valuable and almost indispensible assistance, for which we are truly thankful. It was hoped that private funds, unexpectedly coming to hand, would suffice to erect the windmill and provide for the half expense of the church falling to the missionaries, but the former has cost considerably more than was anticipated, and the sum available falls short of meeting all the needs. But the deficiency has already been in part supplied without interfering with the regular income of the Board, and we have faith to believe that the whole deficiency will thus be made good.

This report would be incomplete without mentioning the delightful visit received in the spring from Prof. and Mrs. J. Rendle Harris. Having been unable to reach Van on their previous visit to the country, they determined this time to begin the trip at this end, but not fully realizing the severity of the climate in these high altitudes, they reached Erivan in Russia, before the roads were open, and Mrs. Harris was ill at that point. As soon as travel was practicable I went as far as Khoi to meet them. They were able to give us three weeks of their valuable time, and a most charming and enjoyable visit it was to us all. The interest they took in all our work was most cheering, and they made the visit especially memorable by a present of Ls 300. toward the expense of the hospital, besides ordering four doz. iron bedsteads with woven wire mattresses for the same. Nor does their interest cease with their return to their new work in England, but a recent letter, besides sending money for the freight of the bedsteads from Treb. adds a donation of Ls 25. for the windmill with the dry remark, "I like windmills"! The Misses Mayo also continue their generous contributions for the support of the evangelists, without which that branch would have to be given up. Our guest Miss Brinton also gave us a draft for $50. for the windmill. And so the Lord cares for and encourages us.

In behalf of the Station, respectfully submitted. G. C. Raynolds.

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In behalf of the Station, respectfully submitted.

AUG 22 1904

Report of the Van Medical Department for 1903-04 12

The present report, tho nominally covering the year 1903, as a matter of fact represents less than seven months' work. The first six months were fairly busy and the year gave promise of being a most successful one. The native working force were in better spiritual condition and harmony than the previous year and the new hospital, tho not fully equipped, was occupiable in May and was nearer and more commodious than the previously rented building. Dr. Raynolds' generosity in placing his private funds at the disposal of the medical department made the building of the hospital possible. Well disposed government officials permitted the erection of the building, and Prof. and Mrs. J Rendel Harris, by their generous gift of Ls 300. liberated that much of Dr. Raynolds' money for other purposes. Hardly had we recovered from the joyous shock of this benevolence when they took our breath away by a donation of 45 iron bedsteads with woven wire springs and Ls 60. to pay the freight on them from England. To Lady E. Lee Anderson we are indebted for Lt 29.70, besides Lt 5.50 for the sick poor. To the First Cong. Ch. Springfield, Mass for Lt 23.18. To "Two Sisters" at Norwich Ct. for Lt 11.48. To Mr. Satow for Lt 3.30. To Miss Mary Channell for Lt 1.14 and to Miss M.R. Gilbert for Lt 1.14, per Miss G.M. McLaren. To Manoog Agha Shabaghtsian for Lt 1.11 and a gold watch.

The new beds have been the wonder of the population and one of the greatest advertisements of the hospital. Hundreds of people come during visiting hours to see them and their springs. We have not yet been able to furnish a complete supply of bedding, and have sometimes had to borrow from our homes and the orphanage, to supply the need.

July third 1903 the physician in charge met with an accident, being thrown from his cart by a run-away horse. He very fortunately suffered nothing worse than a fracture of the head of the right radius, and other minor cuts and bruizes, which necessitated a few days' rest. The reaction after several years constant strain proved more serious than the accident, and resulted in a complete collapse. While a few patients were occasionally seen, work was not resumed in earnest till the middle of Nov. when the Dr. returned from a trip to Tiflis, to meet his brother and a trained nurse sent out by Pastor Lohmann, and other reinforcements for the work. The coming of Schwester Clara Liese has been a great blessing, which may perhaps be more appropriately mentioned in our next annual report. During the Dr.'s illness, the hospital had to be kept open for sick from the orphanage, and all workers must receive their salaries or starve. Hence the year closed with a debt against the medical department, including the building fund, of Lt. 203. or $ 893.20. (The supplementary report for Jan. to June 1904 shows more than half of this indebetness paid.)

It is interesting and a cause for gratitude to note that of the nine patients who died in the hospital during the year, we have reason to believe that five were truly converted in the hospital. Of the remaining four, two were moribund when brought to the hospital, and one died of cancer two days after admission. He had led a vicious life and absolutely refused to listen to religious conversation. He made the usual morning and evening prayers almost impossible with his blasphemies. This case is worthy of record, as the only patient, Moslem, Christian or Yezidee, who has raised objection to the evangelistic efforts made in the hospital. The fourth case was much interested in religious matters and spent much time in reading the Bible and Christian books, but died suddenly before giving expression to his religious convictions. Of those who recovered and left the hospital, we have reason to believe that some were converted, and most greatly benefitted spiritually, but as we have no means of following them up, and testing their words by their lives, we can not speak with certainty.

One villager was converted thro an explanation of the parable of the marriage feast. Having read the parable, he was troubled about the casting out of the man without the wedding garment. The explanation that the pure white garment, given freely to every guest to equalize rich and poor as the guests of one host, represented the righteousness of Christ, which

made all equal before God and was free to all sinners, that to refuse it was equivalent to refusing the proffered hospitality, made plain to him what he had been worrying about, and he siezed the truth at once and from that moment seemed to recover rapidly. To his servant, brothers and frien he eagerly told his new found truth and urged them to put on the robe of Christ's righteousness. His joy deceived him into thinking he was well and he got up to walk about the room without permission, thereby detaching a blood clot, which lodged in his brain and caused an abscess and delirium. All thro his delirium he kept saying "I'll put it on too, yes Lord I'll put it on too," and recovering consciousness for a moment before his death, he expressed his joy that he was going to God clothed with Christ's righteousness, and thanked the Dr. for the message he had given him.

Of the 122 patients received into the hospital, 103 were discharged as cured and 10 benefitted. Fifty major operations under chloroform were performed and many minor operations under local anaesthetics. 1471 Days' treatment were given, of which 467 days were paid for. The government oppression in collecting taxes, (in some cases arrears as far back as 18 Yrs), is impoverishing the people almost beyond belief and making the prospect of self-support for the medical department very doubtful. Tho as stated above, only 467 days were paid for at the regular charge of 7 1/2 Ps. or 33 cents daily, an effort was made to have every one pay something, with the result that of the 122 patients received, only 17 were absolutely free.

Dispensary and Outpatients. In the dispensary 1098 new patients were recorded, of whom 480 were females. 498 Patients were visited in their homes and 300 minor cases were treated by assistants in the dispensary. As in the hospital, so in the dispensary, an effort is made to have every one pay something for medicines as a guarantee that they will be used. Frequently medicines are given for 1/40 or 1/50 of their cost, but even the very poor are required to pay something, if it be but one cent. In spite of this effort 450 prescriptions have been filled entirely free, for the absolutely destitute. To take even one cent from many would be to deprive them and their families, for that day, of the morsel of dry bread which is their only sustinence. Cuban oppression was not a circumstance to the daily lot of perhaps millions in this land. Receipts for the year were 27393 Ps and the running expenses, aside from the purchase of medicines and other supplies was 19199 Ps.

We are badly in need of endowment for free beds. With salaries as they are at present and food reasonable, it costs between $90. and $ 100. per bed, per annum.

The field from which patients have come covers from Erzingan and Erzroom to Mosul, and from Moosh to Kotore in Persia. Fifteen nationalities have been treated.

Supplementary report, Jan. to June, 1904.

Hospital. The coming of Schwester Clara Liese has been an almost inestimable blessing, making the hospital more efficient and enabling the physician to continue work when the pressure would otherwise have broken him down. We wish to express to her and the Committee which sent her our most sincere thanks for her faithful service.

The statistics are, No. of patients received 144, of whom 17 entirely fr free. No. of days' treatment 2259. Major operations all grades of severity, 70. Deaths in hospital 10.

Dispensary. New patients recorded 676, of whom 235 females. Outvisits made 269. No. prescriptions writen 1038, of which 300 free. Cash receipt 24647 Ps. Running expenses for hospital and dispensary 13031 Ps. leaving a balance of 11616 Ps toward the debt and drugs.

It may be proper to mention that B. Oksen Der Harootunian, our former druggist, having completed a course of pharmacy, is now taking a medical course at Beirut at the expense of the medical department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C.D. Ussher, Physician in charge.

Report of Vaccination
Medical Department
for 1903-'04

Annual Report of the Van Orphanage for the year 1903-04

I am going to try the experiment, this year, of mimeographing my report and mailing directly to our friends, as this seems to bring us into more direct, personal contact, and I trust the expense may not be much increased.

The number of inmates in the orphanage has not very materially changed since the beginning of the year under review, 15 girls and 14 boys having left us, but 24 more orphans have been received on the part of the German Com., causing a decrease of only 15, and the roll at present, including 6 paying pupils, sums up 349. Of these 190 are cared for by our kind German friends, leaving only 153 on the lists of our other patrons.

The total cost of food for the year has been Lt 9,988.16, which divided by 349 shows the cost for each child to be Lt 2.74 for the year, or 30 paras per day The cost for clothing and shoes has been 475.46, or L 1.33 for each child. Laundry, baths and beds have cost L 147.20 or 42 each. Fuel lights, books and stationery have cost L 126.04, or 36 each, and the sum of these gives L4.35 as the annual expense per Capita for these exclusively personal items. When we add other items, wages of employés, repairs, water, etc. which pertain to the running of the institution, and the care of the children, we have Lt 2313.20, or L 6.62 per capita, or if we add the sums paid to those who have gone out, and divide among those here, it would give L 7.03 as the per capita division of the total sum expended, aside from building and other expenses which appertain exclusively to the German Dep.

Of the 15 boys who have left us during the year, 5 graduated from our high school in July, and with the exception of one who has left the country, are now engaged in teaching. Nine others have gone out from the institution and are mostly working at their trades, either in the city or the villages, while just at the close of the year, one little fellow has died from small pox, which has been very prevalent in the city. Of the 25 girls who have gone out, 5 were also graduates and 2 are now teaching in the girls' school, one has been married to a young man who graduated in the class of 1901 and has been teaching during the past year in his native town of Shadakh. Of the others 15 have gone out as brides, 3 have left for other causes and 2 have died. One of the latter has been an invalid for several years, and often a great sufferer, but her patient endurance of pain, and her sweet Christian character have made a very great impression on her comrads. Persistent tuberculosis of lungs and intestines rendered her recovery hopeless, and we could but be thankful for her release, feeling full confidence that the change was for her unspeakable gain.

Last year I was obliged to report that the Armenian ecclesiastical authorities had taken an attitude of hostility to our work, and were seeking to exclude our graduates from teaching in their schools. the result of this policy was that the people rebelled against such rules, and applied to us directly to send them teachers, without regard to the demands of the ecclesiastics, and several schools were opened in this way. Just now the leading Armenians have come to see the mistake of this policy, and we are engaged in arranging a new plan for cooperation in village educational work. On our part, we agree not to continue separate schools in the villages, and not to try to persuade people to leave the old church, while on the other side the promise is given to employ our graduates, allowing them full liberty to teach their pupils and others the truth as they find it inculcated in the Bible. This joint work is to be carried on by a committee consisting of two Ecclesiastics on the one side, and the two missionaries on the other, with four lay members, two appointed by each side. Our hope is that thus a better field for work will open before our graduates, and a wider scope than ever be given to their opportunities for evangelism. Of the 29 graduates who have gone out from the orphanage from the first, 15 are now engaged in teaching, either in the city or villages, one of them being at work in Persia, 4 more are working as evangelists, one in the city of Van and three in villages, while two are at present at Marsovan College, desiring to fit themselves for more efficient service by additional study, and 6 at least are pretty well started in trades.

high school course [illegible] not carry their studies to that point, who are taking a good [illegible] ful members of society. These cases comfort and encourage our hearts, and when we see some whose conduct is less satisfactory, and grieve over the fact, we yet comfort ourselves with the consideration that even in Christian lands, not all the pupils of the schools turn out what is desired.

At the time my last report was issued, we were enjoying the labors of Mr. Campbell, the English evangelist, and he remained with us until Feb. The results of his labors are still manifest in a good many lives both in the orphanage and outside, and we have felt much sympathy with him in the prolonged and severe illness which fell to his lot at Aintab

This year we are having a visit from Rev. Sydney Ussher, a brother of our own beloved Dr. Ussher, and his many sermons on the Sabbath and talks at other times, and personal work with individuals are very useful to us all, and an especial blessing is attending a series of lessons which he is giving to our teachers, which is awaking much enthusiasm among them. He has also rendered us most efficient help in the erection of a windmill which we are now getting into place. A more satisfactory arrangement for securing a water supply for our premises had become essential, and some personal funds which had unexpectedly come to hand being available for the purpose, it seemed wisest to procure a windmill which might pump water and at the same time supply some other needs. Its machinery from America had arrived a short time before Mr. Ussher did, and his mechanical skill, familiarity with such work and readiness to help have rendered us invaluable and almost indispensible help in raising the heavy tower, and in placing the machinery upon it. We can not be grateful enough for his coming and his help in all directions. We have also very great occasion to thank the Lord for sending us two new helpers in the orphanage, viz. Sisters Christian and Clara, from Germany, come to labor with Miss Patrunky in the care of the girls. Sister Clara being also a trained nurse, is supplying a most important need in the hospital both for sick orphans and for other patients. Miss Norton too, who has come from America for the kindergarten, bids fair to be most helpful in many ways, in the orphanage and general work. We deem ourselves most fortunate in having such an efficient and entirely harmonious body of workers, and it is our earnest hope and prayer that this circle may long remain unbroken, and that the political and economic contion of the country may so improve as to give new and increasing opportunities for the institution and its beneficiaries to render efficient service in the land. The present outlook in these directions is not wholly bright, and we desire our friends to invoke with us the interposition of Providence to ward off the dangers which threaten from different sources.

A new church building is being erected here this year, much to the delight of the orphans, as the crowded condition of our services usually compels us to have a separate service for them on Sunday. They desired to have a share in meeting the expense of the building, and having no other means for earning money, they begged to be allowed to give up the meat for two meals during the week, eating only dry bread, and devote the money thus saved to this purpose. There are six pillars in the new building, and the six companies of boys have asked to be allowed to continue their self-denial till they have enough to cover the expense of these six pillars, even if it takes a month or more.

The new dormitory for the German girls is now completed, and is proving every way convenient and comfortable, and its neat, airy and sunny rooms are proving a fine incentive to its inmates to be neat and orderly in their personal habits, and to be more faithful in their lessons and other work. It will be remembered that the Armenian Christmas occurs Jan. 6th. O.S. or 19th. of our calendar, and the teachers are now busy with preparations for the Christmas festivities, while the children are in a state of pleasant expectation A special feeling of gratitude to their kind patrons will fill the minds of the children at this time and many prayers will ascend to the throne of Grace for their prosperity and happiness.

Respectfully submitted (Signed) G.C. Raynolds.

for the year 1903 - '04
Received February 1904
Annual Report of Van Orphanage

RECD JUN 23 1904

The evangelical work in Van began 34 years ago in the old walled city and the Van church was formed there, but as the higher schools grew up around the mission houses, three miles from there, in what is called "the gardens", one by one several of the families moved out into the gardens, because it was a healthier section and to be near the schools. After the massacre others moved out to be near our premises as a safety measure and others because they could secure work in our large relief department. So it happened that only three church members, all weak, were left in the old city, and for one year there were no Sunday services there as there was no one to conduct them. The girls school continued, and part of the year women's meetings were held, but only two or three came. The next year one of the male teachers and a lady missionary kept up the services, but everything had to begin de novo. Next a preacher was settled there, but his wife was an ordinary village woman, and also had a family of little children. As a result of his work, some six or seven young men united with the church. He became dissatisfied and left. The work was kept up as best we could until a year ago last Sep. when our gentlemen graduated the four theological students they had been preparing. One of these, B. Kapriel, married a sweet girl, a graduate of our girls' school and a church member, and settled in the city as preacher, and as head of the girls' school. They did excellent work the first year, and as he came to know the people and the field better, two thing impressed themselves upon him, viz. that the women must be reached and brot in, and that those who accepted Christ and consecrated themselves to Him in connection with the Protestant work ought at once to connect themselves with the Protestant church - that they ought thus openly to take a stand for Christ, confess Him, and use all these helps for their own growth.

In the mean time the members had asked to be set off as a separate church, and to be allowed to manage their affairs to suit themselves. This was granted, and thus began the work last autumn. In Sept. an accident happened which quickened the spiritual life and earnestness of the preacher and wife. She was leaning over a balcony twelve or more fet above a stone pavement below. She had on a pair of new shoes with very slippery soles, and so lost her balance and went over. A young woman standing by her, as she was going over caught the skirt of her dress and tho it rent entirely, letting her fall, still beside breaking the force of the fall, it changed the direction of her body, so that she struck almost equally on her right side. She was insensible, from concussion of the brain, for seven hours, and was in bed for ten days, but recovered without any apparent serious injury. The first time I saw her she said "One result of this is that I have given myself more entirely to the Lord and to the work, I have been His and been working for Him, but I have let other things hinder me, I have said I can't do it today, I will do it tomorrow, but Now I am determined the Lord's work shall have the first place. Two weeks later she remarked to Miss McLaren, while talking about the work "B. Kapriel says he has the Lord by the collar of His neck, and ~~I am~~ I'm not going to let him go." *Soon the wives of the church members began to be regular attendants at church and at women's meetings, and about Christmas one commenced praying in the meetings. Evenings the men gathered with B. Kapriel at each other's houses, to pray and to talk with half persuaded people. Next they changed their weekly prayer meeting. In the old city the government has no suspicion of revolutinists and so people are free to be out in the evening and as late at night as they choose. The whole Protestant community, wives and children, down to nursing babies, and there is a baby in every house, gathered at each other's houses a little after sundown & had a pleasant social hour, drinking tea, and then began their prayer meeting. The Spirit owned the method, and they were so filled with his presence that they often staid till 12 or 1 o clock, and when no outside men were present, the wives of the brethren began to pray there. The wife of one member asked to be received to the church, and then another, until all save one had expressed such a purpose. Her husband was in great distress, and said "Am I to be the only one whose wife is not to come into the church?" Is my house to be the only divided house in this community?" Special effort was made for her and prayer offered, until she too yielded, and began to do works meet for repentance.

*until He blesses this city-work."

One day she had said or done something which hurt one of the other women's feelings. Being troubled by it she asked one of the other sisters to go with her, while she went and begged forgiveness.

Then April third came the ingathering, when thirteen stood up to confess Christ and enter the Protestant church, the largest number ever yet received at one time in Van. Of these nine were females and four males. One man and wife were received. It was a day of great rejoicing, first to the brethren, six of whom saw their wives fully uniting with them in following Christ, leaving not one married man whose wife was not in the church, second to the young preacher and his wife, who thus saw the fruit of their labors, third to the missionaries. It was a great pleasure to Dr. R. and myself to see two of our orphans in that thirteen. The chapel was full that day, and some went away to scoff at those who had thus forsaken their old faith.

Some of you may say "I think it doubtful if it was wise to receive those women so soon." They had all been under Christian influence for three or four years, and understood pretty well what they were doing. Then as the Spirit had used the young preacher (for this was wholly his work) we did not feel like interfering with it, and besides having one church where half the wives are non-Protestants or not church members, we are not so pleased with that state of affairs as to wish to perpetuate it among our people. The day before these women united with the church, B. Kapriel said to me "Don't think I consider this the end of the work in those women, I look at it as only the beginning." and the next Monday he organized them into a missionary society. One woman whose baby died a few months since, now goes each Sunday, with the preacher's wife, to a near village to work among the women.

While missionaries, the preacher at the garden church and others have preached and worked in the city up to the present time, this harvest was solely the result of B. Kapriel's work and that of his church members, and hereinis the answer to some of our prayers.

(Signed,) Mrs. M. W. Raynolds.

~~Evangelistic Work~~ among Village Women.

Successful work had been going on for some time among the men in Mashgudag, but nothing was being done for the women. The custom of the country would not permit women to go to a meeting with men, and conducted by men. The evangelist there did not believe that much good could come from working with ignorant village women, and for some reasons it seemed best that he should not do much of it. During last summer two of the lady missionaries visited the village, and later one went, taking with her a Bible woman. This woman could stay only two weeks, but in that time she was able to win her way into the hearts of the women and awaken in them a desire to hear more. After she left, they attended the meetings for the men, but it seemed as if something special must be done for them. Little girls, who had not been received before, began to come to school. A member of the Van church, a young woman, expressed a desire to visit Mashgudag and altho she did not seem just the best one for that work, she was sent the last week in Jan. planning to stay two weeks. This extended to more than two months. At first she had a meeting and a class for those who wished to read, each day, but later the meeting was given up for house to house visiting. Women and girls also came in such large numbers to the men's evening meeting, that the room could not hold all, and many returned to their homes. As she walks thro the village, women come after her begging that she come and tell them of the Word of God. Many have come to realize their sinfulness and have repented and changed lives are the result. There are fifteen Koordish houses in the village, and the women and girls from these, who know Armenian attend the meetings, and invite her to their homes. She has visited only one, but in this there was deep conviction of sin. It did not seem wise to let such a work stop for want of workers, and so Digin Aroosiag was sent back, after the Easter vacation. Two days each week she visits other villages. The women are hungry for the Word of God, and rich blessing has attended the little work which has so far been attempted for them.

(Signed) Grisell M. McLaren.

Rec'd AUG 8 1904

Report of the Girls' School of the American Mission, Van, 1903 - 4.

The record of this year shows a decrease in the number of pupils in the school at the gardens, owing doubtless to the more strict enforcement of the rule against receiving free pupils. This has however been more than made up for by the increase in attendance at the city school.

God is very good to us and often sends messengers who fill us all, teachers and pupils, with new zeal and inspiration. This year He sent Rev. S.N.Ussher, brother of our Dr.Ussher, who staid about three months. His sermons were strong and stirring and for some time he held meetings with the teachers striving to give them a better idea of theigreatness of their work and of their responsibility, not only for the growth of the pupils' intellects, but also for leading every child into the Way of Life. Among the older pupils several have been thinking deeply on matters spiritual, and without any persuasion from outside, have decided that they can not remain in the Gregorian church and still be true to the teachings of the Bible. The question of Sabbath-keeping is a difficult one to decide. There are very few books to read and one is tempted to feel that studying for Monday's lessons is preferable to sitting idle and talking nonsense. The Sunday before examinations some girls spent most of the day in study, But when they tried to persuade one of the younger girls to study, she said "I would not study today if I knew I was to fail in everything next week." Needless to say, she is one of the best scholars and an earnest Christian. When the question of raising money for the new church was discussed, the orphans were eager to help. Before any plan had been put before them seven girls came and begged for work, that they might fill their box full. In common with the other orphans, they went without meat at breakfast one or two days each week for several months. By the time the church was dedicated in May they had enough money to pay for three of the pulpit chairs the Bible and the hymn-book. They chose the Bible because they thought at least one soul might be saved thro hearing the Word from their Book. The rest of the girls paid for the windows.

Three of our boarders have died this year, one a pay pupil and the others from the orphanage. It is a comfort to know that each of these found the way of salvation here and was ready to go when the Father called. There was a class of eight who had completed the course of study and should have been graduated, but they were so young, so undeveloped that we decided to keep them another year. To the teaching force were added two of last year's graduates, who have assisted in the kindergarten and done half work in the school. Both were members of the orphanage, and one has united with the city church.

City School. The progress which began here last year when B.Kapriel took charge has continued. Perfection is still far away, but the changes in individual lives cause one to be most grateful. Altho the highest class was one year behind the senior class at the gardens, it seemed best to allow them to be graduated this year, and so for the first time in the history of the city school, commencement exercises were held June 30th. and diplomas given to five girls. These girls tho young and inexperienced, are striving to live according to the question "What would Jesus do?" One day one of them, after praying that God would give her an opportunity to do something for Him, found her answer when a begger knocked at the door and asked for bread. While she fed her she talked to her of the Bread of Life

We feel deeply grateful for what God has done this year in the schools and we tahnk Him especially for sending such a strong consecrated worker as Miss Norton. Altho not yet fully in the work, she has been a great help and has already made a large place for herself in the hearts of both young and old.

Kindergarten. With regard to this institution Miss Norton reports as follows. "There are two kindergartens three miles apart, one in the gardens and one in the city. The year has passed with a good measure of success in both. For some time the kindergarten at the garden centre has been in charge of a native teacher, Oreort (Miss) Asmine She is an earnest

and competent worker, and every morning before calling the children goes t the kindergarten room alone and prays for special guidance and patience. Her assistants this year have been two girls, who were graduated last year The city kindergarten is still in charge of Degin Sara, wife of the city preacher. She has been assisted by another of last year's graduates, who has proved very capable. In both schools there have been more applicants than could be received. In the city the boys have far outnumbered the girls, and in the garden less than half were girls. With a few exceptions full tuition has been paid. Sometime we hope to have a free kindergarten for there are many poor children. The children are bright and attractive and learn well, tho naturally they do not respond to the teaching as well the first year as they do the second. The verdict from our own and from the Gregorian schools is that the children from the kindergarten do better work in school than any other pupils. Many calls have been made in the homes. In these visits we hear much about the children's "badness" which is usually play, misunderstood. We had Christmas trees and thro the kindness of friends in Ct. and Maine, were able to give presents not only to the kindergarten children, but to every pupil in school. In Feb. Rev. S. N. Ussher gave a talk to the mothers. The closing exercises were held June 23rd. and 24th. As in America, so here, people enjoy seeing and hearing children and here people are especially fond of an entertainment of any kind. Some one said they would feel deprived of their rights, if there were no public exercises. The kindergarten continues in favor with parents, and many helpful ideas and religious truths find their way into the homes by means of the children. One mother said that she was ashamed not to know the story of Jesus when her child could tell it. It is the custom here to call children to pass liquor to guests, and Oreort Asmine told the kindergarten children not to do it. One small boy heeded, and no amount of coaxing and scolding could make him offer it at Christmas time. At the beginning of the year there was one boy who made life miserable to his companions by beating them. He has improved much and ceased to beat those who are so unfortunate as to displease him. Or. Asmine sometimes wishes that she could do more spiritual work with the children, but as the kindergarten is a garden and not a hot-house, without forcing, they will absorb spiritual nourishment from the atmosphere which she, with her consecrated personality, creates."

Number enrolled in Garden High-school	226,	Do. Kindergarten	41.
Tuition receipts " schools	~~1530 Ps. or $ 62.33~~		
Number of native teachers Do. high-school	7,	Kindergarten 1 with 2 assists.	
Number enrolled in City High-school	68	Do. Kindergarten	38.
Number of native teachers Do.	3	Do. 1 with 1 Assist.	
Tuition receipts at City schools			

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) Grisell M. McLaren.

Tuition receipts.

Garden	High School -	3438 ~~3348~~ pia.	140.06 ~~$137.46~~
	Kindergarten	1530 pia.	$ 62.33
			~~199.79~~ ~~$202.39~~
City	H. S.	1375 pia	$ ~~53.41~~ 56.02
	K. G.	477 "	$ 18.~~33~~ 45
		Cor.	74.47

Corrected per letter of July 19

Van Buren County
Year 1903-4

Report of the Public Schools
of

Report of Van Station for the Year 1904.

Rec'd MAR 27 1905

The Lord in his great mercy has brought us to the close of another year in Safety, and we would praise his Name for all the benefits we have enjoyed. The year has not passed without its difficulties, dangers and discouragements. Indeed a dark cloud has seemed to be resting over us much of the time, but yet the Lord has not forsaken us.

Missionary Force. The station has great occasion for gratitude in that it has received a new missionary family to its ranks. Rev. and Mrs. E.A. Yarrow reached us at the end of September, fresh from home schools, familiar with modern methods of Christian work and full of youthful enthusiasm, and they began at once the study of the language, and without waiting to acquire this, Mr. Yarrow has already begun to take his turn at preaching thro an interpreter, and has already made two short tours among the villages. The other members of the station are the same as last year, but Miss Norton has now taken hold of kindergarten work, besides lending inspiration to the work at large. Dr. Ussher has been kept very busy with his medical work, and all the members of the station have found more work pressing upon them than time and strength enabled them satis factorily to accomplish.

Native Laborers. Our itinerant evangelist, B. Koorrozian, felt that his health was not equal to the hardships of his itinerant life, and resigned his position in the summer and started for Constantinople or beyond, but at Erzroom the brethren induced him to stop with them as their preacher. This left the village work without a superintendent, but Bad. Garabed has taken up that department with a good deal of enthusiasm, and has himself spent nearly half of the time during the last six months of the year in touring. He seems greatly to enjoy the work and to secure the attention and good will of the people. Should some other arrangement be made for the supply of the pastorate of the central church, it would be very desirable to retain him here for the superintendence of the outside work, thus permitting his excellent wife to continue her most efficient work among the women in the gardens. The question of securing the needed funds would then become a very vital one. The Bible colporteur has developed very finely, and he in cooperation with Bad. Garabed would be able to carry on this outside work to good advantage. Bn. Kapriel, the young preacher in the city, is developing splendidly, and becoming a very earnest and effective preacher, and under his care the city work is taking on new life. Bn. Ghevant has continued his work at Nareg, and is getting hold of the people and is accomplishing a good work. Bn. Yeghezar is continuing his studies at Marsovan College, while Bn. Armenag, the fourth member of our little theological class to whom we gave two years of study, decided to go to Aintab and entered the sophomore class of the College. Unfortunately the local Govt. here recalled him on an entirely baseless complaint, and he made the return journey with much hardship. No important change has taken place among the teaching force in the city, but the number of village teachers has been considerably increased as will be related later.

Churches. We may at last properly use the plural number in this connection, since the brethren in the walled city, in cooperation with their enthusiastic young preacher, have so lengthened their cords and strengthened their stakes as to become a vigorous second church, having now thirty one members on its roll, eighteen of whom have been added during the year. They have purchased a bell from America and hung it on their chapel, have added a number of new seats, , retinted the walls, and now have the pleasure of seeing their chapel crowded with from 250 to 300 or more people, while some are obliged to go away for lack of room. The meetings of the week of prayer, held in the evening, were so well attended that they continued them for two weeks longer, with crowded houses. At the first communion of 1905 two more new members were received and three children baptized. The former opposition and persecution have largely ceased, and they are exerting a very evident and beneficial influence in the community.

The garden church has also gained in numbers and strength and influence. The new church building, about 70 by 50 Ft. in size, with a gallery around three sides, built on American rather than Armenian models, was dedicated the 19th. of May, the Armenian ascension day, but tho it was cold and actu snowing without, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, not less than 1200 being present, and this has added immensely to the opportuniti

2 for influencing the people. It is interesting to note the gradual growth of our congregations, compelling the constant expansion of accommodations. For the first few years a room in a private house sufficed us. In 1880 a building was erected for the boys' school, containing a main school room about 30 Ft. square, and for some ten years this afforded ample accommodation. Later, as this room became crowded, one recitation room after another was opened into it by folding doors. In 1897 the partition walls were removed giving us a hall about 50 by 30 Ft. which seemed to us then quite spacious. but for several years this has been greatly overcrowded, even with most of the orphans in a separate service, and when unexpectedly, personal funds became available, while the people got stirred up to make a great effort to meet half the expense of a church building, and at the same time governmental relations promised to favor the effort, it was determined to launch the scheme. It was indeed a red letter day for the Van Protestant community when this attractive and commodious structure was opened for worship. Even during the summer vacation, when the orphans were away and the audiences are expected to be small, it was very comfortably filled, and at present is even uncomfortably crowded, from 1000 to 1200 or more being usually present at the noon service, while the attendance at the S.S. which follows, sometimes reaches, by actual count, to 1100, so as to make it a very difficult problem to provide teachers and places for the classes. It was not planned to make use of the basement for services, but we are compelled to arrange for some dozen classes to be held there. Twenty new members were received to the church during the year, and another on the first of Jan. 1905, seventeen of whom are or have been members of the orphanage, while five others from that institution were among those received to the city church. This has afforded special gratification to us who have labored so long for the conversion of these dear children. The addition of these young people has imparted new life and energy to the church, tho naturally it has not added in the same proportion to its pecuniary ability. What between the extra effort last year to raise funds for the church and some lack of satisfaction with the acting pastor, the contributions for the year have not been entirely satisfactory, but nevertheless the condition of the church is more encouraging than we have ever seen it before.

Evangelistic Work. The appropriations which the Board is able to make for this station are barely sufficient to supplement the efforts of the people to keep running the educational and evangelistic work at the centre, and we should be shut off from efforts to cultivate the outside field, were it not for the generous contributions of friends in England and Germany, who have become interested in the general work because of their interest in that of the orphanage, and it is pleasant to see that the Board, in allowing its missionaries to give time and strength to orphanage work, which it did not consider as strictly within its sphere, has not only thus secured workers for its own vineyard, but friends abroad who are able and willing to make up its deficiencies in pecuniary lines. The strictly evangelistic work has been cared for by friends in England, mainly by the Misses Mayo, whose kind interest has greatly cheered and comforted us, even aside from the pecuniary help. The educational department, which is also exerting a direct and strong evangelistic influence, is supported by Pastor Lohmann's Committee in Frankfort, Germany, which is also caring for more than half the orphanage work. It is delightful that these German friends are willing to labor in such complete cooperation with us in both of these departments. The help we are able to afford them in the supervision of the orphanage materially decreases their expenses, and the help they give us in work outside is invaluable to us. The native workers in both these departments have been mainly provided from those who have been educated in the orphanage. At Agants, our oldest outstation, situated on the north side of the lake, as we have had no thoroughly educated preacher available, two orphanage graduates have taught the boys' school and at the same time cared for the religious meetings. With the opening of the new school year, a girls school was also opened, one of the female members of our church going there for this purpose and for direct efforts for the women. At Shadakh, situated two days south of the city, at the opposite extremity of the field, in a deep valley among the lofty mountains which give rise to an important branch of the Tigris river, we have a building rented for chapel and preacher's residence, and there too a girls' school has been started this fall, by a sister

3 or the preacher, both of these as well as the male teacher, being graduates of the orphanage. The boys' school is carried on this year in cooperation with the Armenians, we furnishing one teacher and they two, together with the school rooms, and our preacher having the general supervision of the whole. The girls' school is held in our chapel and is wholly under our care. Chapel services are regularly held and well attended, and there is reason to hope that some at least have entered the kingdom, tho no distinct Protestan community has yet been formed. We learn that the preacher has been obliged temporarily to leave his house, because it has been nearly buried bu an avalanche, which seems however not permanently to have injured the building At Nareg Bn. Ghevant is laboring, having another orphan boy as assistant. This village was, in large part, destroyed in the autumn, owing to disturbances between revolutionists and soldiers, a score of the people being killed but most of the people returned, some houses were rebuilt, and they have crowded themselves into these and the unburned buildings. The killing by the revolutionists of Arsen Vartabed, the Locum Tenens at Akhtamar, with who we had unsuccessfully negotiated for cooperative work, has so far removed opposition that the school has been passed over to the care of our teacher and the number of ~~teachers~~ pupils has risen to over 130, and the monastery has added a third man to the teaching force. Meetings are held regularly, with good attendance, and there is much to encourage in religious conditions in that and other near villages. The last report mentioned the case of a man in one of these Kawash villages who was largely enlightened by his own reading of the Bible, and who, despite much persecution, was laboring for those about him. He now reports that he is no longer alone, but has a company of 15 or 20 who are glad to meet with him for worship and Bible reading an he hopes some of them have found the Savior, and his heart is encouraged. Mashgudag in the Haigatsore valley, which is now a well established outstation, was cared for during the first half of the year by Bn. Armenag, and whe he decided to go to Aintab, an older man from our community was sent there, an orphanage graduate continuing to teach the school. Just now, Bn. Armena having returned, as mentioned above, has gone there again, and the older man has gone to Nareg, so that more can be done for adjacent villages, where an open door can always be found. The last report spoke of a beginning interest at Avants, the lake port of Van, half an hour from the walled city. The city brethren comtinued to cultivate the place, going there on Sundays to hold meetings, and ere long the people desired us to open a school there and now we have both a boys' and girls' school, the teachers being graduates of the orphanage and also members of the city church. Meetings are now regularly held there once or twice every Sunday, and the teacher has an evening class of young men which amounts practically to a daily meeting. there is considerable opposition to the work, but it seems to be healthily growing, and gives promise of becoming permanent. There are four other villages where graduates of the orphanage are teaching, the schools being held in the village school room, and the expense met jointly by the people and our German fund, while the schools are under our supervision and considered as our schools, and in all these villages the teachers are able to do a good deal of directly evangelistic work. One of these villages is Artemid, two hours from the city, where during the last season a house has been erected, on the lake shore, for a missionary summer residence. There is a little harbor close by where several boats are usually staying, and during the vacation the missionaries used to gather the boatmen at evening, for a little meeting, and several of them have become much interested. The custom was also inaugurated of holding a Sunday meeting in the village, and this custom has been continued, some one usually going from here on Sunday, from one to two hundred are usually present, the service being often held in the church. At Pertag, another of these villages, a similar work is going on, while at several more of the 15 or 16 villages within a radius of 12 miles from the city, our young men and sometimes the women also are in the habit of frequently visiting and talking to the people on Sunday. The hearing ear is now very general, the understanding mind is increasing, and sometimes at least we see evidence of the receiving heart. One other school deserves special mention. The boys who have left the orphanage have formed a society among themselves, one object of which is to do something for their own people. They have raised money with which they have opened a school in a village which has never before had a school, sending one of their number there as teacher, while nearly every Sunday, one or more

of their members visit the village to tell the people of the way of life, walking the 12 miles to the village and back, thro mud and snow, even on these severely cold winter days. There are some half dozen other places where there are schools more or less under our supervision, and with occasional small assistance from us in the way of books, etc. or small o contribution toward the salary of the teachers, most of whom have been for a longer or shorter time in the orphanage, but without graduating. The reflex influence of these efforts on the workers is invaluable, and on all sides we see much to encourage in existing religious conditions. A good deal of quiet religious interest is also manifested among the pupils of the schools, especially the orphans, a pretty good proportion of the older ones giving reason to hope that they have chosen the good part.

The extreme poverty of the people makes the sale of Scriptures almost an impossibility, but some effective free distribution has been done. Two copies of the Bible were sent to the prison, and besides several verbal expressions of thanks, a prominent prisoner has writen a letter to manifest his own and the general gratitude for the gift. We have heard of several who have been influenced for good by what they have thus read, and have reason to hope that some have found in it the pearl of great price.

Education. Village work in educational lines has already been reported under the previous head. The boys' school on our premises has continued its previous course, and graduated four promising boys in July. There has been nothing else of special interest to report in connection with it. At the opening of the coming school year it is hoped to pass over its supervision to Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, who by that time will have acquired the language sufficiently to take charge of it, and as Mrs. Yarrow has special training in normal school lines, we have reason to expect a marked increase in its efficiency. The orphanage work has been otherwise reported.

The Condition of the Country. A few words should be added concerning political, social and economic conditions, none of which can be considered as satisfactory. Governmental oppression has been constantly on the increase, manifesting itself especially in excessive and cruel collection of taxes, while the protection from violence which should be granted in return is wanting. The natural result is a general prostration of business and consequent increase of poverty, which has occasioned conditions closely approximating to famine for a large proportion of the people, despite the fact that there is grain enough in the province to provide for the needs of all if it were evenly distributed. The suffering is greater than we have seen since famine ceased. About L 500. are in hand from Germany and England, with which we are furnishing food to over 500 widows and orphans in Van, and are doing a little to relieve some of the worst distress in a few villages.

This province being close to Russia and Persia, is easily accesible to the revolutionists, and their numbers and activity have manifestly increased since they left Sassoon and Moosh. Their presence brought the city to the verge of a massacre in Sep. keeping the whole city in a panic for a week thousands of the people taking refuge on our premises and those of other foreigners, and has occasioned the burning of Nareg with the murder of a score of its inhabitants, and a general apprehension prevails that the spring must witness sad scenes here again.. So more than is our wont, we feel driven to the protection of Him Who holds the hearts of all men in his hands, entreating that He will restrain all the powers of evil which threaten us, and bring about improved political and economic conditions.

While this report is in preparation some occurrences have taken place which ought to be mentioned. During the Cholera epidemic of the past few weeks, a "relic" reputed to be the spear which pierced the Saviour, was brought out and carried about for veneration. A week ago last Sabbath, Dr. Ussher, in his sermon, made some very moderate remarks about this, to which one or two people present took exception, and a few people left the church. Last Sabbath a company of roughs came to the noon service determined to make a disturbance, interrupted the service by questions and remarks, and uttered many threats which led some of our people to attempt to suppress and put them out, whereupon a general meleé followed, lasting for nearly half an hour till the police arrived, in which several of our people were more or less injured. What the final result will be it is too soon to tell.

In behalf of the Station, Respectfully submitted. (Signed) G. C. Raynolds
Van, Feb. 17th. 1905.

Jan. Feb. 20. 1905.

Ann. Report.

Report of the Orphanage at Van, Turkey, for the Year 1904.

REC'D FEB 27 1905

Our report for 1903 spoke of the political and economic outlook as unsatisfactory, and now I am sorry to be obliged to say that, in both directions, it has grown steadily worse during the year 1904, and as this fact directly affects the orphanage work, it may be as well to begin this report from this point. The policy of the government in failing to secure to the people protection from the raids and exactions of the Koords, while at the same time it demands its taxes with relentless severity, has been carried to a greater extremity than ever before, seizing cattle, tools, etc. absolutely essential to the work of the farmers, and even the bedding and other household necessities, and has thus greatly diminished the produce of the land and the ability of the people to purchase clothing, etc. It has thus come about that many artizens, finding little sale for their products, are obliged to close their shops, and thus a general stagnation of business has been brought about, which makes it almost impossible for the common people to find work, and has induced a measure of poverty and consequent suffering such as has not been seen since the famine ceased. This poverty is, in many respects, worse than that which comes from poor crops, because it means the inability of the people to improve good seasons, and so forebodes the general ruin of the country. This condition of affairs affects the orphanage very deeply, inasmuch as it makes it impossible for those who are old enough to leave the institution to find any means of procuring a livelihood outside. To send boys out under such circumstances means to send them onto the street to beg, and we have not felt that we could do this, for to do so after having introduced and accustomed them to a better life is far more cruel than to have left them in that condition from the first. Consequently during 1904 we have sent out only three boys, whose circumstances were exceptional. Five girls have left to establish homes of their own, and one has gone to America. One boy and three girls have died, two from typhoid fever and two from consumption, all of whom gave good evidence of being born again, and died happy deaths, which gave most useful lessons to their companions. One of the objects which we have in mind in this orphanage work is thus fulfilled, viz. the fitting the children for heaven, and when the condition of the country so nearly precludes the possibility of attaining the second object, viz. the making them useful to their people, we may almost be thankful to have those who are prepared for the other life speedily enter upon it. I am sorry to say that we see no signs of improvement in these economic conditions, and what we are to do for these children we really do not see. Two possible solutions suggest themselves, One that the children should emigrate to some part of the world where better conditions can be secured. The other that an agricultural and mechanical colony should be founded here, in connection with which they could earn their living. In many respects the latter solution would be the more desirable. If governmental protection could be secured, which seems not impossible, it would seem that any capital invested in such a way would bring a fair return to the investors, or to the institution, if donated to it. Land could be secured at a reasonable rate by purchase or lease, and with protection from Koordish rapacity and government oppression, could be profitably cultivated. A large number of sheep could be cheaply kept, whose wool could be worked up into rugs and carpets, which would find a ready sale, and other branches of handiwork could be profitably carried on. Many hides are exported from this province and much leather is imported from Europe, and doubtless a good tanning plant could be made very profitable. In this way an industrial colony might be established that would afford employment to many going out from the orphanage, in a way which would render them useful members of society, while the colony as a whole might very materially benefit the whole community. I would respectfully invite the attention of the friends of the orphanage and of the Armenian people to the possibilities of such a scheme.

I am glad to be able to make a favorable report as to the present morale of the institution. During the first part of the year the male teaching force was not quite as efficient as usual, and there was consequently some deterioration in this line among the boys, but with the new school year a better spiritual element was introduced, which has had a most happy effect upon them. The spiritual standard among the older boys has very

decidedly risen, and some really beautiful characters are developing, and they are exerting a fine religious influence over the smaller boys. The condition of religious life among the girls is also very satisfactory. At the date of present writing, Jan. 18th. 1905, it is pleasant to be able to report that the meetings of the week of prayer were well attended, and that they have been continued daily till the present time. During the last few days there have been a good many who have expressed in these meetings their determination to live for Jesus, and among them quite a number both of the boys and the girls from the orphanage, and we can not doubt that the Spirit of the Lord is working among the dear children. The last report told of the enthusiasm of the children in denying themselves their usual food in order to contribute toward the building of the new church, and they are greatly pleased this year to have a section of the building, assigned to their use, so that they can be present at the general services, instead of being obliged to meet separately, as last year. Until this year only two or three from the orphanage have united with our church, tho there were a good many in whose Christian character we had good confidence, but during the present year, twenty of the thirty-nine new members received have been from those now, or formerly members of that institution, and a fine set of young people they are, adding much to the efficiency of the church. A good many of them and a number of those still in the orphanage are manifesting a good deal of enthusiasm in going to near villages, or to distant sections of the city to hold meetings, and thus much really efficient evangelistic work is being accomplished. Of the thirty members of the orphanage who have graduated from the high school, twenty are now engaged in teaching, while two are in college at Marsovan, fitting themselves for a higher grade of work. Three of these teachers are also acting as evangelists, while a considerable number who did not complete the high-school course are teaching in schools of a lower grade.

The holiday vacation of the schools began last Sat. Jan 14th. the Armenian new year, and tomorrow being their Christmas, the Christmas tree festival for the girls takes place this evening, and that for the boys tomorrow evening. We are not always able to hold these festivals just on this day, as we usually spend a couple of days in calling among the people, but this year, on account of the cholera, it seems wiser not to make calls, and we also do not allow the children to go to their friends as on other years.. This cholera epidemic began among the soldiers several weeks ago, but for some unaccountable reason, its existence was denied and concealed by the military authorities, tho the mortality among the soldiers was very great, and there was no means of securing proof of the existence of the disease, till a young man, formerly a member of the orphanage, who was working near one of the soldiers' barracks, was seized and died, and his post-mortem fully identified the nature of the disease. It has extended considerably among the Armenians, but Dr. Ussher finds that the quinine treatment, ten Grs. every hour as long as needed, if begun sufficiently early, usually kills the microbes and relieves the patient. Mortality among Moslems is heavy.

We are thankful to report that Miss Patrunky and Sister Christiana have this year been able to take a large share of the burden which formerly fell to Mrs. Raynolds, and she has thus been able to give more time to the rug work, which has now so developed as to be able to form the nucleus of a more extended work of that kind, should the suggestions above made be carried out. Sister Clara gives her whole time to work in the hospital, where she has made herself absolutely invaluable, and has won golden opinions from patients and attendants, while Dr. Ussher feels that he could not do his work without her. The coming of our new associates from America, Rev. and Mrs. Yarrow, gives us much encouragement in our work, and as they get hold of the language, will be directly helpful to the orphanage department. We have been much touched by the many expressions of sympathy which have been elicited among friends of the orphanage, by the statement which our associates sent out, that assistance was needed to relieve our burdens, and by the offers of help which have come in, and we are sure that the Lord will lead to that solution of the problem which He sees to be best.

That the Lord, during this year, may grant richest blessings for each of you, dear friends, and for these dear children, both those now with us and those gone out is our earnest prayer, and I remain, Yours in Christian bonds

(Signed) G. C. Raynolds.

Report of Orphanage.

Rev. G. C. Raynolds.

Jan. 1904

REC'D JUL 17 1905

Report of Relief Work at Van.Turkey in Asia,Jan.to June,1905.

Near the close of 1904,we most unwillingly sent out a statement of the economic situation here,feeling that blood might rest upon us if we did not make known the gravity of the situation. I am thankful to state that our former patrons and others have responded most nobly to our appeal and we have received LT 2577.09 directly for relief,from following sources

From Germany,thro Pastor Lohmann	LT 1239.45
From England,thro Mrs.Madelain Cole	425.83
" " " Dr.and Mrs.Rendel Harris	352.00
" " " Lady Anderson,of Dublin	165.00
" " " The Friends of Armenia	164.25
" from the Misses Mayo	16.50
From the United States,thro Miss Wheeler	200.00
" " " " Miss S.R.Norton	14.06
Total	2577.09

The above amount has been expended as follows.

Given directly for food,in villages LT 432.45,in Van 356.08	788.53
Given for seed	546.26
Paid for spinning and weaving cotton,beyond the regular price	224.08
Used for assistance of sick poor in hospital and dispensary	212.93
Given for clothing	110.26
Given to help those who have gone out from the orphanage	68.49
Loaned in small sums,as capital	48.29
Given as pay for work done	25.06
Changing money for distributing	16.26
Salaries superintendents and distributors during six months	54.51
Cotton on hand June 1st	81.71
Total	2176.38
Balance in hand June 1st.	400.71
	2577.09

A few words about the different departments of the work.

Cotton has been given out for spinning,to women in 450 houses in the city,and to 200 in near villages,and this has helped to provide for about 2545 souls. Besides thread has been given to 70 houses,containing 420 souls,for weaving. LT 335.92 have been paid to these persons as regular, legitimate,wages,and this has come back without loss. LT 234.08 has been added to the regular wage,to enable them to live,and this is properly included in the free aid account above.

The distribution for food reached 3545 individuals in the district of Haigatsore,7839 in Temar,890 in Gargar,163 in Garjgan,1046 in Hoshab,150 in Shadakh and 1386 in Van itself,a total of 9936. This distribution for food was made during the weeks just before the snow departed,when the meagre supplies laid in the fall had given out,and nothing was yet available in the fields,and thus tided nearly 10 000 souls over the time when many might have died from hunger.

The seed granted will add very materially to the aggregate of harvest.

The persons benefitted by the cotton industry are mostly widows,who have no other means of providing for themselves and their children,and we hope to be able to continue this most beneficent work at least till harvest,when we may hope the price of bread may decline somewhat at least.

The assistance given to the sick poor has perhaps brought the very largest measure of blessing,and has enabled Dr.Ussher not only to care for the sick,and run a cholera hospital during the epidemic,but to perform a large number of operations,while spiritual blessing comes to many of the patients. This department ought to be continued at least till a very decided improvement in economic conditions takes place.

We would tender most hearty thanks to the kind friends who have thus helped us,and they may be sure that the blessing of many ready to perish rests upon their heads.

Respectfully submitted. (Signed) G.C.Raynolds.

Van,June 19th.1905.

Van, Jan. to June - 1905.

G. C. Raynolds

Report of The American School For Girls, Van, Turkey. 1904-5.

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

On June 29th, with the graduating exercises held in the church, the school year of 1904-5 was finished. there were 15 graduates- 7 of whom composed the class of 1905 and the rest of ~~DOR~~ 1904. These latter, instead of leaving school last year, spent an additional year in special study. Although their presence meant additional work for some of the teachers, there was no room for regret, for the daily growth seen in the life of each girl, was ample reward for our labor.

This year a course in dressmaking was added to the curriculum for the senior year and the girls made about 60 dresses, including their own graduating gowns, and also learned to draft patterns in so simple a way that they can ~~draft~~ cut out dresses without a chart.

As girls schools were opened in two villages, two of our teachers had to be given for this work, their places being supplied by graduates from the school. Two of the pupils were taken away by death, one a member of the junior class and the other of the primary department.

The extreme poverty of the people has made the collection of tuition very difficult, but with the help of special gifts from friends of Miss Norton, there has been a slight increase in receipts.

During the year 5 of the members of the class of ~~DORx~~ 1905 have united with the church. also one member of 1904, & one of 1906. Most of the older orphans in the school expressed a desire to have some work to do for Christ and the great number of children who came to church and Sunday School gave them the opportunity which they sought. In a Bible class studying the Acts and the Epistles the pupils were very fond of committing to memory the verses that pleased

them. When they came to Romans, they said "It is all so helpful that we dont know which to choose. Cant we learn it all?" These same girls have had a short prayer meeting by themselves every noon. Even the children in the primary department have asked for prayer meetings, saying, "We want to be good but it is so hard, and we dont know how. If you will have a meeting with us we can learn." One of the teachers had a meeting with them once a week and some of them learned very well "to be good." Some of the older boarders have held daily prayer meetings with the younger girls.

July first one of the teachers was married to one of the former orphan boys. She was also an orphan and both are members of the Protestant church. One of the new graduates will be married this week. to one of the village teachers.

There have been two interruptions to the work of the year-the first in Sept. when a massacre was narrowly averted and the city was in a state of panic for a week-and the second, just before the Christmas holidays, the cause being an epidemic of cholera.

In the boarding department, there have been 50 members of the orphanage, and 5 paid for, either by parents or from outside funds.

CITY SCHOOL. The teaching force here remained the same as last year until May when one of the teachers went off to Persia to get married. For a time it seemed as if we would lose Baron Kapriel, the head teacher, as he suffered a severe attack of "American fever" which carried off several young men, but he recovered, much to our relief and joy. The work in the city is very difficult as the girls are not anxious to learn and are evidently not accustomed to being obedient to any one in their homes. In spite of this lack of earnestness, there is much to encourage.

KINDERGARTEN. With the exception of the Spring months the attendance has been smaller than that of ~~DURIX~~ 1903-4 because the tuition was raised from $1.76 to $2.20. before Christmas the children brought money which, with some that was given by school girls and others, was used to provide clothes for a boy & girl who were brought in from the street to the Christmas entertainment and dressed and fed. In May the children were introduced to a new companion-namely a donkey, and from that time they took many rides on his back, many learning to sit on without being held, and, it is hoped, absorbing some ideas of kindness to animals. There were usually two riders and from one to eight or ten children holding on to the halter, at one time. The donkey was of a mild disposition, as most of his poor dispirited tribe are in this vicinity, and was not one of the wailing kind. A kindergarten exhibition seems to be a necessity here in order to maintain the interest of parents and others and to insure the attendance of pupils. Instead of having the usual enter tainment in the large room at the boys school there were five half days-June 20-24 when the parents and others were invited to come to the Kindergarten room. There were some advantages in this plan-about 50 tickets were sent out for

each day and because the audiences were small all could see what was being done The exercises more closely ~~resembl~~ resembled those of every day and gave the visitors a better idea of what the kindergarten really is. It has been a pleasure to watch the awakening of some who, in the fall were shy and backward. The children showed a great deal of interest in the "family" idea, and in realistic ways they indicated that they had received impressions of the one who loves the children. One child said, "I wish Jesus would come to our house. I want to love him."

The two upper classes in the Girls' School have spent a little time in observation in the Kindergarten. Calls have been made in some homes and pleasant relations established with the mothers. The fathers are usually at work when the calls are made

In the city the tuition was not raised and the attendance was about the same as the previous year. The teachers were the same. Some toys which were sent with the Christmas gifts from America were put into the Kindergartens. A train of cars gave pleasure to the city children. When asked "Do you know how a train goes? Is it drawn by horses?" They said "Yes." The answer is not strange as probably none of them ever saw a train. During the Spring they enjoyed occasional trips to the plain. This is almost as much of a treat for them as for Boston or New York children to get into the country as they are seldom taken there except by their teachers. They do not sit under the trees for there are few on the plain but they run and play and gather flowers and sail a toy boat on a slimy pond. One day they were especially interested in finding some ~~tadpolr~~ tadpoles like those in the kindergarten, in watching the frogs jump into pond, & in hearing them croak. When the frogs had talked considerably one child cried out "It is enough. We are deaf." The closing exercises were held June 17 in the city chapel-the games being played on a platform ten or twelve feet wide. No one fell off, however.

GARDENS	High School.	Kindergarten.
NO. of teachers	8 and 2 part of time.	2
Enrollment	253	33
Tuition receipts	4038 pia. ($177.67)	~~860 pia. ($37.84).~~ 1150 pia. $50.60.
CITY SCHOOL.		
No. of teachers	4	1 and 3 assistant.
Enrollment	54.	28
Tuition receipts	860 pia. ($37.84)	540 pia. ($23.76).

Respectfully submitted,

Grisell M. McLaren

Susan R. Norton

July 3rd 1906.

Kindergarten report for Feb. - Parc-Turkey

1904-1905.

Russell Tracy Larry

Feb 3-1905.

APR 17 1905

Christmas in the Girls' School at Van. 1905

Perhaps all who are interested in Armenia and its people know that their Christmas comes Jan.19th. and their New Years six days earlier.

Plans were made to have the three usual entertainments for our two girls schools at the beginning of the Christmas vacation, but an epidemic of cholera made it necessary to close school a week earlier than usual and spoiled our plans. Finally on Feb.4th. the girls were called together for a belated celebration. The word hantess is sometimes applied to a wedding or a funeral and to various kinds of entertainments, and the sound of it is enough to bring out a large crowd even on a stormy day. But few of our girls were absent from the Christmas hantess and most of those who were had failed to get word about it. The program consisted of Scripture reading and prayer, music and recitations, after which came the distribution of the presents. We had no tree, but, stretched across two corners of the room were sheets which might have suggested a fish pond to an American child but which here excited an almost uncontrollable curiosity, and every one asked her neighbor "What is it?" The gifts had been arranged and marked for each class and a teacher went into each pond to see that the proper fish bit at the proper time. Judging from the faces of the girls and from their remarks it was easy to tell that nearly every one was pleased with the result of her first fishing expedition. With our box from Bangor, large and well filled with all sorts of things which children like, and some pictures and other nice things from the children in Eastern Ct. together with articles left over from our more than generous supply of last year, enabled us to give a present to each of our 257 pupils. The different classes were supplied as follows, the seniors each had a tape measure as they are having a course in dress making. Besides this the day pupils in the class had work bags with pins, needles, thread, etc. and the orphans had reference Bibles. Second high school - muslin fancywork aprons. First high school - handkerchiefs and pencils in ribbon cases. Third intermediate - Handkerchiefs. Second intermediate - hair ribbons. First intermediate picture cards. The four classes in the primary department had paper dolls scrap books, pictures mounted on gray mats, and on sheets of paper cambric. The sub-primary tots had paper dolls. The best part of our Christmas this year was that it was not all receiving, but also giving. About six weeks before, the boarders, mostly orphans, asked to be allowed to give up the only meat which they had in the week and also one night's bread - this meant going supperless to bed - until Christmas, so as to have money to send clothes to poor children in a village where there had recently been a massacre. With some help, they were able to give some clothing to more than 150 people. About 90 garments they sewed in the evenings. The day pupils and the kindergarteners brought money, some about one cent, and none more than five, and thus clothing was obtained for a boy and a girl found begging in the streets. Not satisfied with what they had already done, the boarders wished to have a share in this also. One dear little girl took about 40 walnuts which she had saved from her meals, and sold them to one of the teachers for 15 paras - about two cents. Others preferred to give nuts to "Our poor", and the older girls made the garments. The story of how these things were given is in the kindergarten report and need not be repeated here. In the city but one entertainment was held for both school and kindergarten. The program consisting of songs and dialogues had been carefully prepared by the head teacher. In the gardens only the present and a few of the former pupils were allowed to attend, but in the city many of the parents and friends were present. The presents were practically the same as the others, except that the highest class had their sewing materials in small baskets instead of bags. We have sent Bible picture cards to nearly all the village schools under our care, and so the loving thought of a few children in America has helped to gladden the hearts of nearly 700 children in this land.

(Signed) Gri[illegible]

APR 17 1905

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Christmas in the Girls' School at Van. 1905.

Grisell M. McLaren

Kindergarten. 1905

Feb 11

At nine o'clock A.M. the church bell was rung to call the children to the hantess, tho it did not begin till after half past eleven. Neither children nor adults like to start out early on winter days and they think nine o'clock is early. The hantess was in the boys' school and the large room was more than half filled with our own children and guests. All who have left the kindergarten during the last four years were invited, and there were some missionaries, girls' school boarders, and a few day pupils. Our children sat on benches on three sides of a hollow square, the fourth side of which was open to the platform on which was the tree trimmed with candles, kindergarten mats and chains, also with pop corn, ornaments and gifts from America. It is not the custom to wear many out door wraps here. Some have a shawl or muffler and mittens, while some wear only mittens and nothing extra. While waiting for the program to begin, the children sat wrapped in their mufflers, swinging their legs and looking at the tree, or at each other. One little fellow had on a suit much too large with long pants, the other boys had on their usual dresses, coats and aprons.

Did you ever help to dress a poor child at your Christmas entertainment? This was what these children did. Oriort Hasmig had told them a story about two poor children being clothed and fed and had asked them if they would like to do something for poor children. Of course they wanted to, so they brought money, and they and the school girls provided clothes and food for a boy and a girl, who were brought in from the street that morning. Some of the kindergarten children helped with the sewing. These children assisted the little girl when she took off her dirty rags and put on the clean clothes. One helped her pull on the stockings, another put the dress over her head, one tied the apron, a little girl held the shoes &c. and those who helped and those who watched were very happy. Red and blue in the outing flannel dress gave a purple effect, the apron was of light blue calico and the cap of pink calico, but such colors together do not trouble people here. One of the older girls seemed to enjoy combing the girls hair which looked as if it had not seen a comb for many a day. A number of songs were sung before and after dressing the children, who then had a good meal and took some things home. There were just twelve of our kindergarten boys at the hantess and they became the proud possessors of twelve toy watches and were envied by the visitors. Some of the pretty paper dolls were given to our little girls, and beaming faces showed the delight which the owners felt. Dolls make hearts happy in Armenia as they do in Ameria A card was given to each ex-kindergarten child. The hantess was on Sat. One boy thought about it so much that on Friday night he staid awake a long time, woke early in the morning and came without having eaten. Most of the present kindergarten children had never seen a Christmas tree. One little girl said "How can you put things on the tree without the birds taking them away?" These children have so few playthings that often those they receive are put carefully away. A sheet of paper dolls may be tacked on the wall. Colored pictures give a great deal of pleasure. One boy said "I don't play with my watch, it will get dirty." In the city kindergarten the six little girls had "really truly" dolls, and the eighteen boys scrap books of four pages each. The hands of one little girl were stained brown (the people think this is very pretty,) and one little girl wore a belt outside her coat-like dress, with a buckle at least five inches long. On Monday when Oriort Hasmig said to the children "Who liked the hantess very much?" there was an eager response of Yes, Yes (~~Ai, Ai,~~) L.L.

We want to thank very heartily the children and others in Bangor, Me. Eastern Ct. and New Britain, Ct. who sent so much Christmas joy to Van.

(Signed) Susan R. Norton.

Eur. Turkey. 1905.

The "Fanteso"

Rec'd MAY 1 1906

Report of Van Station for the Year 1905.

The year that has just passed has had its full share of joy and more than its share of bereavement, but with it all we can say, "The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Any one who knew our dear German associate, Fraulien Patrunky, and what she ment to the work here, would immediately ask why was she taken and how can the work get along without her. Both questions remain without an answer from us, only we know that God is good and quick to aid. In the Fall a new orphanage was opened and about the only thing the girls had to bring with them was the famine typhus and this the "little mother", already tired by much work and no vacation, accepted as her heritage and after battling for four weeks with the terrible deseaso she went home, saying only a short time before, "How happy I shall be in the morning and how happy you will be for me." The same deseaso also claimed one of our young church members, Garabed Shaljian, who was one of our abliest teachers in the Boy's School and whose place it will be difficult to fill. In speaking of our own sorrows we cannot help including in them the deep ones of our sister station Harpoot, and with them as a station and with them as a Mission we sorrow for the loss of their loved Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Carey, but we "sorrow not as those who have no hope", and in this faith we rest knowing that the Great Captain who has sent us to man the outposts will do all things well.

Missionary Force. Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds left Van in August to take a much needed rest after eleven years of continued service since their last vacation. During these eleven years they passed thro the massacre and for a long time carried on the work single handed. The rest of the force is as it was last year. Dr. and Mrs. Ussher have even more work owing to the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds; the Yarrows, after a year of study are taking up the duties of full fledged missionaries; Miss McMaren continues as the efficient head of the Girl's School and is also doing considerable work with the women; Miss. Norton has much to be encouraged over in her Kindergarten work and this year has begun a training class for Kindergarten teachers, she also has a number of classes in the Boy's School.

The German force was strengthened in the summer by the arrival of Herr. Sperri who will look after the German interests in the Orphanages. The Germans are expecting to send other re-enforcements next summer and this will have an important bearing on our work as the American Board's forces wil be relieved of much of the Orphanage work and so be able to devote more time to education and evangelization both in the city and in the villages.

Churches. We lost a good pastor and a sincere follower of Christ when Bad. Garibed left us to go to Tabriz Persia, but we think we see the leading of Providence in the choice of his successor, B. Tavit Pakchoyian. Some ten years ago B. Tavit left this city and a position in our schools to go to America to complete his education. After graduating from the University of Lower California, amid many hardships he made his way back to Urumia Persia, whence he was called to supply the pulpit of our central church. When one considers what it means for an Armenian to leave free America and come back to Turkey and once more put on the hated fez it will be realized that Van central church has a consecrated pastor and that great things may be expected from his ministery. B. Kapriel the young preacher over the church in the walled city almost decided to leave for America last Spring but thinking better of it went back to his work with renewed energy

and under his care the church has taken on a still deeper spirituality than was reported last year. Two of our young village preachers left us this yea one to go to the Erzroom field and one to go to America. Our Bible colporteu B. Woodooian, owing to the terrible poverty of the people, isn't very heavily burdened with the number of Bibles he has to carry on his journeys and we have to try and satisfy the Bible Society people with the knowledge that he himself is an "epistle" and until the condition of the country betters it is good economy to have a young man like B. Woodooian travelling among the peop teaching and living the message which they cannot buy. This year we have teachers (mostly former orphans) in about twenty villages and one of their especial duties is to have services and Bible study with the villagers at least once a week and as much oftener as opportunity permits. Some of these young men report meetings nearly every night in the week and have considera able to encourage them in their work.

Churches. The new church building which is now about two years old is still a source of joy and comfort to all who are interested in the church work. With a capacity of twelve hundred it was thought that this immense building would suffice for years to come but we are already beginning to wonder how it can be enlarged. Especially is the need of more room felt wh we are dealing with the question of the Sunday School. Last Spring owing t open opposition on the part of some of the people, the attendance fell off considerably but now it is beginning to pick up again. The cellar of the church which was intended only for storage is used by the little ones and w are hoping to make a number of rooms there this Summer. Baron Tavit's Bibl Class is steadily growing and very frequently a large part of the auditori is filled with men and boys; Miss. McLaren's large class of women in the gallery is a proof that although the women of this land are deprived of mo things which make life beautiful still the message of Christ is something that no man can take away from them. The need of a Biblical educational cam paign is being impressed on the hearts of the members and it is planned to open mission Sunday Schools in at least two districts of the city before t winter is over. The attendance at the regular preaching services continue and it is very noticable that quietness and seriousness are becoming more and more destinct qualities of our worship. We have had no marked Spiritual awakening this winter in the garden church but the city church seems to have caught some of the flame that is spreading over the world in these wonderful days. The number added to the garden church were eleven and to the city church two. The question is often asked, "how is it that you have such large congregations and such interest and so few additions t the church"? The question is a large one and could better be answered by o who has had more experience than the writer of this report but briefly sta it is this; Armenian Christianity and the Armenian church date back to only a few years after Christ. The Armenian church and the Armenian people (at least in the mind of the Armenian) are one and the same thing. Th the church in times past has been used of God and has done valient service for His cause is a patent fact to even the casual reader of Church History the position of the pioneer missionaries from America to this country was that the form of a great institution remained but that the Spirit was los and their avowed purpose was to again fan into life the Spirit within the wheels. That the effort has been markedly successful is a matter of more than doubt but at least here at Van this purpose has never been offically pudiated and so it happens that very seldom if ever is a man urged to join our church altho he may be entirely in sympathy with our work and taking an active part

in it. It can be readily seen, that if those who are our friends question the advisability or necessity of founding a new church, what a weapon is placed in the hands of our enemies in turning attention away from our message to what they call our "propaganda". On the other hand it is very difficult for any one to preach the clear principles of the Gospel without being accused, by some at least, of hitting at the Armenian church. A very much exaggerated example of this occured in the market the other day when a certain man buying goods from a merchant and noticing the merchant's moderate speech, said, "Why don't you swear, you are not a Protestant are you?" Of course this incident is extreme but there is a truth at the bottom of it which we all have to recognize when dealing with the great themes of Sin and Judgement and a Righteousness which is to be lived as well as acted. We believe the word VICTORY is written in the heavens above this Van work, but if there are those who chafe under the delay and tend to grow discouraged, let them consider what it means for the Holy Spirit to bring back a people which has fallen away from Christ let them pray that God may give power to his workers here, and the ability and the inclination to His servants at home to give to a work which is suffering on account of a lack of dollars and cents.

Evangelistic Work. Again we have to acknowledge with deep gratitude the practically entire support of this branch of our work by our English friends the Misses Mayo and others. Including our two pastors there are four workers which come under this head, two of them being located in Van and two in villages, this whole of direct evangelization receives practically nothing from the American Board. Nominally the Board does make an appropriation for this outnide work but the appropriation for the whole work has remained the same for the last ten years so that it has been found necessary to use it all in the city. A few Sundays ago we read in our lesson that the evil took Christ onto a high mountain and showed Him the kingdoms of the earth. Even the little ones could tell that Christ longed to have dominion over those kingdoms but it must be gained in the Father's way. Here at Van we have wonderful mountains and the one near the mission has often, in the last thirty years, seen a man or a woman of God standing on its summit and gazing off as far as the eye could reach to hundreds and hundreds of villages where the darkness, sin, and disspair. At these times probably the mountains themselves could here the voice of the Master, "I desire these for the Father but they must be brought in the Father's way. The Father's way requires men and means and there is need of both of these at Van.

Education. In the city we have five schools but the principle ones of these are the Boy's School and th Girl's School, both located within our premises. The Boy's School numbers about 225 and the Girl's about 310. Previous to last year one missionary (Dr. Reynolds) had oversight of the very extensive work which has been built up here. Dr. Ussher gave a great deal of help with what time he could find from his heavy medical practice. Because of this impossibility of a missionarys giving detailed supervision and for other reasons the Boy's School is not on so high a plane as it was some years ago when the work was not so diversified. Now that another missionary family has come it is hoped to so divide the duties that the Boy's School may take the position it is worthy of. The Girl's School is undoubtedly in a better condition at present than the Boy's School and the chief reason for this is that the Girl's School has had the supervision of one of the missionary ladies who gives practically all her time to that work. The equipment of both schools is

sadly inadequate and there must be something done soon to strenghten this great arm of evangelization. The Girl's School has sums in hand for a new building but that will not meet all the needs that are evident in the school every day and what shall be said about the Boy's School which is in even greater strait and yet has no friends nor any immediate prospect of finding them? The condition of the country has had a marked influence on the work of the schools. Within the last few years the cost of living has increased two or three time and owing to oppression and lack of protection the ability of the people to pay has decreased in about the same ratio. And so we have two difficult questions to face, one the lessening of the ammount of tuition received,and the other the necessity of paying higher salaries to our teachers. Four years ag we had about four outstations but now we have work in about twenty villages and we could double that number in a week if we had the funds. This village work is done almost entirely thro schools and in selecting teachers we make it a point to call young men who have the spirit of the gospel and who will combine the office of teacher and preacher. The help we give villages wher place our men ranges from $8 a year,the villagers paying the rest,up to ful payment which reaches to about $72 a year. As was said before there are hundreds of these villages within stiking distance and there is an immediat need of a new missionary who will do nothing else but tour. Hitherto the Germans have largely supported this village school work but this year they have not done so well although we feel pretty sure that they will continue co-operate with us in this work as in the work of the Orphanabes, but even then there will be a great lack which must be supplied by our Board.

What Are We Going To DO About It. This a question that we are asking ourselves almost hourly in these days when we are trying to plan ahead for next years work. We have been widening out the work praying and believing that the Board would be able to support us financially in our widening oper ations but the letter has come saying that we must rest on our oars for so have God's people of our church in America willed it. To say that this com mand has bewildered and almost dismayed us is not putting it too strongly, and "what are we going to do about it" is a question that one ponders in hi waking moments and dreams of in his sleep. In this report there is a great deal which apertains to mere finances but there is no apology to be made because we can see Here that the coming of God's Kingdom is being delayed o account of the lack of money. We do not appeal for Van directly because we know that there are hundreds of other places in much the same situation as we are here. But we do make a strong and prayerful appeal that the gifts of individuals and churches may be greatly increased so that there may be a advance all along the line. This is God's work and one way in which God brings forward His Kingdom is to instil into the hearts of men a spirit of PRAYER and GENEROSITY and these men in turn send out those who give their lives,but all give what really is the acceptable thing,in money or time or life,--- that acceptable thing is PRAISE.

"Let the people praise Thee,
Let all the people praise Thee."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of Van (Turkey) Station.

(Signed) E. A. Yarrow.

Rec'd MAR 16 1906
Ans'd FEB 19 1906

5011 prescriptions dispensed, 110 major operations, 1012 house visits, 527 patients in the hospital for more than 7500 days and 450 out patients, all paying only LE. 345 or $1518 whereas four years ago one quarter of this amount of work payed twice as much money, and our Medical Department instead of drawing over $1700 from relief funds as this year, was more than self supporting. One will naturally ask, why this great difference?

It would be too heart-rending as well as take too long to enter into details as to causes when the whole can be summed up in the words; merciless oppression and plunder. What can and must happen to a people looked upon as serfs by an alien government which bases its acts on a religious hostility which it fosters in all the followers of its religion, can be readily imagined when we sum up what has occured under the present unusually good Governor General to us, ostensibly his friends, citizens of the greatest republic on earth, enjoying the "favored nation clause" of all treaties and backed by England, one of the most powerful governments in the world. Within the same length of time mentioned we Americans have had a school burned and plundered by Kurds in the presence of Turkish officers and soldiers and with their sanction if not advice; our own fruit trees upon whic our Orphanage was partially dependent deliberately cut down by Kurds (known to the government); the wheat necessary for our Orphanage bread and already purchased by us held by the government and forbidden transportation for four and a half months, and the men sent to purchase and bring it imprisoned and intimidated so increasing the cost at least one fourth to say nothing of the hardship; a large herd of our Orphanage live stock worth nearly $1500 carried off by Kurds known to the government and held by them with the connivance of the chief of the Gendarmerie,- all this without recompense other than an attempt to force a quit claim by offering a lesser number of the poorest sheep in the possession of the Kurdish chief who had carried off and still held our sheep, the best in the vilayette. To recompense himself for the old, blind, deseased and sick sheep sent to and refused by us the Kurd chief was encouraged to make a raid on the Persian border in which one of his men and a Persian woman and man were killed and a large number of valuable sheep carried off. This I say is the treatment given Americans. What can be hoped for Turkish non-Muslem subjects?

As a result of oppression and taxation without protection the Christian population is falling rapidly into abject poverty, and already the great majority is without proper food or clothing, and sickness from improper food such as bread made from crushed grapeseeds and skins left after the wine is pressed out or made of the bran and dust siftings from the soldiers flour, is very common and causing dropsy, chronic diarrhoea which nothing seems to check, or death. Business is almost nil and men formerly wealthy are applying to us for the most menial work on our premises. A people in this condition naturally cannot pay much and sickness will increase.

We have now in the hospital many cases resulting from insufficient or improper diet. Many others contract disease as a result of their run down condition so it is not strange that we began the year with a cholera epidemic. From mid summer on we had a severe typhoid fever epidemic and

now through December and the first months of 1906 are fighting typhu-
famine fever which has already claimed one of our teachers and one of
misnionary associates, Frl. F.Patrunky who died Jan.15 '06. Seeing
much as we do of the suffering it is difficult not to write in a sad
strain although we find much in our work that is cheering. Among th
patie tn in the hospital we have reason to believe there have been a
ber of conversions. Twenty two, some of whom were brought in moribu
have died in the hospital and of these we feel very sure of the conve
of seven while we have reasonable hope of several others. One poor
especially remarkable for his good natured stupidity and ignorance, c
to us with caries of the leg bone. At first he seemed to understand
nothing and after the most earnest conversation would look blank and
that he did not know what we were talking about. He was a veritable he
with no knowledge of God or Christ and hardly an impression that he h
soul. Gradually however the truth soaked in and he changed into a b
happy Christian and when later he contracted pneumonia and pulmonary
abcesses of which he died, he comforted his poor widowed mother telli
her of Heaven and Jesus to whom he was going. It is a joy to know t
some who have passed from this life have gone to their Saviour, but
a greater joy to know that a number no longer in the hospital are liv
for Christ and trying to bring others to him. One who was converted
the hospital several months ago was received last Sunday as a member
the city church. A man from Sassoon who had been a revolutionary sol
came into a most joyful appreciation of Christ and immediately began
work for others though he could not read he asked for a Bible that he
might have others read it for him and his explanations of what was re
showed a real heart-grasp of its truths. Another man, like Zaccheus
tax gatherer, was so tired of life that he made an unsuccessful attem
suicide and was brought to the hospital to have the blood staunched a
the bullet extracted from his left shoulder. He too learned of Chri
and we are watching with interest the course he is taking The limi
this report preclude the telling of Hevork, Avedis, Vartan, Suleiman
Moslem from Caesarea, and many others including a number of girls and
women who have shown their joy in Christ. And of those who have not
a decided stand for Christ we know that many have been helped and bee
thinking.

Our medical work has reached seventeen nationalities and drawn fro
field extending from Moush to Persia and Erzroom to Mosoul. Our eff
have been limited only by our physical strength and the funds obtaina
Had we a hospital double the present size we could fill it in a short
We make most grateful acknowledgement to the friends in England, Ger
India and America who have helped us to do so much.

During the cholera and typhus epidemics we have felt much the need
wards for contagious diseases and have been in greater need still of
linen and other supplies for such a pest house. There is nothing u
in a hospital of which we have too much or enough and we shall be gr
for donations of any kind from trained nurses down. Several cases
have emphasized the need of a static battery and X ray apparatus bo
for diagnosis and treatment. A type writer, of our own would aid us
keeping in touch with our friends and save troubling others to type
our reports for us.

Summary of Report of Van Medical Mission 1905.

1 Hospital

1 Dispensary

Staff

Physician 1.

European Nurse 1.

Native Nurses 7 for 1st. half year, 10 for last half.

Druggists 2.

Cook and other helpers 4 - 6.

Number of New Patients Recorded.

Hospital.			Dispensary.			
In Patients, Male	282	282	Consultations,	Male.	Female.	Total.
Female		245		823	447	1270
Out Patients, Surgical		450	House Visits	212	800	1012
Total		977			Total	2282
(Major Operations under Anesthetics 110)			(Prescriptions Filled 5011, of which 2480 Free.)			

Total of new Patients for Hospital and Dispensary 3259.

Cash Receipts.

Dispensary	Lt. 160	$ 710.40
Out Patients	57	253.08
Operations	60.50	268.62
Accomodations	68.50	304.14
Relief Funds for Sick Poor and Poor.	389.	1638.36
Total	Lt. 715.	$3174.60

Disbursed for Running Expenses (aside from drugs and surgical supplies)

Lt. 476.42 - $ ~~3174.60~~ 2265.98

Respectfully submitted,

Clarence D. Ussher M.D. Physician in charge.

Van

Feb. 12th 1906

Rec'd MAR

Ans'd FE

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Jan 12th came by la

Thank you for your suggestion re the Va
launch.

As we have to cut down expenses
are already in debt our salaries not
sufficient by one fourth, I write on
back of the report to save postage.

In order to get my report into sma
compass I have had to omit many items
Especially for you perhaps the health of the station
might mention here.

Two of us including myself have hai
Dr. R. had an operation for hemorrhoids,
Mr. Yarrow nearly lost his life thro. his fa
a horse & sustained a compound fracture of the skull,
of left shoulder & dislocation of clavicle w
refuses to stay in place. He had also severe c
scalp, right eye lid, & lips (all requiring
and concussion of the brain which caus
consciousness for two days and great se
to sound for nearly two weeks. He has recov
completely with the exception of certain nu
of his left arm which he cannot raise to
We have had cholera typhoid & typhus epi
the last of which took our blood associate Mr. M
from us. All are tired. My chief trouble is
to sleep. I wake at the slightest sound & while
able to sleep the necessary 8 hours often
3 or 4 to 6 hrs. Mrs. & Mr. McDowell and their th
also had serious need of a physicians serv
I presume my location in Van is justified. I am
an assistant in Beyrout College & hope
be ready to relieve me for furlough in two ye
costs Zh 50 + a year but seems necessary.

I enclose an extra copy of the report which I would like sent to
Roosevelt for the sake of the portion marked. You might think that is
copied. I can substantiate all I have written, wish our Minister here was more officia

Sincerely but cordially

Clarence D. Ussher
Medical Missionary
Van Turkey.

Feb. 12-1906.
refund

SEP 4 1906

Report of the American School for Girls, Van Turkey, 1905-- 1906

On Thursday, June 28, the work of the school year was ended by the graduating exercises held in our church. There were only three graduates, all orphans, although at the beginning of the year the senior class had six members. A short time after school opened the only day pupil was forced, by illness to give up her work. One of our best village schools had been left without a teacher and for a time it seemed as if it would have to be closed for this year. Two of the seniors, when the matter was presented to them, willingly gave up hope of being graduated this year, and went to take charge of this school. From all reports, we judge that they have done good work, and the experiences of the year will help them to take up their studies again in the fall with greater zeal.

Of the three members of the class of 1906 we hope to send one to Harpoot for extra study in order to fit her for teaching, and two will be married soon, one to go to the village of Mashgadag where her prospective husband is a very successful teacher and preacher. Both bridegrooms are from our orphanage and members of the Protestant church. There is too much truth in the saying,"You can't hustle the East", but the West will have to increase her pace in order to catch up with it on matters matrimonial. ON Friday morning after Commencement, Iwas waited on by our Colporteur and one of the orphanage teachers who told me that Carabed, the teacher in Mashgadag wished to marry a Tokuhe of the graduating class, and asked me to find out the will of the maiden. Altho Mrs.Raynold's work of preparing trousseau had fallen to me to some extent, I had never before made a proposal, and I was even more embarassed than the one receiving it. As she had other suitors a few days had to be given in which to decide. She knew absolutely nothing about the character of any of them and did not even know them by sight. Evidently my description of my candidate proved most attractive and by Sunday night I was able to give a favorable answer. On Monday friends of both parties were called in and the public engagement celebrated. Preparations for the trousseau are well under way and I hope to dress the bride and put on her veil before leaving Van some day next week. We hope that this girl wil be able to take charge of the Girl's School in Mashgadag and also to do some work among the women.

Death has taken two pupils from the Gardens, three from the City School and one of our teachers,an earnest Christian young woman and our best teacher of Armenian. This year we tried the experiment of having the sub-primary for the Boy's and Girl's Schools united hoping thus to keep the boy who left the Kindergarten. This has not been wholly successful and it does not seem best to continue the arrangement for another year, except for the boys who come from our Kindergarten.

From other places we hear of great awakenings among the school girls but we have no such report to make. However, we have not been going backwards. There has been a steady growth in Christian character in some of the girls and a better and fuller understanding of the truth of the Gospel Things have not been what they might have been, but we are not discouraged

Every Summer our orphan girls are scattered in many pbaces, and many of them do much seed sowing as they go among their own people.

The demand for teachers for Girl's Schools in villages is increasing and is greater than the supply. This year we have had a school in the village already mentioned where a good work has been done with about fifty pupils. In Avantz, about an hours ride from here, one of our orphan graduates has had a school of over forty pupils and also begun a work among the women on Sunday. Another orphan girl, not a graduate, has had charge of a the girl's school in Mashgadag and her spiritual influence has been especially strong. We hope that this school will be much better next year with the bride mentioned above as teacher. In this village also we have a splendid Bible wom an who works in the homes and visits other villages, receiving a hearty welcome wherever she goes. In Noreg 8 hours away there is a girl's school, presided over by an elderly man, and we hope to be able to send a girl to help him next year. In most of the other villages where we have work, both boys and girls attend the same school, but this is not very satisfactory, as it is opposed to custom and the girls are usually allowed to remain in school only while small. In a town across the lake where we have a Protestant community two of last year's graduates with their husbands have charge of schools for boys and for girls. Of the other 13 of last year's graduates one is the wife of our native pastor, lately returned from 10 year's study in America, another is married to one of our teachers in the Girl' School, another is teaching in the Erzroom field, two are teachers in the German orphanage and the rest are at home.

City School. Up to this year there have been small boys in the girls school in the walled city, but, as the demand for a boy's school had become so urgent, owing partly to the rapid growth of the Protestant com community there and partly to the poor work done in the native school it seemed wise to start a separate school for boys. The teacher is one of the recent graduates from our Boy'n School, and has done splendid work with more than forty pupils. The number in the Girl's School has decreased because of the loss of the boys, but as the two schools are practically one the loss has caused a gain.

A most interesting work altho not directly belonging to the Girl's School is very dear to the heart of the principal. This is the class of women varying from 50 to 150 in number who gather every Sunday in the Kindergarten roomfor a Bible lesson. They listen most attentively and I am sure that some of them are truly helped and given new ideas of what it means to be a Christian. A class composed of some Sunday School teachers and older orphan girls have met every Sunday morning for consideration of the Sunday School lesson and this has been most encouraging and helpful, to more, I hope, than the teacher. With the writing of this report I am sorry to say that I shall sever my connection with the work in Van for a while at least. As soon as God opens up the way, I hope to return again to the work to which my life is consecrated. It is hard to say "Good Bye", and it will be as great a joy once more to greet those whom I have loved and worked for for nearly 6 years.

Kindergarten.

~~Gardens~~. This has been a happy year and at least, as far as numbers are concerned, a successful one. The year opened in the room in the basement of the Girl's School but in November we moved into the room which had ~~ben~~ been built in the school yard. This room was dedicated Nov. 18 with appropriate exercises. When the year closed we had 53 names on the role but more than this have attended at times. Oriort Hasmig has been the only native teacher most of the time. During the opening days in Sept. a rocking horse was a help in making new children happy. The Christmas report described the festivities of that season. As we have several shops on our premises it has been easy to visit some of them and to see the work of tradesman. The children are eager to help in the Kindergarten when there is work to be done and we try to encourage a desire to do the same in their homes. One child asked if he would become a woman if he did sweeping. Some one had told him he would. A new feature of our morning circle has been the shaking hands with each child after singing the Good Morning song. The teacher has been helped by this and has come into closer touch with the children. The same good has resulted from the delightful picnics on the mountain side. ON one of these occasions Barkev was talking about the number of horses we had to take us home. Some one said we needed many as we were many to which he replied,"God is one". In the spring seeds were planted in the Kindergarten and the thought of life and growth was implanted in the children's minds. They learned the verse,"But grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," and that this means to grow to be like Jesus, to be loving to their companions, not to strike them, to be obedient etc. They know that"all things bright and beautiful" are made by "our Father" and they like to sing the songs which tell of His goodness and love, and one in which we thank him. Many times have they sung, in the hymn"Jesus loves me", about being taken home to live with Jesus. In June one of the older children went to be with Him as we believe.

About 175 guests were present at the closing exercises on June 23. Three pupils from the Girl's School have spent a good deal of time in the Kindergarten observing and helping a little. When asked what she had ~~learne~~ learned one said she did not know before that children could think, which is, perhaps, the thought of many in this land. Tuition $2.00 per year City. There have been about 25 or 30 enrolled but attendance has been irregular. The room is small and when the children sit in the circle there is not much room for playing. Degeon Sara has continued as head of the Kindergarten with two assistants, one of whom has classes in the school also. Interest in the Kindergarten seems to be on the increase among the people. Tuition $1.20 per year.

		Gardens.	City
No. of teachers.		9 and 3 special	5 and 1 special
No. of Pupils	High School	226	Boys 41
	Kindergarten	53	Girls 58 ~~25~~ 26
Tuition receipts.	High School	£T 38.60 = 169.84	£T 14.69 or $64.63 } 2 schools and Kg.
	Kindergarten.	20.51 = 90.24	

Signed, Grisell M.McLaren
Susan R.Norton.

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Signed, Grisell M. McLaren
Susan R. Norton.

Van Turkey

1905-1906

Missionary Force. The opening months of the year brought many trying experiences to the missionary workers here. The absence of the two senior members of the circle, during the last five months of the previous year had very greatly increased the already heavy burdens resting upon those who remained. Dr. Ussher's medical work was so heavy as to leave him very little time to assist in other departments, so that Mr. Yarrow was compelled to undertake the main care of the work thus left on the station. Of course that which had been too heavy for an experienced hand pressed yet more heavily on one who had been in the field but a year, and had not yet secured a complete knowledge of the language. The charge of the treasury, the orphanage and the boys' school were much more than one inexperienced man could attend to even had it not been for the very serious accident, the fall from his horse, which brought him very near to death, and laid him aside from work for some time, adding greatly to the cares and anxieties of the whole station. Just at the close of 1905, our highly valued German associate, Miss Patrunky, was taken sick with the severe typhus prevailing among the people, and for weeks a hand to hand battle with death followed, ~~XXXXX XXX~~ taxing to the utmost the time and strength of the whole station. And finally death conquered, and the efficient, cheery presence, which had for so long shared and lightened the burden of the orphan work was withdrawn.

Near the end of July Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds returned, a few days less than a year from the time of leaving. The year they spent in Europe was a busy one and so not entirely a rest, but the change of scene and surrounding was refreshing, and the opportunity of meeting many of the kind friends who had contributed generously to the work here and making their personal acquaintance was a real inspiratien. At Tiflis, on the return trip, they met Miss McLaren, on her way to America, as the circumstances of her family made it necessary for her to retire from the work, at least for a time, and so the

full complement of workers was not restored by their coming. Miss Norton is doing all she can to fill the vacancy in the girls'school,but she needs all her time and strength for the kindergarten work,in the gardens and in the city,the work for which she came'. We are encouraged to hope that a new lady may be sent to take Miss McLaren's place before the close of 1907. It should be mentioned that both of the younger missionaries have been permitted to welcome new arrivals in their homes,a son having come to the Ussher home the same day that the party arrived from Europe,while since the advent of 1907 a daughter has gladdened the hearts of Mr.and Mrs.Yarrow.

A very unusual pleasure came to us during the summer in the shape of visits from a number of friends from abroad. Mr.Leopold Favre,of Geneva, Switzerland,with whom I spent some weeks in June,came out with us for a visit,as also did Pastor Yohannes Lohmann,of the German Hulfsbund,and we greatly enjoyed their society,both on the journey and during their visit. Mr.Favre has long been one of the best friends of the Armenian orphans,his special field being at Sivas,but he feels a warm interest in the work thro the whole country and has frequently manifested that interest in practical ways. Pastor Lohmann is the first official of the German Hulfsbund who has ever visited Van,and aside from the enjoyment of his society,we were very glad to have him come and see for himself the work in which they have so important a part. Besides these,Dr.H.S.Barnum,of Cons'ple.,for the first time since leaving Van,in 1882,was enabled to revisit the scene of his early labors. Dr.G.E.Post of Beirut Coll.and his son Dr.Bertram Post of Robert Coll. also visited us,and the variety thus introduced into our isolated life was most grateful.

Churches. Van has now two distinct church organizations,each with its efficient acting pastor. The Van work originally began in the walled city, but those who became identified with it gradually moved to the gardens,so that the city community became weakened,and at the time of the massacre,and for some time afterwards,the city chapel was entirely closed. After a

while however, it was reopened, and four years ago, Bn. Kapriel, a graduate of our school, who had taken a two years' course of theological study here, began laboring there, in company with his young wife, a graduate of the girls' school and they took hold of the matter with real enthusiasm. The result has been, with the blessing of God on their labors, that the few brethren residing there have been quickened, their number has been increased, their wives have joined them in their consecration, and a really united and enthusiastic body of believers has been developed. Their roll of church members now includes 31 names, and those reckoned as "adherents" 99. The unity and zeal which they manifest is an inspiration to us all.

Of the garden church, several members have left for other parts, and the number ~~of members~~ now in actual residence in the gardens is 65, while there are 18 members in different villages, making the whole number ~~of members~~ now residing in the vilayet 118, while the whole number received to membership since the church was formed in 1876 is 199. The number now reckoned as "adherents" in the gardens is 818, while in the whole vilayet the number is 1042, the average church attendance 1300, and of attendants at S.S. 1149. The whole number under instruction, in schools and by Bible women is 1646, and the sum of native contributions $ 972.52.

It is now nearly two years since any new members have been received to the garden church, a fact which needs explanation. The church has been passing thro a crisis, if indeed it is yet passed. Several of the church members, among them some of the more influential ones, began some two years ago to advocate the idea that it was the existance of a separate Protestant church organization, which was the great hinderance to the work, and that if that were removed, access would be secured to the Gregorian church, for evangelistic ideas, which would thus more speedily permeate the community, and to bring about such reforms in the old church as would make the existance of

a separate Protestant organization unnecessary. That some of the members of this clique may have been honest in their belief is possible, but they were certainly not among the most earnest and spiritual members, and the most active promoters of the movement, (non church members,) while attending our services, were not specially friendly to the Protestant doctrine. and it was certainly natural to suppose that motives other than a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Kingdom, were actuating them. They did not come out openly and advocate their doctrine, but held meetings among themselves, in which we understand they had much to say against the church and the missionaries. We learn that one or two papers were drawn up as expressing their sentiments, but were modified, as being unlikely to gain the approval of the missionaries, but during the winter they informed us that they had a paper which they wished to present, and an evening was appointed for the interview, when seven members of the church, with five not members came in. Their paper stated first that the Gregorian church was an ancient and apostolic church, with a ritual very like that of the English Ch. etc. then set forth the coming of the missionaries and the formation of the Protestant church, which they considered quite unnecessary, which was called a "daughter church" but behaved in a very unfilial way toward the mother Ch. and so introduced enmity and division among a people who should hang together as one people. The work of the Protestant church is characterized as a "proselyting propaganda", the advantage of which is denied, and against which a strong protest is made, its past efforts being represented as unfruitful and useless. Preaching is considered as the only point in which the Protestant church is superior to the Gregorian, and so the appeal is to stop proselyting from the old church, try to make our pulpit more useful, the hope being held out that evangelical preaching will be introduced into the Gregorian church. During the last two years, this element has been so strong and has so far held possession of the offices of the church, that

they have prevented the reception of new members, tho there have been and are a good many who desire admission. They have themselves refrained from taking part in the prayer-meetings, and have introduced such a sentiment as has largely prevented others from participating, so that these meetings have fallen almost entirely to the preacher and the missionaries. The impression which this course has made on outsiders is that the Van Protestants have seen the mistake of their past course, and are desirous of returning to the fold of the mother church. But the majority of the church members have not sympathized with this movement, and in January 1907, when the election of officers was held, all but one of those who had signed the paper abovementioned were quietly dropped from the list of officers and that one immediately resigned. One great trouble with our church has always been that it has suffered from minority rule. This minority, in the case of decisions not agreable to it, has usually succeeded in raising such a hubub, that the majority has been content to yield the point, for the sake of peace The usual tactics were parsued in the present case, and a demand made for a meeting to reconsider the matter. It was thot best to call a meeting, and in this gathering, the senior missionary gave a full account of the early history of the Protestant work in Turkey, and the reasons which led to organizing a separate church. A vote to reconsider the election was however carried, but before the votes were in, so many had left the room that a quorum was lost,, and so that meeting was passed over as illegal, and another meeting appointed for an election. This second vote even more decisively ignored those supposed to be in sympathy with the new movement than the first, while the conduct of the members generally gives hope that the discussion has aroused them to a better appreciation of the worth of the church and of their duties toward it, and more are now taking part in the prayer-meetings and S.S. and in other ways showing their desire to live as active Christians. What course the disaffected ones will now take is not evident

but we hope that the majority of the church will take a more active stand. It is gratifying and almost wonderful that, despite these adverse influences evidence is not lacking that the Spirit of God is working among the people, particularly among the young men. Bn. Tavit, our earnest preacher and acting pastor, has held special meetings for this class, for some two years, after the noon preaching service, on Sundays, and these meetings have been well attended and a pretty large number of young men have given us reason to hope that they had accepted Jesus as their personal Savior. Many of them however, prefer not to identify themselves with the Protestants, and it is a problem how they can be cultivated and established in the new life, since we all feel that some form of organization is essential for the efficient accomplishment of this object. It would not be safe to give statistics as to the number of such hopeful conversions, but we trust that there is a pretty large number in Van, not enrolled as members of the Protestant church whose names are yet writen in the Lamb's Book of Life. Such incidents as the following may serve to set forth the situation. At one extremely interesting meeting of the young men, in response to an invitation for an after meeting, more than 20 remained. One young man, a barber rose to leave the meeting, but before reaching the door, he stopped, hesitated, turned back, and finally came to the altar. Bn. Tavit found him very ignorant, but he was evidently under conviction of sin, and before leaving the room, came out into the light, and his subsequent life gives evidence of a real change. Many express sorrow that the Way of Salvation is not understood among the people at large, and urge Bn. Tavit to help them and others to find it.

During most of the year a service has been held in the nearest Gregorian church, devoted to lectures, or sermons, some of which are doubtless helpful in religious and moral lines, tho hardly setting forth the full Gospel, as we understand it. The hour for this gathering is made to coincide with that of our noon preaching services, apparently in the hope of drawing off atten-

dants from our meeting, and this has probably had the effect of somewhat decreasing our audiences, but with the orphans and outside children who come, the church is usually well filled, the average number present being not much if any less than 1 000, most of whom evidently come because they desire the spiritual nutriment there dispensed. Most of the outside children remain for S.S., as also many adults, so that the average attendence, including the orphans, by actual count, exceeds 900. We trust that some seeds of truth are being sown in these young hearts, and an impulse toward the right implanted, which will influence all their future lives. It is pleasant to find that many of the young men now interested are those who have been in our schools During the week of prayer, 1907, meetings were held, in the church, every evening, and twice a week till the end of February, and the attendance has been large. There has been a rowdy element, who have made a good deal of noise in the streets as they went away, but some even of this class have been favorably impressed. For two or three times the experiment was tried of holding an after meeting in the church, and a good many staid, and we believe some gave themselves to the Lord, but the rowdies also staid, to make fun, and it seemed wiser to invite those who wished for religious conversation to come to our houses, and a good many have availed themselves of this priveleger.

Village Work. The present scale of appropriations from the A.B.C.F.M. fixed a good many years ago, before our village work had much developed, only meagerly provides for the work in Van itself. As little by little, the orphanage has begun to send out boys capable of acting as teachers in the villages, and the village communities have come to appreciate the desirability of having such schools, to be willing to accept these teachers, and ask us to assist in providing for their support, new doors have opened before us, which we should have been entirely unable to enter, had not assistance come from other sources. Some friends in England, notibly the Mayo sisters, who

had become interested in the orphanage work, began to send contributions for the support of this village work, which enabled us to find useful employment for our graduated orphans, and to introduce the light among those sitting in darkness, and this work has now gradually extended till we have teachers in more than a dozen different villages, in several of which there are schools for both sexes, while in three or four of them regular religious services are held, in rooms purchased or hired for the purpose, and thus a permanent evangelistic work is being established. Mashgudag has now become a well established outstation, from which seven individuals have already united with the church here, thus forming an efficient branch, which we hope will develop into a distinct church before very long. At Aradents also we have a building of our own, where regular services are held, and it is a centre for a preacher, who circulates among neighboring villages, encouraging the teachers where such are located, and awakening a desire for teachers in new places. The teacher in one of these villages is from the Bitlis orphanage, and reports indicate that he is doing a splendid work in evangelistic lines among that people, while all the teachers endeavor, with more or less of faithfulness to instruct not only the children, but the adults as well in the Way of Life. Our itinerant evangelist, Bn. Hagop Moodoian, gives all his time to labor in the outlying field, superintending these numerous schools, selling Scriptures and other books as far as the demand permits, being often permitted to address the people in their churches and other places of concourse, while opposition to his work has almost ceased. He reports a manifest, general hungering for the Word, his audiences being often melted to tears, and apparently really repenting of their sins. He finds the women an especially sympathetic class of hearers, and next to them the young men. In one place the latter class became so interested as publicly to give up the use of intoxicants and tobacco, and burn their tobacco boxes, while even the older men awoke to a sense of their duties to their people.

One of the most important outside centres in our field is Shadakh, two days south of the city, in a narrow valley thro which flows one of the head waters of the Tigris. Here for several years the boys school has been carried on jointly by the people and ourselves, one of our graduates being the principal, and we have also supported a school for girls and kept a preacher there. Last fall we sent, as preacher, Bn. Mesak, a man whose leg we were obliged to ~~massacre~~ amputate just before the massacre, on account of gangrene, and who had been a teacher in the orphanage from its foundation in 1896. He entered upon his work with much earnestness, and was given a most cordial welcome by the people, and we had strong hope of his accomplishing a great work. But in God's mysterious Providence, he was taken sick and died, thus leaving the preacher's place vacant, as we had no suitable person to send in his place. In the difficult circumstances in which we are placed, we do not find it ~~difficult~~ easy to retain our preachers and teachers, and a considerable exodus to happier lands has taken place, and we fear it will continue.

While we were in Germany last year, we had an opportunity to confer with the officers of the "Hulfsbund" the Soc. which is caring for orphans in a number of places in Turkey, as well as in Van, and they indicated their desire to make permanent their orphanage work here, and to provide better accommodations for it, and so proposed now to assume full charge of the institution. It has long been our hope that the day would come when they would feel like taking this step, and for this reason we have not lately encouraged patrons from other places to adopt new children, and as these German friends indicated a willingness that these patrons in England and America, now caring for children, should continue to do so till they were ready to leave, we thankfully accepted the offer and they were kind enough to invite me to continue, for the present, as head of the institution. So this change has been made, and a new lot has been purchased about quarter of a mile from our premises, where new buildings are being erected for the children.

At the same time, the "Hulfsbund" expressed a willingness to take a share in the general work of the station, contributing a proportion of the funds, for carrying it on, and so a "Cooperative Com." has been formed here, to take the charge of the whole work outside the orphanage, thus inaugurating the experiment of carrying on the work of the station jointly.

Political Situation. A change has just been made in the govenorship of the province and His Excellency Tahir Pasha, who has been Vali since April 1898, who has proved himself very friendly to us and our work, and thro whose favor we have been able to erect our hospital and church, has given place to His Excellency Ali Bey, who comes here for his first appointment as Vali. He seems to be a very different man from his predecessor, far more efficient, and seems to intend to administer his office in accordance with law, and treat all classes alike. Soon after arriving, he made a demand for payment of taxes on our property, and the question was referred to Cons'ple. and orders have come to exempt from taxation property used for educational and benevolent purposes, and we hope that this means that negotiationa between our Government and the Porte are making satisfactory progress. The Vali is manifesting a friendly disposition towards us, and expresses appreciation of what we are doing, and we hope the change is going to be for the good of the community, tho at present, the relentless collection of taxes is much increasing the existing great suffering. But if a policy of justice, granting equal rights to all, and protection from Koordish aggression can be enforced, the ultimate outcome will be good.

The delicacy of the situation is very much increased by the presence and activity of the revolutionists, whose influence has greatly extended, and who assume to control the conduct of all Armenians, both in the city and villages. The Armenians are not permitted to take the questions which arise among them to the Turkish Govt. but they decide them themselves, and their mode of executing their decisions is summary in the extreme, beatings

and death being the penalties most frequently inflicted. It does not seem to be their immediate purpose to invite collision with the Govt., but the risk of unpremeditated collision is not slight, especially as both parties carry on systems of nightly patrol. Their conduct also very seriously increases the difficulty of our own work, as they claim the right of dictatigg the conduct of all Armenians, not excepting those in our employ, whom they so terrorize as to make it almost impossible to govern our own institution. They have compelled our most important orphanage superintendent to withdraw from the work, thro fear of his life, and publish papers, which they no doubt manage to introduce among our boys, directly urging them to disobey and resist their teachers and superintendents. They say they are in loco parentis to the orphans, whom they consider the "best material to make revolutionists of", and demand not to be prevented from making them such, even gaining access to our premises, at night, for this purpose. What the outcome of it all is to be it is hard to say, and it sometimes almost seems as if we would be compelled to close the orphanage, at least.

One of the most regretable things about the presence of the revolutionists is the open and decided influence against religion and morality which they exercise. By means of hectographs they publish two papers in which are often found articles inveghing against the Christian faith, inculcating disobedience to parents and teachers, etc. A natural result was seen the other evening, when one of the teachers of a near Armenian school was beaten, on the street by his own pupils and their associates.

And so the enemy of souls has found another instrument for hindering the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and providing a new trial of our faith and patience. We feel the greater need of the prayers and sympathy of our friends.

Respectfully submitted
G. C. Raynolds.

Gaelic Union
For 1906
Ur. Report Van Staten

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Annual Report of the Van Medical Department, for the Year 1907.

Statistics are supposed to be very dry reading, and they may be to the uninterested, but in the case of our report the matter from which our statistics are drawn would interest most people. We shall append the statistics where those who wish can read them.

If you visit us at our dispensary during medical hours you will find a clean looking building with blue-grey doors and windowtrimmings, plastered with light colored clay mixed with straw. The upper story entered from the street, is a public reading room and library. The lower story has four rooms which serve respectively as male and female waiting rooms, drug room, opening into the men's waiting room, and consulting room modestly but conveniently furnished.

Patients receive numbered tickets for which those who are able pay five piastres (22 cents). As statistics show most patients are seen freely because unable to pay. Of 9239 prescriptions filled 5861 were free.

All sorts of patients are brought to us, often on some one's back. Sometimes patients are so far gone that they die on the road or on the steps of the dispensary. It is pitiable and humbling to see the faith of some who think if they can only reach the "Prote" physician health is assured One poor fellow said "Please lay your hand on my head and I know I shall get well." People in America would undoubtedly flee the dispensary if they should see some of the patients. Picture them brought in among the crowd: small-pox cases in every stage, papules, vescicles, pustules and scabs; Famine fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough. If you talk to the friends about microbes and infection, many either look at you nonplused or assure you that there are no microbes on them, they had a bath a month or two ago or "last Easter." Those whose friends are able to care for them properly are sent home and those most needy are sent to the hospital if there is room for them. Yes, small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid and all are sent to our one and only hospital, and it takes much labor and expense in washing, bathing and disinfecting to prevent infection of others.

We are in the dispensary now and seeing the patients as rapidly as possible. As opportunity offers and it seems expedient, we have conversation about the way of salvation or the Christian life and while the physician and the three druggists are busy in the inner room the Bible woman is at work in the waiting room. We need a good evangelist for this work.

When thru with the dispensary patients we go out to visit those too sick to come to us. It would interest you to go with us. The streets in the garden part of the city are usually wider than those in the walled city and often we can go in our two wheeled cart, so, as often as possible we take one of the missionary ladies for an airing. We take a circuit of the city, down one side and up the other, visiting rich and poor as they come First we enter one of the homes of the poor, a one story mud house with earth floor and an oven or fire place called a <u>tonier</u>, about two and a half or three feet deep in the floor. This may or may not contain hot ashes or coals from the dried manure burned in the morning, if the people are fortunate enough to have gathered some in the summer. They cover this with a quilt and lie or sit under it for warmth. This patient lies on a few rags spread on the damp earth and is huddled up to make the scant ragged covering reach her shoulders. The house consists of one large room and a small room or closet dark and lighted only by a small paper covered window near the ceiling, which is about twelve feet high. A kind neighbor has given a small piece of dried manure and a weed with which to light it. The one hen belonging to the household, worth ten cents, is perched on top of her body so as to share the scant heat. The children, emaciated and discolored, and with swollen abdomens, sit around, with their feet and hands

tucked under the

~~tucked~~ under the same quilt for warmth. The youngest child clutches a piece of bread,(God forgive the name),made of a mixture of bran and dirt sifted from the soldiers' flour,and linseed husks left over after the oil has been extracted. No wonder the child as well as the mother is suffering from gastritis and diarrhoea. The poor mother has,in addition, a severe pneumonia but when we say "Come to the hospital",she replies "I can not leave the children." We persuade a neighbor to care for the children and a few cents of relief funds sent by generous friends,provides a little food and the poor mother is then happy to enter our,to her,palatial hospital. The neighbors entreat us to see the father of another family,sick for two months and we find the poor man in worse condition than the woman we have just left. He is half naked covered with bedsores and filthy to the last degree. His wife died a month ago and his only attendants are three half naked,hungry children,the oldest a girl of nine years and the youngest four. He entreats to be taken to the hospital and Oh! what a joy it is if our funds suffice and we can grant his request. And if in addition we can help his poor children to some food and clothing thru the generosity of friends in the home-land,how much readier they are to believe what we tell of God's love and Christ's salvation.

Our next call is at the home of a well to do merchant. He lives in a two story house with large halls and much waste room. The lower story contains the kitchen called here the "house" and in addition there are store rooms and stable. The lower story is very high and half way up to the second story,over the cellar,is a small living room. The second story consists of four large rooms in the four corners of the house and a wide cross-shaped hall between. The rooms are furnished with divans and rugs. In the corner nearest the door is a sheet iron stove. The stove however is not burning. It is a vertical cylinder in which wood is placed standing on end and is lighted once or twice a day and the hot coals placed in a brazier or mongol and put under a low table like structure covered with large thick quilts and under this the sick lie or the family sit most of the day. Few use bedsteads,nearly all spread their bedding on the floor. The next house is the home of an artisan. We enter thru a low door and at the end of a long dark passage we come to another low door opening into a room which opens on a court. We pass out into the daylight again and into a room the floor of which is below the level of the surrounding earth and the walls are damp high up. No wonder the patient has rheumatism which she attributes to being frightened in a dream. Nearly every disease is attributed by the people to fear,and when sick they search thru the past for something which can be called fear.

As we go back toward the street the outer door is open,so we walk rapidly instead of crawling as we did in entering. The son of the sick woman calls out "Humble yourself,humble yourself" but it is too late,my head strikes a low beam hidden by the glare of the outer door and I drop to my knees half stunned. Considerably "humbled" I crawl out to the cart and feel like anathematizing the builder of that house. Many a hat have I ruined and several times have stunned myself.

During the year I have visited 781 patients in their homes and Dr. Oksen who assisted me for a while visited 426 making a total of 1207 patients visited in their homes. Also 1150 new patients were recorded in the dispensary,making a total of 2357 new patients recorded. No record was kept of the number of treatments.

HOSPITAL. The hospital is a three story building 50 by 70 feet with four general wards and nine private wards one of which with two beds is used for contagious diseases when cases are few.

A few years ago,when the people were in better circumstances,the medical department was more than self-supporting but for several years prices have been rising steadily and the ability of the people has lessened equally,so that of the 449 In-patients cared for only 43 paid the regular charges,29 paid part,223 were entirely free and the orphanages paid one third of the cost for 154 members.

Besides the 449 patients who occupied beds and received 7663 days treatment there were 530 surgical cases living outside the hospital who came for treatment 5117 times. Besides opening ordinary abscesses and boils and treating fractures and sprains, etc. there were 193 principal operations, including deep operations on abdomen, thorax and cranium and one successful transplanting of a rabbit's cornea on an eyeball destroyed by small-pox. This case unfortunately developed ulcer of the cornea two months after operation and did not return to us from his distant village till the possibilities of sight were ruined. I believe it is the first time that this operation has been successfully performed. We deem it worth while to call attention to the fact that we have applied to typhus or famine fever, scarlet fever and small-pox a remedy which both cures the disease or at least greatly modifies it and so destroys the infection thru the blood as to make the patient no longer infectious or dangerous to others. It also renders those taking it immune. Our last small-pox case came into the hospital just as the eruption was beginning and left the hospital in seven days without a scar. We fumigated as a matter of form but from past experiences are convinced that with this remedy in hand the horrors of small-pox are a thing of the past. We stopped a violent epidemic of scarlet fever in our orphanage with the same remedy. Also those exposed to these diseases and not immune, who took sufficient of this remedy did not contract the disease save that a few had slight sore throat. May there not here be a great blessing awaiting the world? The use of this remedy Calcium Sulphide has enabled us to have these most infectious cases in our hospital beside other patients without harm to any one. We are now trying the same remedy on whooping-cough and appearances are that it very favorably modifies many cases and seems to cure early in the first stage. I fear that this report is already longer than our postage limit will admit but I can not close without telling a little about the spiritual work in the hospital.

The Hospital Superintendent, Sister Clara Liese, has done much to raise the spiritual tone of the nurses, holding daily morning prayers with them and assisting them in their prayers with the patients. Her song services for the patients have been of much practical value and thru the hymns many have been led to inquire in earnest about the way of salvation. The changes made in the personnel of our nursing force, by which we took in four graduates of our high school, has worked both for efficiency and spirituality.

Of those who have died in the hospital some did so within a few hours of being brought in, but others were long enough under our influence to understand the truth and we have had the joy of believing that several really found the Savior. One woman the mother of one of our former orphans had always been known for her strong character. When the men of her village cowered before the Koords she became chief of the village and drove out the oppressors killing with a club a Koord who attacked and stabbed her with a dagger. She has been the same strenuous character in her home, and being accustomed to rule and curse and swear her coarse nature was unbearable in an educated Christian home and her son after enduring it for years felt that her influence militated too strongly against his work as teacher and preacher and persuaded her to live apart with a daughter of kindred nature. She came to the hospital suffering from internal cancer for which she refused a radical operation. While in the hospital she was converted and the change in her life and language was marked. She suffered intensely but no word of complaint passed her lips and soon she asked to go home that she might spend her last days with her family. Her son came to tell us with great joy what a changed woman she was and that she had been converted in the hospital. Not every one who comes to the hospital is converted tho many are, but into the ideals and life of each one something new enters and sometimes the seed sown bears fruit later.

We wish to thank most heartily all the friends who have contributed towaed our work. Our principal contributions have come thru Dr.Stearns of Germantown,U.S.,Lady F.Lee Anderson of Dublin,Ireland and Mrs.Madeleine Cole of London England. The Station has also very generously voted us funds for the sick poor from money sent for relief.

The efficiency of the hospital is due almost entirely to the unselfish devotion of Sister Clara Leize and we wish to express to her and especially to Pastor Lohmann's Committee in Germany which sent and supports her our most hearty thanks.

NEEDS. The Needs of the hospital are legion but we hope that no one of our friends will be discouraged because he can not supply any one need entirely.

1 The care necessary when we have infectious diseases alongside of others more than doubles the work and we need proper disinfecting apparatus besides a full outfit of bedding and clothes for contagious diseases.

2 We need larger hospital accommodations. A new building could be made to serve all purposes at a cost of five thousand dollars aside from the equipment.

3 We need sheet zinc for bath tubs,furnishings for private rooms, bedding,clocks and clothing for convalescent patients. Many patients come to us so naked that we dare not send them out in the winter after occupying our warm rooms,without supplying some clothing. Many come in rags too dirty to be used while convalescing.

4 We have neither disinfecting nor fire extinguishing apparatus.

5 We need instruments and appliances in the operating room,from pins and needles to X-Ray apparatus.

STATISTICS.

Dispensary.		Hospital.		
No.of patients visited in homes	1207	In-Patients		449
Of whom about 800 females		Of whom 212 females.		
Office Patients	1150	" "	43 paid in full.	
Of whom 543 females.		" "	29 paid in part.	
Total new patients recorded	2357	Do.Orphans	54 paid one third.	
Prescriptions(aside from hospital)		" Free	223.	
Paid wholly or in part	3378	449		
Free	5861	Days' treatments	7663 1/4.	
Total prescriptions	9239	Operations on In-Patients	193.	
Treat's of Out-Patients at Hospital	5117	Out-Patients(Females 220)		530
	14356	Total Hospital patients		979
		Deaths		

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Financial Statement.

Cash Received.		Cash Expended.	
At Dispensary	LT 200.90	At Hospital	LT
At Hospital	164.13	At Dispensary	
	365.03	Supplies and Relief	
Donations	563.95		
Deficit	2.74		
	931.70		

Total expenses except Physician's and Superintendent's salaries L.T.#4.40

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C.D.Ussher.

23

Rec'd MAR 12 1908

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ORPHANAGE IN VAN, FOR THE YEAR 1907.

The Germans who opened an orphanage here in the spring of 1906 with the understanding that they would take over many of our orphans together with the new orphans, have been unable to fully carry out their plans. Instead of five buildings they have only one building finished, and the girls' building will not be ready for occupancy until the spring.

What seems to us unwarrantable interference with the management of the orphanage, especially of the boys, on the part of outside Armenian parties, has repeatedly occasioned much of perplexity and anxiety to those in charge of the orphanage, making the year for them perhaps the hardest in the history of the institution. During the closing weeks of the year this interference was somewhat modified, and an improved spirit seemed to prevail among the boys. A circumstance which seriously increased the difficulty of the situation was the fact that during the preceeding two years a considerable number of the larger boys, who could naturally have left the orphanage, were permitted to remain because the great economic depression prevailing in the province made it practically impossible for them to earn a living outside. Quite a number of these large boys left during the autumn, and the letters which come from some of them show that an experience in the world has greatly modified their views of the treatment they received while here, and several of them have made very humble apologies for their conduct and asked pardon for the course they took. It was the conviction that the boys themselves were far less at fault than those outside, who were inciting them, which led us to take a milder course in dealing with the difficulties than we might otherwise have considered it our duty to pursue.

Amid our numerous difficulties there have also been many things to cheer our hearts. Our boys' school is now very efficiently managed, two of the teachers being former members of the orphanage, who have been graduated at Anatolia College, Marsovan, while three of the other teachers are also graduates from the orphanage. Our last summer's graduating class contained four promising boys from the American orphanage, two of whom are now doing excellent work as teachers of important village schools, and one has taken a position on the teaching staff of the High School itself, the fourth having gone to America. The present senior class contains several very promising boys from the orphanage, while several of those who have recently left without graduation have developed excellent characters and give promise of future usefulness. I am sure that our patrons will rejoice with us in these evidences that their work and ours in connection with this orphanage is not in vain.

About a dozen of the larger American boys have left during the year, and perhaps as many more may be able to leave during the coming year, leaving fifty or sixty children in the American orphanage who must receive aid for some years longer. The cost of living has now so greatly increased that the annual contribution formerly sufficing for the support of the children does not nearly support them, and had it not been that our kind friends of the Women's Armenian Relief Committee came to our aid with most substantial and generous contributions, the institution would now be obliged to report a serious debt. The price of a "chop" of wheat, which during the last ten years has been as low as 13 piastres, and of which we consider the normal price about 20 piastres, was 49 piastres in 1905, 58 piastres in 1906, and 85 piastres in 1907. As bread is the chief staple in this country, and it is very difficult to procure any substitute, while nearly all food supplies have greatly increased in price, it is not surprising that in place of the five pounds which formerly sufficed to keep a child for a year, about eight pounds, or $35.00, are now needed.

We would most appreciatively acknowledge the untiring efforts of Miss Wheeler, the efficient secretary of the National Armenia and India Relief Association of the United States, and heartily thank her and all the patrons who send their money by her hand, as well as our personal friends who have sent to us directly from America. May the good Lord requite all these patrons, and grant that they may meet many of those whom they have helped, among the saved on the other shore.

As to the future, we have not been taking in new children of late, and do not care to do so while outside conditions continue as they are now. But those already here we desire to care for as long as may be necessary. It is our hope that political conditions about us may soon so improve as to make it practicable again to receive and help a few of the many needy about us, whose number does not seem likely soon to decrease. If it is possible to permanently maintain an orphanage for say fifty children, we shall be most thankful.

There seems little hope of such an improvement in the financial status of this province as shall make it possible for many boys to find work here, and emigration to some more favored land seems the only solution of the problem of their future. We should therefore be very glad if help could be secured to enable them to reach some place where work can be found.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Raynolds

Rec'd MAR 27 1908

25

Annual Report of The Van Station, E.T. Mission, for the year 1907-08

The year 1907 has brought many unexpected and peculiar experiences to our station, and it may be as well to tell something of these, in a general way, before beginning the special history of the year. It seems desirable that the officers of the Board should understand the whole situation, but for a variety of reasons it would be very undesirable to make public these portions of the report. The peculiarity of the situation manifests itself in several directions, which it may be well to mention consecutively.

And first I would speak of the political situation as affecting our work directly and indirectly. For several years it has been the apparent policy of the government to pursue a repressive and oppressive attitude toward the Armenian population, seemingly as a punishment for disloyalty. This policy has been especially manifested in an utterly cruel and oppressive collection of taxes, siezing in entire disregard of the law of the land those things which are absolutely nesessary for the carrying on of ordinary work and for continued existence, the live stock and tools of the farmer, his growing crops and the very fields themselves, the tools of the craftsman and the beds and household utensils of the family, thus reducing the people to that measure of poverty that they can neither carry on their work nor secure a living, while at the same time protection from the oppression and exactions of the Koords is not afforded. In such ways the majority of the population has been brought to abject poverty, business has been reduced to its lowest terms, apprentices from among the people, or from the orphanage can find no openings, the acreage of grain sown is greatly below the needs of the population, and when in addition to all this, successive years have brought a yield below the average, it is not strange that the price of bread-stuffs has risen to real famine rates. During the last ten years, the price of a "chop" of wheat has been as low as 13 piastres, while 20 to 25 Ps. is considered the normal rate, but this year the cost ranges from 80 to 90 Ps. Thus it becomes evident that the political and economic conditions are about as bad as they can be. With all this the Govt. absolute-

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ly prohibits emigration to Persia, or Russia, the countries which it might be easy for the people to reach, and interposes so many difficulties to the granting of passports to Europe as to make emigration in that direction almost impossible. These circumstances affect our work by decreasing the ability of the people to support their own institutions, or extend aggressive evangelism, and increasing the number dependent on charity for a living. Extreme poverty usually diminishes interest in religious questions.

The second class of difficulties comes from the revolutionists, who have managed so to increase their influence as almost entirely to control the Armenian population, making them subservient to their will, either by persuasion or intimidation. No one ventures to oppose them. They assume to exercise governmental prerogatives, permitting no questions to be referred to the Turkish Govt. but settling them themselves by very summary methods, beating, forcible detention, or death being the means used to enforce their decisions. Three somewhat prominent Armenians have been killed by them during the year, and naturally every one lives in fear of giving any offence to them. Practically they are the only power now existing for securing justice in any case of dishonesty or crime committed by Armenians, and they are able so to intimidate even the officials as largely to secure themselves from the interference of the government. They assume to control, directly or indirectly, all institutions which have to do with Armenians, to supervise the schools, , dictate courses of instruction and methods of government, and they attempt to extend this interference even to schools under foreign care. A recent instance may illustrate. The French Catholics have orphanages and dayschools for both sexes. Recently a notice was sent them demanding certain changes in their curriculum and methods, less French and more Armenian, etc. As no answer was vouchsafed to their demand, an attempt was made to enforce it by a general smashing of their school house windows one night. Their interference with our work has been mainly by inciting the boys in the orphanage to insubordination, seeking by secret methods to get them to adopt revolutionary ideas and intimidating our employés, compelling those

those who will not be sufficiently subservient to their wishes to resign and leave the country.

Another difficulty has come thru our relations with our German associates. As reported last year, the German Hulfsbund, at the meeting in Cassel in the spring of 1906, arranged to take over the whole care of the orphanage, and planned to erect five dormitories and keep up the number of children to about 500. It was my opinion that this was a larger number than it was wise to retain for a permanency, and when at the beginning of 1907 there was talk of taking in new children, I strongly protested against it and urged that they at least wait till they were settled in their new buildings before taking this step, but I was entirely overruled, and a pretty large number of new children taken in. However, before the time for beginning work on the buildings in the spring, orders came by wire to erect but two buildings, and letters directed to limit the number of children to from 100 to 150 of each sex.. These orders took it for granted that an American orphanage would be continued as a separate institution, thus repudiating the Cassel agreement without consulting the other party thereto, which seemed hardly fair, but as we had already reached the place where we were not specially averse to giving up the partnership, we made no objection to the proposition, even tho they directed that the German children, in excess of what the new buildings would accommodate should remain as boarders in the American institution. We have also felt that our work has been a good deal injured, by diminution of prestige and sympathy from the people at large thru the course which the Germans adopted in dealing with their boys last summer, tho of course there was no intention of injuring us. The circumstances were as follows. Owing to the impossibility that boys going out from the orphanage should find any opportunity to secure a living, on account of the business depression spoken of above, quite a number of large boys who would naturally have gone out during the previous two years, had been allowed to remain in the hope that times would improve. This was used by the revolutionists as a sort of invitation to exert their influence

on the boys to become revolutionists, and they sought to persuade the boys at they were being abused. Then came an order from the Hulfsbund that ne of their children were to be retained in the orphanage beyond the age 15 years, and any who were disobedient were not to receive the usual pro- sion granted to those going out. We all felt that 15 was too early an e to adopt for sending children out, and we sent in a protest against it, t the boys became aware that such orders had been received, and the revo- tionists stirred them up till they assumed a position of open rebellion ainst the authorities of the orphanage, demanded that Herr Sporri be re- ved, refused to do work required from them, etc. Of course it was evident at expulsion was not too severe a measure for such conduct, but we real- ed that the fault was far more that of outsiders than of the boys them- lves, we appreciated the suffering and trouble that such a step would in- lve for the boys, especially when so many would be included in it, moreover realized that outsiders were liable to take the part of any boys whom w might expel, while to appeal to the Govt. for help in enforcing our decis- n might very possibly involve open collision between the Govt. and the volutionists, and might even culminate in a general massacre. So we delt ldly with the outbreak, and after it had quieted down, quite q large num- r of the boys were ready to leave the institution. A considerable par- managed to make their way across the border into Persia, altho at consid- rable risk, since both the Turkish Govt. and the revolutionists forbade ch crossing, while the border Koords were ever on the alert for plunder. other party, with difficulty, succeeded in obtaining passports for Europe, d have got as far as Bulgaria on their way toward their desired asylum. e above account shows the difficulties under which the orphanage labors present in disposing of those who have reached the age where it is nec- sary to leave the institution. The embasrassment of our position du- ng the past year has been increased by the failure of the Hulfsbund to s nd us the advanced funds needed for laying in winter supplies, so that it as only been by temporarily borrowing funds sent for relief that we were

able to procure the food essential for the winter.

In this connection let me also speak of another branch of our work.

At the Cassel meeting it was arranged that the general missionary work of the station should be carried on by a plan of cooperation between the American Board and the Hulfsbund. The appropriations which the Board is granting us are entirely inadequate to the proper conduct of the station work. At the time, several years ago, when the present limit of appropriations for the mission, and the percentage division of such sums among the stations was adopted, our village work had hardly begun. But now that our orphanage is turning out graduates able and willing to engage in teaching in the villages, a somewhat extensive work in that line has opened, which our appropriations do not begin to touch. Some help for this department has come from English friends, who became interested in Van thru the orphanage, but a constantly widening field is opening there, and it was with the desire of securing help for this department that we appealed to the Hulfsbund. The situation in the Van field is quite different from that in some of the larger stations, like Harpoot for instance, where there are a large number of large cities, centres of governmental districts, so isolated and widely separated from the centre, that they can be transferred to another Soc. without specially interfering with the unity of the work of the Board. In this station however Van is the only city, and is the centre around which cluster all the different districts which compose the vilayet. It could hardly fail to seriously interfere with the unity of the Board's work here, to hand over any section of this field to the exclusive superintendence of another society. In view of this fact, the Cassel arrangement provided that the care of this field should fall to a cooperative Com. consisting of two Germans, two Americans and two Armenians as advisory members till such time as the Armenians should be able to assume pecuniary responsibility in this direction. Last year the Hulfsbund contributed L 150. for this department, which was managed by this cooperative Com. As no intimation of a desire for a change of plan was received, we arranged the work for the

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new school year on the old basis, expecting a continuance of last year's grant, but word has now come that they are willing to continue the arrangement only on the condition that a definite part of the field be passed over to their exclusive care. We reply that so radical a change in the plan definitely accepted at the Cassel conference, would require the approval of the mission and of the Board, the second party thereto, and urge that the old plan be permitted to continue till next June. I think that the members of this station are agreed in the feeling that it is most desirable to be able to cultivate this whole field ourselves, and so avoid the introduction of a divisive element, which seems inevitable from such division, at least while the personnel of the German workers is what it is at present. I have much hope that some help, L 50. at least, might be expected annually from English friends, and if it were possible for our Board to furnish us L 100. additional to present appropriations we might carry on this department pretty satisfactorily. Can no encouragement be given in this line?

Another serious difficulty which has caused us anxiety during the past year has come from the attitude assumed by some of our church members toward certain questions affecting the status and usefulness of the church. For several years some of the church members have favored the idea of relinquishing the separate Protestant Church organization, arguing that thus a fuller entrance for the Gospel might be gained among the Armenians generally. This element had become sufficiently strong to exercise a repressive influence on the reception of new church members, and to restrain many from taking any active part in the prayer-meetings and other aggressive effort. A sentiment against identifying themselves with the church and its work was assiduously cultivated among those who would naturally seek church membership. This party included several of the best educated and most influential members, but not the most spiritual. At the annual business meeting of the church, in January, when the officers for the year were elected, those who had been prominent in the above movement were quietly left off the list of officers elected. Much dissatisfaction was manifested by them,

the question was discussed at considerable length, pains being taken to show what had been the influence of the Protestant movement and what might be expected from it in the future, after which another vote was ordered, but with no important change in the result. It can not be denied that a good deal of harm has resulted to the church and to the work in general from this divisive movement and other adverse causes, in diminishing the attendance at the services and lowering the spiritual standard of the members.

These preliminary statements have taken much room and will allow of a briefer review of the special departments to be reported.

Missionary Force. The three missionary families have continued their efforts as usual during the year, the Yarrow household having been gladdened, in Feb. by the arrival of a daughter, who received the appropriate name of Grace. Owing to the absence of Miss McLaren, Miss Norton was obliged temporarily to assume the supervision of the Girls' School, and this, with the leaving of some of the Armenian teachers made it necessary to close the kindergarten for the year At the beginning of Nov. we were permitted to welcome a new recruit to our circle, in the person of Miss Rogers, who has already won a warm place in our regards and who promises to be able to take charge of the Girls' School at the beginning of the next school year.

The health of the circle has been fairly good during the year, but it is becoming more and more evident that Dr. Ussher is in great need of the vacation to which he is entitled and we hope and pray that it may be possible for him to take it, as planned, next spring.

Evangelistic Work. The Garden Church continues to be the largest organization for evangelistic purposes, and B. Tavit Paghchoian is still its acting pastor.. During the first half of the year he carried on the work very much as during the previous year, holding meetings for the young men on Sunday afternoons and doing active evangelistic work. An unfortunate experience of the summer did a good deal to change him for the worse. He received a letter from the revolutionists demanding that a certain employé of the hospital, who had been discharged, be reinstated on pain of personal

danger to himself. The writers were assured that this was a matter which appertained in no way to him, and regarding which he had no influence atall, but threats were continued, and finally he was persuaded to visit them and there detained for several days, and his fears were much wrought upon. After being released he was in a great funk, lest the Govt. should demand to know where he was and what was done to him during his confinement. Since that time his character and bearing seem greatly changed, special evangelistic efforts are largely discontinued, and his preaching has become rather ethical than evangelistic, and he has assumed an attitude of criticism and opposition toward the missionaries. This stand on his part, together with the cooling influence of the clique among the church members mentioned above has sensibly diminished the attendance at our preaching and devotional services, tho the church is comfortably filled on Sundays. Nine new members were received to the church during the year on confession of faith, of whom four were from the villages. That this showing can not be deemed satisfactory must be admitted, but we realize that not our community alone, but the whole Armenian people are passing thru a serious crisis in their history, that the present status can not be permanent and it behoves us to stand at our posts and exert all the conservative and restraining force possible, so that when the tide shall turn, as we feel sure it must do, matters shall be in train for pressing the active, aggressive spiritual work which is so much needed. We pray that the clouds may soon clear away and a better day dawn for this oppressed and storm-tossed people.

The church in the walled city is still under the efficient care of Bn. Kapriel, who maintains his courage, spirituality and hopefulness amid the trying surroundings in which he is placed, and that community has largely escaped the special trials which have exerted such a baleful influence in the gardens. The evangelistic spirit manifests itself in good measure among them, and Christian love and unity bind them together. Their meetings manifest an earnestness and zeal which is most commendable. One of their number, a poor barber with little education or apparent ability is making his shop a centre for religious work not only for the Armenians, but even more notibly for Moslems.

<u>Village Work</u>. On the whole perhaps the village work presents the most encouraging aspect of any department. The revelutionists are exerting an especially powerful influence in the villages, and we have been pained to learn from many sources of their active infidel propaganda there. The school recently erected in connection with the historic monastery of Akhtamar seems to be used as the chief centre for such effort, and some of the boys educated there are finding places as teachers, where they attempt to inculcate these noxious doctrines. But the influence of our efficient itinerant evangelist, together with those of nearly all our teachers, is strongly thrown against these errors, and quite a number of the village priests, especially the more enlightened ones, who have come more or less under our influence, have availed to arouse a pretty general opposition to this propaganda, so that the revolutionists deemed it wise to send away some of these infidel preachers. It is the universal testimony of our preachers and teachers that a most healthful reaction has now set in, which is awakening the people to an unwonted interest in religious matters, and they report a very general readiness to listen to and accept the Gospel as it is declared to them, while many instances are mentioned where Koords who happened to be present when these things were being discussed, have manifested a strong interest in the Gospel story. Partly thru the incentive of the revolutionists, the desire for schools is now more general than ever before. There are no less than 19 villages where one or more schools are maintained under our supervision, and of their teachers 15 male and 3 female are from our own schools, and mostly from the orphanage, while several others received their training in our village schools. At least three other schools, not under our special supervision, are taught by those belonging to the above class. We feel that there is no place at present where we can do so much to stem the tide of infidelity and irreligion, as in these same

vidlage schools, and we are very desirous that the funds needed for this work may be forth coming.

Education. The year has brought a decided advance in the position of the boys school on our premises. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow have got thoroughly into that work, and have given themselves enthusiastically to carrying it forward, while the Armenian teaching force is far more efficient than it has ever been before. The man who has been the principal of the school since the massacre, while a man of much more than average ability, has never been fully satisfactory. But now a graduate of our orphanage, who has completed the college course at Marsovan, and who did efficient work in this school last year, has taken the position of principal, another with the same education, graduating this year from Anatolia College, and a third who took a partial course in the same institution are on the faculty, a fourth member tho not having had the advantage of a college education, has by long experience and faithful work become a most efficient teacher, and the younger members of the force are doing good work. For a number of years the orphanage has furnished a large proportion of the pupils in the school, but this year the withdrawal of 100 of the German boys has left more room for day pupils, and we expect that next year but a small number of orphan boys will remain on our hands. Consequently it is very important to secure the patronage of a reliable class of day pupils. The higher grade of teachers require a decided advance in salaries, aside from the fact that the cost of living is greatly increased. It is to be hoped that as the standard of the teaching force is raised, a somewhat more adequate income may be secured from tuition, but this must come slowly, especially when the economic conditions about us are so unsatisfactory as at present. The appropriations received from the Board do not nearly suffice for the expenses of the school. It is the feeling of the station that these central schools furnish the place where permanent growth and expansion should be looked for and we can but hope that the Board may be able to make us an extra grant to help out the work of the year.

The girls' school has also had a successful year, tho seriously crippled by the absence of the regular head, two of the Armenian teachers having also left at the close of the school year, so that it was impossible to open the kindergarten department this fall. It is expected that when the new school year opens, Miss Rogers will be able to assume the superintendence of the institution.

The schools in the walled city are unusually successful, and the city brethren, with help given them by Mr. Favre when here in 1906, have erected an addition to their chapel building for the accommodation of their boys' school, tho the funds as yet in hand are not sufficient to complete all the rooms.

The Orphanage. During the last ten years the orphanage has been a large factor in the work of the station. Much of time and strength have been given to it on the part of the missionaries, and much has been accomplished thru it both for the individuals brought within its precincts and thru them for the general work. It has been chiefly by this means that a way has been opened for schools and evangelism among the villages. Of course not all who have gone out from the institution have taken the stand we would wish them to take, but that a pretty large share have done fairly well, while a good number have taken a high stand is true. The decision on the part of the German Hulfsbund to assume the care of the entire institution has been modified and they intend to take to their new quarters only those supported by their own society, leaving the rest as an American orphanage, on our premises. It will not be our purpose, after the separation takes place, to keep a very large number of children, but we hope, at least for the present, to keep up a small institution.

Industrial Work. Two members of the station have given a good deal time and strength to helping the poor about us by means of industrial rk, Mrs. Ussher in the manufactory of lace and embroidery, and Mrs. Raynolds the manufacture of rugs. The funds used have been relief money sent our care, and we feel that it is indefinitely better to use such money furnishing work to the needy, than to give it as free aid. The rug rk has not yet assumed large proportions, but a good start has been made. ployment is given to from 16 to 20 persons outside the orphanage and to ut ten orphan girls. Mrs. Ussher reports her work as follows.

"Three years ago a few needy girls and women who applied to the mission es for financial aid were gathered into a class to be taught lace mak-g; a competent teacher was secured and soon the applicants were more than r small hired quarters would accommodate. In response to our appeal, ends in England most generously supplied funds to build a suitable house r the accommodation of this and kindred relief industries. The number pupils increased to about 275 but it was soon evident that without an ured market the work must be limited until enough capital could be se-red to pay weekly wages and other running expenses. Self-support is our and we are gradually nearing it but the slow returns from sales, the ex-itant duties in America and the length of time needed to fill orders e the process extremely slow."

"This year the workers averaging about 100, have showed the effect of intraining by making better, cleaner lace and the outlook for future pro-is encouraging provided we can secure a market for the goods. ead imported from England and fine linen from Ireland are made into utiful lace by the yard, doilies and handkerchiefs. Almost all the ead used is at least as fine as No. 120 and much of it No. 200. Of course is work is trying to the eyes, but the poverty of the workers is so keen at they are eager to continue it and so earn the few cents a day which ands between them and actual hunger. Some of the pupils are the only ge earners of large families as many able-bodied men can not find work is winter and the suffering from want is beyond description."

We are all most thankful that Mrs. Ussher has been able, amid her many mily and other cares to carry on this branch, and we know that it is made eans of enlightening the workers as to the way of salvation as well as helping them in providing for their daily needs. We hope that this rk can be carried on permanently, but the question of how it is to be su-intended during Mrs. Ussher's approaching furlough is not yet solved.

Medical Work. The stress of poverty bears most heavily on the sick, d sickness in various forms, contageous and otherwise, has been unusually evalent in Van during the past year. Thus it has come about that the pensary and hospital have been sources of untold help to thousands of ffering ones during the time now reported. The hospital has been full st of the time, but the pressure of poverty has become so general and se-re that very few are able to pay their expenses so that large help from lief funds has been necessary to provide for this class of sufferers. en the hospital was first founded its receipts not only sufficed to pay ning expenses, but a surplus remained toward the debt on the building, now conditions are radically changed and help from friends abroad has ome essential. The expense of running this department for the year been LT 931.70, of which L 365 was received from fees and medicines d and L 566.69 was paid for the poor from Relief funds.

May the Lord hasten the day when the people may be able to bear the r share of their expenses. In the mean time, it is our hope and prayer t friends may be raised up to render the aid that is essential for the tinuation of the work which has been begun here, and we ask our friends to pray for us here on the ground, that we may have grace and patience wisdom to endure and labor as the Lord wishes us to do.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) G.C. Raynolds.

Annual Report Port-Nan-Kiang Station
Eastern Turkey - 1907.
Report of Dr. O. Davidson

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Respectfully submitted, (Signed) O. Davidson.

Rec'd MAR 27 1908

Special Report of Village Work, Van Station, for the Year 1907.

The opportunities we are now enjoying for work among the villages are largely due to the influence of the orphanage. It was when this institution began to furnish graduates suitable and willing to act as teachers for village schools, that openings began to present for their entrance, and it is encouraging to feel that thus the orphanage is fulfilling, in a measure at least, a chief object we had in founding it.

Just south of Van a range of hills runs down from the eastern mountains to the shore of the lake. Crossing this range, we come into a large and fertile valley called Haigatsore - Valley of Haik - whom the Armenians claim as the founder of their race. The Hoshab - Sweet Water - River flows thru it, as also the Shemiram Su - Water of Semiramis - the outcome of an immense fountain welling from beneath a mountain, and conducted in irrigating streams thru the whole valley, and even to the city of Van. In this district we have a considerable number of workers. First should be mentioned our itinerant evangelist, B. Hagop Moodoian, whose home is in the village of Ishkhanakoom, but whose work extends over our whole field. He is a man of good natural ability, sound judgement and earnest piety, tho his education is moderate, but he is an acceptable speaker, and as he circulates among the many villages of his parish, he finds nearly all the Gregorian churches open to him and their priests his friends. His reports are full of interest, showing that generally the people give most earnest attention to his words, whether spoken in the churches or in the village guest rooms, in connection with the stables, where the people are wont to gather in the evenings, that they may keep warm from the heat of the animals - peripatetic stoves - tho the purity of the atmosphere is not ideal. He mentions a number of instances where Koords and even Koordish Shekhs have happened to be present at these gatherings and manifest great interest in the Gospel expositions he is able to give them. He is often able to settle differences among the people, and the whole influence of his evangelistic work is elevating and helpful to the people, while he exercises an efficient super-

ision of the different teachers. At Aradents, in the upper part of the ame valley, we have another preacher, Hampartsum by name, who carries on e-angelistic work not only in that village, but in a considerable section ly-ng near him. Thru his efforts the light has reached several new villages n one of which, where there was not a single reader, a school has now been pened by a young man from the orphanage, the expense being entirely provid-d by the villagers themselves. Preachers are also located in two sec-ions outside of this valley, one at Shadakh and the other at Nareg. hadakh is one of the chief local centres in our field, situated among lof-y mountains, in a little space thru which runs one of the head waters of he Tigris River. It is the seat of a Kaima-kam, or local govenor, the heif occupation of the people being the weaving in hand looms, from the air of the Angora goat, a fabric much prized in all that section. These ardy mountaineers are of more than average ability and intelligence. One amily of some prominence has long been Protestant and serves as a nucleus or evangelistic work. This preacher holds services on Sundays and du-ing the week, and reports special interest among the women for whom he has rgehized a daily Bible class. A girl who graduated last year from the rphanage and girls school here, with the help of another not a graduate is arrying on a girls' school under our supervision. Besides this we have a hare in the support and supervision of a large school for boys, the head eacher being furnished by us and a graduate of our school. This town is ne of the most important and hopeful points in our whole field.

Beyond the Haigatsore valley, to the west, along the south shore of the ake, lies the district of Garjgan, containing a number of important villages nd several monasteries, chief among the latter being Akhtamar, the seat of ne of the three Catholicates appertaining to the Armenian church. The econd in importance is Nareg, situated in a village of the same name, where e have another preacher, who circulates among the villages of that vicinity e far as circumstances allow, and also carries on a girls' school in the illage, while a boys school is under the care of a young man from our

ool. In connection with Akhtamar, but on the main land, has recently n erected a large school building, with the purpose to educate boys for llage teachers, etc. It is a matter of keen regret to all true lovers the Armenian people, that the influence of this school is thrown in the terest of infidelity and irreligion, which are being more less assiduous- taught among all the villages. This fact greatly emphasizes the im- rtance of our work as a means of combatting this fatal tendency, and I am ppy to say that nearly all our teachers as well as preachers are alive the vital importance of this effort to preserve the nation from forsak- g the traditions of its past religious history. It is a matter for de- it thanksgiving that all our workers give testimony that a healthful re- tion is being aroused against these noxious teachings, which is awakening spirit of inquiry and receptivity for the Gospel message, in place of the difference which has too long prevailed among the people. This at pres- t is among the most encouraging features of our work. Near the western d of this Garjgan district is the village of Undzak, where one of our or- anage graduates named Aram has been teaching for several years. I am ad to report that this year, another village named Palu, among the moun- ins half way from Van to Bitlis has been occupied, this same Aram having ne there, while another has taken his place at Undzak. Palu was former- one of the largest villages in our field, but its population has greatly creased since the massacre. It has never before had a school, tho a de- re for one has long been expressed, and they are now greatly delighted at their aspirations are being satisfied. Let us now return to Haiga- ore. In the upper part of the district we have had five schools during e year. At Aradents we have a building in our name, erected jointly by and the people. The preacher Hampartsum makes this his centre, and a st year's graduate from the orphanage, named Apraham is doing good work the school, and fully sympathizes with and helps the preacher in his re- gious work; we have great hope of a useful future for him.

At Huhdustan the teacher is from the Bitlis orphanage, but belonged in

van vilayet. He is an unusually earnest and enthusiastic worker and
s won the hearts of the people to himself, and is using this power to win
em also to his Master. The teachers in the villages of Asdvadsashen and
osp are the fruit of our work at Mashgudag. Geragos, at the latter place
an unusually earnest and wide-awake young man, who has united with our
urch during the year. His report tells of interesting meetings on the
ndays, at the houses of some of the chief men of the village, who are also
e supporters of the school, of practical efforts to persuade those who
d wronged their fellows to repent and correct the wrong, and of interest
the Gospel message on the part of Koords who were present at their gath-
ings. He managed at Christmas to get permission to have the lessons of
e regular church service read in the modern language, to the great delight
the people. In the lower part of the valley our chief
ntre is Mashgudag where we have a comfortable building for schools and
rvices, the latter attracting some from other near villages. There are
te a number of church members and other adherents, the fruit of the work
re, several of whom are now engaged in teaching in different places.
have also an earnest Bible Woman located here, whose report gives account
visits to no less than six near villages. She tells how hostility has
ven place to friendship and then to inquiry and a definite desire to
arn how to pray; how the introduction of the Gospel leaven -love- has in-
oved the relations between husbands and wives, even in Koordish households, between the women of seve-
l households and between neighbors long estranged. She tells of the
lcome she receives even in Koordish houses, and mentions instances where
iendly Koords assisted her and her companion in crossing the river which
parates her village from others she wished to visit. She also gives
stimony to the reaction against the infidel propaganda and the consequent
akening from indifference to real interest in the truth.

Koords also assist in the maintenance of the school.

Another village, Avants, near to Van city and its lake port is becoming
re and more awakened. The brethren of the city church consider this as
pecially their mission field and both the preacher and church members of-

visit it and add to the interest of the meetings. Three graduates of orphanage are doing excellent work in the schools there. The principal is a married man, his wife also being from the orphanage and assisting the work. The other male teacher is from our last graduating class and is manifesting a most excellent spirit and giving general satisfaction. is boys' school, which was formerly distinct from the one conducted by the illagers, is now united with it, they furnishing one teacher, but all under r supervision, an arrangement which greatly increases its efficiency. ring the last three years, the girls' school has been under the charge of graduate of the orphanage and our girls' school, who has greatly endeared rself to her pupils and their parents, but whose service there will probly cease with this school year, as she has been recently married to a member of the city church and a very estimable young man.

There remains to report the work at Agants, on the north shore of the ke, two days journey from Van. This village is the seat of a Kaima-kam d has been occupied as an out-station for many years. A dozen years a- there was quite a strong Protestant community there, but it suffered severely at the time of the massacre and has not regained its former strength. Hope next year to be able to send them a Theological graduate as preacher, and they expect to erect a new building for chapel and school uses, and hope that thus a new impetus will be given them.

We hope that our friends who have generously taken a share in this rk in the past will be encouraged to continue their contributions, and we our past promise to do what we can to make the work a continued success.

Let us unitedly bring the matter to the notice of our Father in Heaven, asking that He will provide the means and the workers to carry on the rk, and grant His blessing, which can alone make it successful.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. Raynolds.

G. G. Raymond

Rec'd APR 00 1908

Annual Report of the Van Medical Department, for the Year 1907.

Statistics are supposed to be very dry reading, and they may be to the uninterested, but in the case of our report the matter from which our statistics are drawn would interest most people. We shall append the statistics where those who wish can read them.

If you visit us at our dispensary during medical hours you will find a clean looking building with blue-grey doors and windowtrimmings, plastered with light colored clay mixed with straw. The upper story entered from the street, is a public reading room and library. The lower story has four rooms which serve respectively as male and female waiting rooms, drug room, opening into the men's waiting room, and consulting room modestly but conveniently furnished.

Patients receive numbered tickets for which those who are able pay five piastres (22 cents). As statistics show most patients are seen freely because unable to pay. Of 9239 prescriptions filled 5861 were free.

All sorts of patients are brought to us, often on some one's back. Sometimes patients are so far gone that they die on the road or on the steps of the dispensary. It is pitiable and humbling to see the faith of some who think if they can only reach the "Prote" physician health is assured One poor fellow said "Please lay your hand on my head and I know I shall get well." People in America would undoubtedly flee the dispensary if they should see some of the patients. Picture them brought in among the crowd: small-pox cases in every stage, papules, vescicles, pustules and scabs; Famine fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough. If you talk to the friends about microbes and infection, many either look at you nonplused or assure you that there are no microbes on them, they had a bath a month or two ago or "last Easter." Those whose friends are able to care for them properly are sent home and those most needy are sent to the hospital if there is room for them. Yes, small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid and all are sent to our one and only hospital, and it takes much labor and expense in washing, bathing and disinfecting to prevent infection of others.

We are in the dispensary now and seeing the patients as rapidly as possible. As opportunity offers and it seems expedient, we have conver tion about the way of salvation or the Christian life and while the phy cian and the three druggists are busy in the inner room the Bible woman at work in the waiting room. We need a good evangelist for this work.

When thru with the dispensary patients we go out to visit those too sick to come to us. It would interest you to go with us. The streets in the garden part of the city are usually wider than those in the walled city and often we can go in our two wheeled cart, so, as often as possible we take one of the missionary ladies for an airing. We take a circuit the city, down one side and up the other, visiting rich and poor as they First we enter one of the homes of the poor, a one story mud house with earth floor and an oven or fire place called a <u>tonier</u>, about two and a h or three feet deep in the floor. This may or may not contain hot ash or coals from the dried manure burned in the morning, if the people are tunate enough to have gathered some in the summer. They cover this a quilt and lie or sit under it for warmth. This patient lies on a rags spread on the damp earth and is huddled up to make the scant rag covering reach her shoulders. The house consists of one large room a small room or closet dark and lighted only by a small paper covere near the ceiling, which is about twelve feet high. A kind neighbor given a small piece of dried manure and a weed with which to light The one hen belonging to the household, worth ten cents, is perched her body so as to share the scant heat. The children, emaciated a colored, and with swollen abdomens, sit around, with their feet and h

tucked under the same quilt for warmth. The youngest child clutches a piece of bread,(God forgive the name),made of a mixture of bran and dirt sifted from the soldiers' flour,and linseed husks left over after the oil has been extracted. No wonder the child as well as the mother is suffering from gastritis and diarrhoea. The poor mother has,in addition,a severe pneumonia but when we say "Come to the hospital",she replies "I can not leave the children." We persuade a neighbor to care for the children and a few cents of relief funds sent by generous friends,provides a little food and the poor mother is then happy to enter our,to her,palatial hospital. The neighbors entreat us to see the father of another family,sick for two months and we find the poor man in worse condition than the woman we have just left. He is half naked covered with bedsores and filthy to the last degree. His wife died a month ago and his only attendants are three half naked,hungry children,the oldest a girl of nine years and the youngest four. He entreats to be taken to the hospital and Oh! what a joy it is if our funds suffice and we can grant his request. And if in addition we can help his poor children to some food and clothing thru the generosity of friends in the home-land,how much readier they are to believe what we tell of God's love and Christ's salvation.

Our next call is at the home of a well to do merchant. He lives in a two story house with large halls and much waste room. The lower story contains the kitchen called here the "house" and in addition there are store rooms and stable. The lower story is very high and half way up to the second story,over the cellar,is a small living room. The second story consists of four large rooms in the four corners of the house and a wide cross-shaped hall between. The rooms are furnished with divans and rugs. In the corner nearest the door is a sheet iron stove. The stove however is not burning. It is a vertical cylinder in which wood is placed standing on end and is lighted once or twice a day and the hot coals placed in a brazier or mengol and put under a low table like structure covered with large thick quilts and under this the sick lie or the family sit most of the day. Few use bedsteads,nearly all spread their bedding on the floor. The next house is the home of an artisan. We enter thru a low door and at the end of a long dark passage we come to another low door opening into a room which opens on a court. We pass out into the daylight again and into a room the floor of which is below the level of the surrounding earth and the walls are damp high up. No wonder the patient has rheumatism which she attributes to being frightened in a dream. Nearly every disease is attributed by the people to fear,and when sick they search thru the past for something which can be called fear.

As we go back toward the street the outer door is open,so we walk rapidly instead of crawling as we did in entering. The son of the sick woman calls out "Humble yourself,humble yourself" but it is too late,my head strikes a low beam hidden by the glare of the outer door and I drop to my knees half stunned. Considerably "humbled" I crawl out to the cart and feel like anathematizing the builder of that house. Many a hat have I ruined and several times have stunned myself.

During the year I have visited 781 patients in their homes and Dr. Oksen who assisted me for a while visited 426 making a total of 1207 patients visited in their homes. Also 1150 new patients were recorded in the dispensary,making a total of 2357 new patients recorded. No record was kept of the number of treatments.

HOSPITAL. The hospital is a three story building 50 by 70 feet with four general wards and nine private wards one of which with two beds is used for contagious diseases when cases are few.

A few years ago,when the people were in better circumstances,the medical department was more than self-supporting but for several years prices have been rising steadily and the ability of the people has lessened equally,so that of the 449 In-patients cared for only 46 paid the regular charges,29 paid part,223 were entirely free and the orphanages paid one third of the cost for 154 orphans.

Van Medical
1907-1908
Annual Report

Besides the 449 patients who occupied beds and received 7663 1/4 days treatment there were 530 surgical cases living outside the hospital who came for treatment 5117 times. Besides opening ordinary abscesses and boils and treating fractures and sprains, etc. there were 193 principal operations, including deep operations on abdomen, thorax and cranium and one successful transplanting of a rabbit's cornea on an eyeball destroyed by small-pox. This case unfortunately developed ulcer of the cornea two months after operation and did not return to us from his distant village till the possibilities of sight were ruined. I believe it is the first time that this operation has been successfully performed. We deem it worth while to call attention to the fact that we have applied to typhus or famine fever, scarlet fever and small-pox a remedy which both cures the disease or at least greatly modifies it and so destroys the infection thru the blood as to make the patient no longer infectious or dangerous to others. It also enders those taking it immune. Our last small-pox case came into the hospital just as the eruption was beginning and left the hospital in seven days without a scar. We fumigated as a matter of form but from past experiences are convinced that with this remedy in hand the horrors of small-pox are a thing of the past. We stopped a violent epidemic of scarlet fever in our orphanage with the same remedy. Also those exposed to these diseases and not immune, who took sufficient of this remedy did not contract the disease save that a few had slight sore throat. May there not here be a great blessing awaiting the world? The use of this remedy Calcium Sulphide has enabled us to have these most infectious cases in our hospital beside other patients without harm to any one. We are now trying the same remedy on whooping-cough and appearances are that it very favorably modifies many cases and seems to cure early in the first stage. I fear that this report is already longer than our postage limit will admit but I can not close without telling a little about the spiritual work in the Hospital.

The Hospital Superintendent, Sister Clara Liese, has done much to raise the spiritual tone of the nurses, holding daily morning prayers with them and assisting them in their prayers with the patients. Her song services for the patients have been of much practical value and thru the hymns many have been led to inquire in earnest about the way of salvation. The changes made in the personnel of our nursing force, by which we took in four graduates of our high school, has worked both for efficiency and spirituality.

Of those who have died in the hospital some did so within a few hours of being brought in, but others were long enough under our influence to understand the truth and we have had the joy of believing that several really found the Savior. One woman the mother of one of our former orphans had always been known for her strong character. When the men of her village cowered before the Koords she became chief of the village and drove out the oppressors killing with a club a Koord who attacked and stabbed her with a dagger. She has been the same strenuous character in her home, and being accustomed to rule and curse and swear her coarse nature was unbearable in an educated Christian home and her son after enduring it for years felt that her influence militated too strongly against his work as teacher and preacher and persuaded her to live apart with a daughter of kindred nature. She came to the hospital suffering from internal cancer for which she refused a radical operation. While in the hospital she was converted and the change in her life and language was marked. She suffered intensely but no word of complaint passed her lips and soon she asked to go home that she might spend her last days with her family. Her son came to tell us with great joy what a changed woman she was and that she had been converted in the hospital. Not every one who comes to the hospital is converted tho many are, but into the ideals and life of each one something new enters and sometimes the seed sown bears fruit later.

Van Medical
Report 1907-1908

We wish to thank most heartily all the friends who have contributed to waed our work. Our principal contributions have come thru Dr. Stearns of Germantown, U.S., Lady F. Lee Anderson of Dublin, Ireland and Mrs. Madeleine Cole of London England. The Station has also very generously voted us funds for the sick poor from money sent for relief.

The efficiency of the hospital is due almost entirely to the unselfish devotion of Sister Clara Leize and we wish to express to her and especially to Pastor Lohmann's Committee in Germany which sent and supports her our most hearty thanks.

NEEDS. The Needs of the hospital are legion but we hope that no one of our friends will be discouraged because he can not supply any one need entirely.

1 The care necessary when we have infectious diseases alongside of others more than doubles the work and we need proper disinfecting apparatus besides a full outfit of bedding and clothes for contagious diseases.

2 We need larger hospital accommodations. A new building could be made to serve all purposes at a cost of five thousand dollars aside from the equipment.

3. We need sheet zinc for bath tubs, furnishings for private rooms, bedding, clocks and clothing for convalescent patients. Many patients come to us so naked that we dare not send them out in the winter after occupying our warm rooms, without supplying some clothing. Many come in rags too dirty to be used while convalescing.

4 We have neither disinfecting nor fire extinguishing apparatus.

5 We need instruments and appliances in the operating room, from pins and needles to X-Ray apparatus.

STATISTICS.

Dispensary.		Hospital.		
No. of patients visited in homes	1207	In-Patients		449
Of whom about 800 females		Of whom 212 females.		
Office Patients	1150	" "	43 paid in full.	
Of whom 543 females.		" "	23 paid in part.	
Total new patients recorded	2357	Do. Orphans	54 paid one tahra.	
Prescriptions (aside from hospital)		" Free	223	
Paid wholly or in part	3378	449		
Free	5861	Days' treatments	7663 1/4.	
Total prescriptions	9239	Operations on In-Patients	133.	
Treat's of Out-Patients at Hospital	15117	Out-Patients (Females 220)		530
	14356	Total Hospital patients		979
		Deaths		32

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Financial Statement.

Cash Received.		Cash Expended.	
At Dispensary	LT 200.90	At Hospital	LT 323.63
At Hospital	164.13	At Dispensary	72.19
	365.03	Supplies and Relief	535.88
Donations	563.95		
Deficit	2.74		
	931.70		931.70

Total expenses except Physician's and Superintendent's salaries 4097.23

L.T. £4.40

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C.D. Ussher.

Van

Law Medical Department

RecM SEP 23 1908

Report of The American Orphanage at Van, Turkey, For the school year 1907 - 8 .

The twelvemonth preceeding the present date, Aug. 1908, has brought a series of kaleidoscopic changes in our city and province, in which the orphanage has, per force, had a deep sympathy, making this period one of the most eventful in its history. At the beginning of the year revolutionary influences, which had been rapidly gaining in strength for several years, had become so powerful and all-pervasive as practically to control the whole Armenian community. While in this movement there are some things which may be commendable, and among its leaders, some men of good moral character and pure motives, there is very much which seems to us subversive of right and righteousness, many of the leaders exerting a baleful influence, denying even the existence of God, and inculcating in the youthful mind disobedience to parents and teachers, as well as to "The higher Powers that Be." The deleterious effects of this propaganda were far more apparent in the Armenian schools than in ours, and made the year, in some of them, practically useless. Despite our best efforts to safeguard our institutions from this ur toward influence, it had so fully permeated the whole community, that we could not prevent its obtaining an entrance among the older boys in the orphanage,, the number of such boys, whom the propagandists considered "The best material to make revolutionists of", being unusually great, owing to the fact that we had allowed many who would naturally have left the institution during the previous two years to remain, because the existing economic conditions made it quite impossible for them to secure a living outside. Consequently, at the beginning of the school year, a spirit of insubordination manifested itself, which would have amply justified the immediate excludion of a pretty large number from the institution. But what would become of them if so excluded? They would remain just outside, beyond our control, and a still greater menace to its peace than if within, while utterly unabl to provide for themselves. We felt that they were more sinned against than sinning, and it seemed our place to deal leniently and patiently with them until some provision could be made for them. A considerable number managed to leave the country in the autumn, and a still larger number in the spring, bringing the personnel of the orphanage more nearly to its normal condition, while the morale of what remained was greatly improved. these months were, in many respects anxious and trying ones for us. Besides of anxiety for the good of the boys, there was constant fear that something might be done to compromise our position with the Govt.

Toward spring a sudden turn of the kaleidoscope took place. Interne dissensions among the revolutionists led to such a betrayal of their secrets to the Govt. as enabled it to make extensive seizures of arms, ammunition, etc. which they had broight in to the city and neighborhood. For many weeks a condition of panic prevailed, which reached its height when a massacre by the Turkish rabble caused the death of about 100 Armenians, closed the markets entirely, and practically confined the Armenians within their own quarters. In the mean time the number of soldiers within the town was constantly increasing, and with it, on the part of the Armenians, the fear of a general massacre.

The next turn of the kaleidoscope came when the number of soldiers had become sufficient to give confidence to the Govt. in its ability to cope with the situation, when a general search for revolutionists and their arms, etc. began. It seemed almost miraculous that this should go on and the rabble be restrained from all irregularities, and an almost equal miracle that the searchers went directly to the place where something was to be found and found it, leaving even the immediate neighborhood undisturbed. Thus many hundreds of rifles and many, many thousands of cartridges, together with dynamite and bombs, and the papers and records of the revolutionists fell into the hands of the Govt. so generally, as effectually to interrupt their work, in the city at least.

And now comes the final turn of the twelvemonth, and what a change in the colors and the figures! For bloodshed and fear and race hatred and apprehension are substituted Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! How inconceivably great the contrast! How intimately all these things affect the condition of our work, you can well imagine. The Lord be praised for all He has done, and may He bring it all to a successful issue.

The status of the orphanage has been radically changed during the year by the consummation of a plan made some time since, for separating the German and American Orphanages. The German friends had purchased land a short distance from our premises, where buildings were begun more than two years ago; but many interruptions from the Govt. and other causes have prevented the rapid pushing of the work. A part of the boys, however, were removed to the new premises last fall, and this spring the girls also have gone, tho their out-buildings are not yet sufficiently completed to enable them to give up the use of our oven and bath house. This arrangement will leave not more than 75 children under the care of the American Mission and will make a great change in the status of our schools also. I am happy to report that the division of the assets of the institution has been effected with entire harmony between the German and American workers on the groundand I do not hear of serious criticism on the part of the authorities in Germany.

This reorganization leaves a building at our disposal which might be made available for realizing a plan which Mrs. Raynolds has long had in mind, viz. the establishment of a home for friendless widows and girls (old maids) where they might be enabled to earn their own living. She feels that a moderate endowment to provide the capital needed for furnishing improvements and material for the making of rugs and perhaps carrying on some other industries, would place such an institution on a self supporting basis. Whether friends will be found to furnish such an outfit remains to be seen.

The terribly high prices of last year and the deficiency of funds on the part of the German orphanage for laying in winter supplies caused us much of anxiety and care, tho the friends of the American department sent what would have sufficed for itself alone. We are most thankful to the kind Father in Heaven for sending a good harvest the present year, which will, we trust, bring down the price of food to a figure not much more than twice what we consider normal, in place of the four or five fold prices of last year. We are most thankful to Lady Anderson and Mrs. Cole for again sending us extra contributions with which to lay in supplies for the new year, and we hope that a fair measure of prosperity may await us during the year now opening before us.

We are sure that during these years of stress and trouble, our kind friends have not only remembered us by their gifts, but also in their prayers, and we have often felt that we were being borne up on these supplications above the dangers and difficulties which beset us. That despite some occurrences, beyond our control, which might well have made the Govt. suspicious of us, the officials have retained their confidence in our sincerity and faithfulness, we esteem a proof of the fatherly interposition of the Lord above, and we go on to another year, sure that the same protecting Hand will be over us in the future as in the past.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) G. C. Raynolds.

1907–1908

G. C. Raynolds

Semi-annual Report of The Boys' School at Van, Turkey, January 1908.

Rec'd MAR 27 1908

The condition in our schools in regard to discipline and progress is so closely related to the movements among the general public that it is thought well to mention one of these movements and show how it affected the school and how the movement itself was affected by the school. For about a year and a half there has been a certain crude movement among the larger of the pupils of the native schools toward what they called a new freedom. One of their half baked ideas was that any form of discipline or authority was only a manifestation of persecution under another name. They organized a society which became quite general under the name of "Nor Serunt" (new generation.) This society was organized by a few irresponsible and foolish young men who vainly hoped that something helpful might come of it to their poor people. But the results which were never in doubt soon began to manifest themselves in ways both strange and disconcerting. In the school the pupil sought to become the master and in the home it was no longer "The child is father of the man" but "the child is father of the father. The immediate result was to practically break up one of the leading native schools and seriously interfere with the others. It would be too much to say that in our school we did not feel the effect of this wave of folly but thru it all we were able to maintain a steady attitude of disapproval, seeking to point out where the whole movement led to. At the beginning of this school year the question came up again and we feel it is one of our successes which is of great importance to the whole people that we were able to maintain our attitude in the face of many difficulties and possible dangers. The movement has been gradually losing its hold until at present we do not consider it a serious question. We have cited this illustration in order to show how a school founded on Christian principles can be influential in, to some extent at least, leading public opinion and help in freeing a people from unwise movements the outcome of which they are not able to discern or to which they blindly close their eyes. We believe there never was a time in the history of this station when political, economic, moral and religious conditions so called for emphasis on our school work as at the present day. There is a somewhat general idea in other lands that the conditions here are so discouraging that it does not pay to put much money or effort into this work but we wish to protest against this position on every ground. The people are oppressed: all the more need of showing them what the true freedom means! The people are poor: the Master came to bring the Gospel to the poor! The desired results are not seen in the lives of the people themselves: they never are! but still the results of the last thirty years' work in this city are truly wonderful however much we might wish them to be greater. And even if nothing apparent had been done it would be a very weak disciple who would argue from that that the Gospel of Christ was futile! The whole church is praying that the Mohammedan world may be speedily reached and brought to Christ. There is no better way of hastening that day in this city than by strengthening the work and equipment which we now have in hand!

The Boys' School has been greatly influenced by the change of plans regarding our orphanage. About three years ago it was decided that the Germans should take over all the orphanage work and last fall marked the beginning of the separation. Since the massacre the school has been largely made up of orphan boys and the number of day pupils was only a very small proportion of the whole. Last fall one hundred of the orphans were taken to the new German premises and a number of others of those who remained with us were sent to the work shops to give all their time to the learning of their trades. This greatly decreased the total number of pupils so that for the first time in many years the number of day pupils out numbered the orphans and that by the substantial ratio of two to one. The total number of students in the whole school has been about 190 and of these about 65 have been orphans. Next year the number of boys in the American orphanage proper will have decreased to about 30.

From these considerations it will be readily seen that in the future we shall have to draw practically all of our students from the day pupil class and this brings us to the question of

EQUIPMENT. We have for a long time felt that our buildings and school equipment have been sadly inadequate but when we contemplate making our school attractive enough to draw outside pupils we are more than ever convinced that a new school building is an absolute necessity. The present structure is very inadequate and was never intended for the general purposes to which we now put it. We have a number of native schools in the citywhich are doing fairly good educational work but the Gospel is little emphasized,if atall,and this is the reason that we wish to place the emphasis on Christian education. We do not wish to erect a palatial structure,and as building here is comparatively cheap we could erect a building which would be at once beautiful,comfortable and commodious for from $ 2 500 to $ 3 000.

TEACHING FORCE. It has been our purpose for the past few years to raise the standard of the school,not so much in extent but rather in seeking for a better quality in the work done. The first question was that of better trained teachers,and we have been very fortunate in having return to us three young men who have had good training in Anatolia College and who have had a marked influence on the standing of the school. One of these has newly taken the principalship and has shown himself a good leader in the trying times thru which education has been passing in this city. Our whole force consists of nine young men teachers besided Mrs Yarrow and myself and three other visiting teachers who give only a few hours a week in special subjects. The economic conditions have been such that a raise in the teachers'salaries has been necessary and also higher salaries are necessary owing to the higher grade of teachers we are employing. Also in previous years the orphanage has borne a considerable share of the school expenses but now that source of income will be cut off. All these considerations make it necessary (1) for us to be able to attract a class of pupils who can pay tuition,(2) that our income from the Board be larger.

SCHOLARSHIPS. Owing to our lack of funds we have not been able to accept many free pupils but we feel that this is not the ideal plan as ther are many boys who are bright and worthy and who are poor thru no fault of their own. The brightest boy in the school is a free pupil and there are many more such whom we would be glad to accept if we were able. The cost of tuition and the rent of books ranges from $ 2.50 to $ 4.50 per year and we need a number of scholarships either endowed or paid by the year in order to provide for worthy poor boys.

We mention the above needs not as a direct appeal but in order that themany friends of this work may remember these objects in their prayers so that the Lord in His own good time may send us them.

We have our joys and we have our sorrows,we have our encouragements and we have our disappointments,but we feel certain thru it all that we are directly influencing the present,but what seems more real,we are laying a foundation on which in the future will be built lasting structures of Christian character. The Lord reigns and we know He will own all the efforts which are being put forth in His Name in this sad country.

F . A . Yarrow

Director of Van Boys'School.

Boys' School - Van - Turkey -

Jan - 1908

E. A. Yarrow

Semi-Annual Report

AUG 1 1908

Report of Work for Women at Van, Turkey for the Year 1907.

In all departments of our work this year of 1907 the great problem has been to stand - to hold the ground on which our feet have once been planted. The revolutionists have dominated the whole Armenian population of the city and they are opposed to all Protestant work, and most of them to all Christian work. Infidelity, disobedience to parents and to all superiors, and lawlessness have been openly, universally, and persistently taught. Some of our younger church members, in sympathy with, and under the influence of these revolutionists, advocated the giving up of our church organization having simply preaching services - and every effort was made to prevent new members from entering the church, while charges of hypocrisy and of being only "rice Christians" were made against any offering themselves for Church membership. Two things have prevented the active, aggressive, spiritual work which would have helped us to stem this tide. First the ladies to whom appertained the work among the women have had to leave the more direct work for the Lord and to serve tables indirectly. To keep people and families from starvation has been forced upon us. Trying to do this wisely led to opening industrial help. Mrs. Ussher has a lace industry in which, at one time, 200 girls and young women were employed, and when Mrs Ussher left, two weeks ago, for her vacation, so numerous and so importunate were the entreaties not to close the work that, hard as it is, we felt obliged to continue with about 100 workers. This takes a great deal of time in correspondence, oversight, and financiering much of which can not be put on a native. Mrs. Yarrow is trying to build up embroidery on woolen materials and she has four regular workers, while efforts to find a market for such work take time. Mrs. Raynolds supervises a rug shop in which six needy ones and as many orphan girls have regular work and a dozen poor women some work in spinning thread. Then hours and hours go in listening to sad stories of need and sometimes when the lady is just stepping out of her home to make some desirable, or even necessary call she is stopped by some one who can not be put aside and off comes the hat and that work goes undone. Another hinderance is the great need of the schools. In the 30 years of the Girls' School's existence 14 American teachers have been connected with it, but only for short periods has it had two American teachers at a time and no one has been at the head more than five consecutive years. Most of the time the school has been superintended by new comers with only a limited knowledge of the language. Then too in the autumn of 1906 three of our best, highest, and most experienced teachers left, one to go into business, two for America and a fourth left us for the same reason two weeks ago. This makes it necessary for missionaries to teach some. Mrs. Yarrow for the school year 1906-7 had the first half of the year, in the boys' school, 18 recitation hours each week, the recitation hour being 45 minutes. The last half of the year she had seven recitations. This year she has ten periods weekly in the boys' school. Mrs. Raynolds also has ten, equally divided between the girls' school and girls' orphanage. We live in the hope that this condition will change but as yet it is a matter of faith not of sight. The regular work among the women is kept up in both churches - the weekly prayer-meetings, monthly missionary meetings and the Bible reader's work. The Sunday attendance of women is good. The wives of our two preachers are fully equal to the average, tho still young. They have no children and so can give more time to the work. Four of our church members have gone to America - two married women and two teachers who were influential leaders and helpers. The women of the Garden Church, led by Dr. Asmine, this year gave to the church three large lamps and two tins of kerosine. At Christmas the rug for the pulpit, 12 by 8 Ft. was finished and presented to the Lord's house and now the furnishings of the church are complete. One thing which gives us joy is the character of the wives, mothers, and homes which most of our married orphan girls are developing. Four nice babies were baptised a few Sundays since all the mothers

having been in the orphanage. Some of the girls who have seemed the least prepossessing and hopeful surprise us sometimes by the real hold they seem to have upon God and by the work they do. Here as every where the need of more house to house visitation and personal conversation is evident.

The fewness of the missionaries, the need of keeping up the schools, together with the disturbed state of the country have made it impossible to do much especial work among the women of the villages. A tour of 18 days in which 15 different villages were visited was made last August by Mrs. Raynolds accompanied by a helper and a Christian girl from the orphanage. It was a great inspiration and added much to a knowledge of the needs, difficulties and possibilities of the work. When Miss McLaren is released from the work she went home to do, we shall eagerly welcome her back to this work which now can be done only occasionally. We have one efficient Bible reader in the village of Mashgudag who has done much visiting in the villages and has labored earnestly in enlightening the women. As there are several Koordish families in that village, she has visited their houses and has found favor with the men because of the good advice she has given their wives. One of the girls from our orphanage is teaching a girls' school in the same village very acceptably and is much loved by the women and respected by all. In a village half an hour distant from Mashgudag a girl from our orphanage, left a widow, and whose only child died, is working up a girls' school. In two other sections, two days distant each from Van, two graduates of our girls' school, and another girl, all from our orphanage, are teaching in two schools. Everywhere the field is white for the harvest. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into His harvest - to thrust forth especially native laborers. The terrible political and economic conditions of the country, the safety and wealth and comparative ease which other lands promise make it especially true that only one called of God will give his life to work for his own people in this land. The hours we spend in talking and trying to persuade these young people to give themselves to the Lord's work I presume are not entirely lost but we are compelled to feel our own inability to call laborers into the harvest.

In behalf of the Station

M. W. Raynolds.

Tare Number - 1907-1908.

UG 1 1908

Report of the Girls' School. Van, Turkey.
for the school year 1907-8.

How true it is that God is better to us than our
ears! Before school opened in the Fall we anticipated
that there would be some interference from outside
nfluences which interference did not take place,
t least in our school. There have been some in-
erruptions caused by conditions prevailing in the
ity at various times. In February, March
nd May occurred political events which caused
uch fear among the people and consequently af-
ected the school girls to a greater or less degree
they feel the nation's troubles. Because of these
ents school was closed one day in February, one in
arch and two weeks in May.

Teachers. During the summer of 1907 three teachers
ft the school. As Normal School graduates are
nspicuous by their absence in this part of the
untry it is not easy to fill vacancies in the
aching force and fill them well. However, a man
experience and ability was secured to teach the
ighest classes in American and history and some
udies were dropped, i.e. Turkish and Physics. By
ening the Kindergarten and putting its capable as-
stant into the regular school work and by giving
ne of the primary classes to a graduate of the class
907 the ranks of the teachers were filled up. The
closing of the Kindergarten was a cause for regret
ut has proved that the entering into the daily school
of the Kindergarten assistant has been valuable
the school. It has also been a great relief to the princi-
l. In May 1908 this teacher went away for a year or
o of study and change, special friends being respon-
ble for her expenses. She has been a most efficient
cher and her influence on the girls has been excellent.
ere has been a good spirit among the teachers and
o general harmony has prevailed. It has been hard
tiches for both teachers and pupils to concentrate their

~~their~~ attention on the work owing to circumstances outside of school.

Missionary. On Oct. 30th Miss Gertrude Rogers of New Britain, Conn. arrived in Van. She has given much time to language study and has had English classes, one with teachers and one with pupils and has helped in various ways in the school and with the boarders. The months have shown her capability for the work of the principalship which she will assume at the close of this year, and give bright promise of advance in the life and work of the school. She has won for herself place in the hearts of pupils and teachers. She hopes to begin a training class in the Fall for preparing teachers.

Religious Life. An attempt has been made to make the Friday afternoon prayermeetings with the higher classes more attractive by bringing in speakers from outside, and by the use of stories and missionary information. For nearly these meetings were conducted for the most part by members of the faculty.

It is a cause for deep gratitude that the spirit of rebellion manifested by some pupils in various schools did not find expression here. The spiritual life of the girls has, we believe, very nearly kept its own, even, there has been no decided manifestation of advance, and this is as much as we expected in a time of such storm and stress and evil influences. We have prayed continually for a deepened life in the pupils and teachers. Will you not pray for this too?

Tuition. Because of the business depression caused by fear it has been difficult to collect tuition and the amount received is less than we received last year. If some who are interested in this school would enable the Board to (for both schools) make our appropriation a little larger, say $~~250~~ 200 more per year, we could give a better financial report. The yearly expense ~~has been~~ is ~~about~~ $~~750~~ 800 - $800 and that is not an enormous sum to expend for maintaining a school of 230 pupils and ~~ten~~ teachers. There are a number of free pupils for whom tuition we would be glad to receive contributions. Tuition varies from about $1.25 - 2.50 per year for one pupil.

City School. The City Girls School and general work has suffered a great loss in the departure for study of its ~~assistant~~ principal, Baron Caprieli Bedrosian

a man of ability, tact and deep spirituality. The school has prospered under his care. After the close of this year his wife will come to the Gardens to assist in the school and with orphans.

Teachers. The teachers, six in number, are the same as last year. Tuition receipts fell short in this school also.

Kindergarten. The Kindergarten has been open all the year except at certain times when there was fear, and it has been under the supervision of Deegin Yeghiazet who holds the affection of the ~~pupils~~ children by her wise and gentle way with them. The Kindergarten finds favor among the people.

$100 more in appropriation for this school would be appreciated.

The last two years have brought new and helpful experiences and increasing joy in the girls and the work - and causes for deepest gratitude. It is hard to leave this work and the friends who have become so dear but we shall find work elsewhere in the Lord's vineyard. May the circle of those who are interested in this school and bear it in their heart be an ever widening one.

Gardens Girls' School.		City School & Kg.	
Teachers (American)	9	6	
Tailor " one a week	1		
Enrollment	197	56	School
(Kg. when in session 40-50)		25	Kindergarten
Missionary teachers	4	1	Once a week
Tuition receipts	309½ = $134.81	Pias. 886½	= $35.88
Appropriation	445.46		177.05
Approximate yearly expense	$800. 580.27	$340.	212.93

Respectfully submitted,

Susan R. Norton.

Report written before end of year - may collect more tuition

(Omitted) Graduates. The graduating class numbers 13 of whom four are orphans. Owing to present conditions it is probable that the graduating exercises will be held in the Fall.

Van — 1907-1908.

Rec'd MAR 27 1909

Report of Van Station, E.T.M. for the year 1908.

The year now to be reported will long be memorable as the one which brought Turkey into the class of constitutional governments, and it is to be hoped that this occurrence will long give occasion for gratitude and rejoicing. The history of mission work during this year must necessarily be closely connected with and influenced by the political history of the times, and this may perhaps be especially true of Van station. The report for the previous year dwelt at length on the circumstances which had more or less hindered the favorable progress of the work during that twelvemonth, viz. the oppression of the government, the terrible poverty prevailing throughout the province, (the outrageous interference of the revolutionists in the affairs of the orphanage,) and the prevalence of a sentiment among members of the Protestant community opposed to the existence of a separate church.

The station entered upon the new year with this heavy cloud still hanging over it and casting a gloom over all classes of the community. A general feeling of apprehension prevailed; no one knew what a day might bring forth; Fear of the government, fear of the revolutionists, fear of hunger, lack of confidence everywhere. At the beginning of the year a considerable number of the large boys left the orphanage, but as there was no work yo be found outside, and no present possibility of their going elsewhere, they were permitted to continue work in our shops, till some other arrangement should become possible, and so they remained here until May. The revolutionists continued their unwarrantable interference with the orphanage, even compelling the boys, as we afterwards learned, to prepare a place for the storage of arms in our buildings. Early in Feb. a turn was given to the kaleidascope and a different combination was presented. A man named Tavit, familiar with all the secrets of the revolutionists, had a falling out with his associates, and betrayed to the government the places where arms, etc. were concealed, and went with the soldiers to secure them. On the second day of the search, an effort was made by the revolutionists to kill Tavit, a skirmish occurred between them and the soldiers, with considerable loss of life, brisk firing and the explosion of dynamite caused a general panic, and

people rushed to our premises for safety, as at the time of the massacre. But the government desisted, for the time being, from the search and did not allow the rabble to have its way, and a measure of quiet was restored. But matters remained in a state of very unstable equilibrium until March 23rd. when ~~the man Tavit was shot on the street, and this was the signal for the beginning of~~ a massacre took place in which some hundred Armenians lost their lives, and a still more complete panic prevailed. For a long time the markets were absolutely closed, and business did not revive until July, while fear prevailed everywhere. At the middle of May, the military force having become sufficiently strengthened to give the government confidence that it could control the situation, a systematic search for arms and men began, but in the main, was conducted in a regular manner, the rabble restrained, and only so much severity was used as they deemed necessary, and this search was continued till July. Once, on May 23rd. a collision between revolutionists and soldiers occurred, when the soldiers got somewhat out of hand, and four innocent Armanians were shot in the immediate neighborhood of our premises. When the final turn of the kaleidascope brought peace, fraternity and justice in the place of blood shed and oppression, its influence was slow in penetrating to this remote corner of the country, and even in August the writer had an experience of unpleasant possibilities, during a visit he was making at the town of Shadakh, where the Koords having wiped out an Armenian village in the mountains, the people of the town itself anticipated that an attack would be made on them also, and entreated me to communicate with the Vali and Consul, which I did by wire. Sunday morning revealed the fact that the town was surrounded by Koords, and before noon the streets were filled with them, the Armenians had withdrawn to their houses, and the conduct and bearing of the armed ruffians who crowded the streets indicated that a massacre was immanent. Just then I received a wire from the Eng. Consul that he would be there before evening. The effect was magical, and in half an hour not a Koord was to be seen, the Armenians emerged from their hiding places, and when the consul arrived the town had resumed its normal appearance. There seemed much ground to believe that the consul'd timely

telegram and arrival had averted a great disaster, and the people were correspondingly grateful. Slowly however the effect of the change at Constantinople became evident here in the city, and a general sense of security took the place of panic, and freedom to circulate in the streets in the evening and to hold meetings of all sorts and to express opinions even on political questions which, a few months ago, would have at least consigned the speaker to prison, is now enjoyed. So much for the political situation.

MISSIONARY FORCE. The last report mentioned the arrival of Miss Rogers to take Miss McLaren's place as head of the girls' school. With the new year she has been able to assume these duties in full, and has thrown herself into them with great enthusiasm and efficiency. This year another change of personnel must be reported. Twice before in the history of the station it has happened that the valuable qualities of ladies who have been sent out for work in the schools, have been so highly appreciated by single gentlemen connected with the station, that their sphere of activity has been transferred from the school to the family, but still, at least for the time being, it was all in the station. This time however Van's hospitality to members of another mission has occasioned the loss, not simply to the school, but to the station of our efficient laborer and esteemed friend Miss Norton, who has become Mrs. Sterrett, and is transferred to the Persian Mission, to be located at Urumia. This transfer gave occasion for a very pleasant wedding in the lovely month of June, and then we had to bid farewell to the happy pair, as they started towards the home land, on their first furlough. We can not be too grateful to our friends of the Woman's Board and to the generosity of our friends at Harpoot, that Miss Silliman, who was to have gone to the latter station, has been sent here to take the place thus vacated. Miss Silliman ~~She~~ reached us late in October and has already secured a warm place in the hearts both of the missionaries and of the people.

The need of our beloved physician, Dr. Ussher for a vacation was mentioned in the last report, and our hope that some American physician might be found to come and take his place during his absence. But this proved impracticable, while the necessity for his securing a speedy rest became more

evident, and so it was necessary to close the hospital and medical work till his return. With his family, he left us May 15th. taking the long caravan route to Trebizond, because it was impossible to get permission for any Armenian to accompany him via Tiflis. He most generously permitted 27 of our orphan boys to go with him, leaving the very day before the general search for arms and ammunition began, and thru his efficient help, most of them were able to reach a place of safety in Bulgaria. It was an immense relief to us here to have these boys safely out of the way before this search began. We are now counting the months and weeks till we may welcome back our associates, but we grieve that their sweet Dorothea, the darling of the station, whose almost precocious womanliness and helpfulness had led us to anticipate for her a most useful career, will not return with them. But her translation has made the spirit world seem much nearer and more real to all who have been priveleged to hear the story. The other two families of the station have kept on the even tenor of their ways, the younger one making its efficiency and indispensableness daily more evident.

NATIVE FORCE. The garden church retains the leadership of its acting pastor, B. Tavit Paghchoian. The last report mentioned the unfortunate effect which the terrorism of the revolutionists had had upon him, and its sad influence was more or less apparent during nearly the whole of the year now under review. Improvement however has been apparent since July, and at the close of the year we have come to feel that he is pretty nearly himself again, earnest in evangelistic effort, ready to spend and be spent for the good of his people, and with a very greatly improved spirit toward the missionaries. For this we can not be too grateful.

B. Kapriel Bedrosian, the acting pastor of the church within the walled city, accompanied Dr. Ussher to the U.S. for the purpose of spending some time in advanced study, which shall fit him for more efficient work for his people. The importance of having men here capable of combatting effectively the infidel doctrines which are now coming in makes us quite willing that he should be absent for this purpose, even tho the immediate loss to the people is very great. His place is partially filled by B. Marderos

Der Hovhannesian, who has returned during the summer from his theological course at Harpoot, but he has not been able to make the place fully good.

The teaching force here at the centre is much more satisfactory than it has ever been before. B. Spiridone Jhamgochian is filling the place of principal of the boys' school with increasing satisfaction to teachers and pupils, while B. Yegheazar Rushdonian, the other Marsovan graduate, is not only doing splendid work in his department inthe school, but is making himself most useful to the community at large during these transition days, especially in stemming the tide of anti-religious and immoral influence, now so dangerous to the whole community. He is now planning to go to Edinburg next summer for a couple of years of higher study, which we believe will greatly enhance his influence and usefulness.

EVANGELISTIC WORK. The disturbed political conditions have much interfered with this branch of our work, both in the city and in the villages. Nor has this been the only untoward influence. The last report spoke of a sentiment among the members of our own community, unfriendly to the growth of the church. Those entertaining these sentiments claimed that more could be done for the Gregorians without a separate church organization than with it, tho their attitude toward active evangelism did not tend to strengthen confidence in their sincerity. Their influence has had such a deterrent effect that only three new members have come into the church during the year. For the first half of the year the general insecurity and disturbance kept many away from our services, while the last six months have brought so much of excitement and introduced so many gatherings of various kinds on the Sabbath as to continue the hinderance to attendance at our church. In addition to all this a strong and positive adverse influence has been introduced by the active propaganda of atheism, deism, socialism and open immorality, which is being pushed by the revolutionists, who since July have come out into the open and posed as leaders of the Armenian people. Both their teaching and conduct are debauching the morals of the people, especially of the rising generation. Although the Gregorian church is very far from what wedesire to see it, there is still no doubt that it

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has exercised a powerful restraining influence over the Armenian people, but these leaders are avowedly antireligious, and their doctrine tends to break down the barriers which religion established to the incoming of the open immorality which too many of them are said to practice. Of course I do not mean to make a sweeping charge of open immorality against all of these leaders, but it is certain that among the rising generation is being taught the doctrine ~~that the sexual appetite~~ that, for instance, that the illicit gratification of the sexual appetite is just as innocent as the appetite for food or drink and so the sacredness of the family institution is being assailed, and the very foundations of society endangered. In view of all these circumstances, it is hardly to be wondered at that the attendance at our Sunday services has much decreased, and in place of the 800 or 1200 formerly present the numbers have dropped to from 300 to 500. It is to be said however that a S.S. is now held at the same hour with the preaching service, at which about 300 children are present, but more of this later. These circumstances serve to reveal more fully the pressing need for active effort and believing prayer for the advance of spiritual Christianity among us. It is encouraging that B. Tavit seems to be awakening to a keen appreciation of this need, and his preaching is assuming a direct evangelistic character which had been wanting for months. The sentiment opposed to the church growth seems also to be changing, and it is usual to hear the opinion that our church is the organization from which efficient service for Christianity can be expected. There is a large number of young people who give evidence of being born again, who if they were to come into the church, would double its membership, and we see signs that accessions from their ranks may, ere long, be expected. In this connection should be noted another hopeful feature of the work, which has specially developed since the visit of Mr. Chambers, tho its beginnings were manifest before that. This is a move for uniting the young people in work for their own class and for others. It was thought better not to effect a Y.M.C.A. organization while Mr. Chambers was here, lest it might prove evanescent, but rather to cultivate the movement for a while and see whether there are those who will be ready to take

Doesn't preclude

Lawson

hold of such work and keep hold when the novelty wears off. Mr.Yarrow has thrown himself enthusiastically into this effort,and the preacher and several of the teachers have been active in forwarding it,and at the present writing,the initial steps have been taken for the forming of such a society. Every Friday evening from 50 to 60 young men gather at our kindergarten room for exercises partly literary and partly social,with some religious influences interspersed,and thus a field is afforded to the members to exercise their activity in interesting a class of young men as yet outside of our community. Another field for their activity is the S.S. mentioned above. This is held at the same hour as the preaching service because otherwise the children,mostly from non-Protestant families,coming to that service,cause much interruption to the exercises,while not getting much good to themselves. The objection to that hour is that the teachers are kept away from the preaching service,but this is partially remedied by having two teachers for each class,who take turns at that work and in attendance at the church. In this way about 50 young people of both sexes are interested in aggressive work for the Master. These two branches of effort occupy a large share of Mr.Yarrow's spare time,and especially his evenings,but he seems to enjoy the work and to be succeeding in reaching a class whom it is most desirable to influence.

The city church feels the absence of B.Kapriel,but seems to be holding its own,but is doing less aggressive work than formerly.

VILLAGE WORK. This department has never received pecuniary assistance from the Board,but has grown up theu the interest of friends in Eng. which began from their connection with the orphanage work. Thus it is the orphanage which has furnished the workers,and it is thru the orphanage that the needed funds have been provided. During our visit in Germany it was arranged that the Hulfsbund should take a share in this department,in cooperation with the Board,and for two years they did furnish us with funds to the amount of L 150.annually. This enabled us to enlarge the work,but as reported last year,they have declined to continue the cooperative work,but demand that the field should be divided between the two societies. The

sentiment at the last mission meeting coincided with that of our station, that such a division was exceedingly undesirable, and that we had better try to carry on this work without their assistance, and we hoped that the Board would be able to help us. With this hope, we continued the department on about the same basis as last year, the expense on our part amounting to a little more than L 275. It has oftentimes been with fear and trembling that we have gone on with this expense, but the good Lord has justified our faith and raised up such friends as to bring us to the present time without debt, and if we should be permitted to use one contribution already sent us, for this department, the year's expenses are provided for. Basil Orpin, Esq. of Dublin and the Mayo Sisters of England are the friends to whom we are especially indebted for this favorable showing. The former has made the exceedingly generous donation of L 110. while the ladies have given for this object, in addition to their kind contributions to the orphanage L 71. The B.L.M.A.Soc. usually grants us about Ls 25. and the A. Bible Soc. pays the salary of one colporteur, but none of these contributions are pledged for the future. It would hardly be safe to rely upon more than half of the sum thus used from such outside friends. So we are hoping and praying that the Board may be able to help us out next year. The importance of the work it seems impossible to overrate. The Bashnagists now have a school at Akhtamar to educate village teachers and sends them out as active propagandists of infidelity, and the only means available for combatting this influence is the labor of our preachers and teachers. We have three men employed as preachers and colporteurs circulating among different parts of the field, and there are now hardly any villages where their coming is not welcomed, or where they are refused permission to speak in the churches. A steady influence is thus being exerted in favor of evangelical Christianity, and a few individuals seem to be coming into the Kingdom. It falls to the teachers to follow up the work of the preachers and some of them are not only doing this, but exerting a strong initial influence over old and young. At present there are 14 villages where we have one or more teachers, and we need more efficient young people for this

department. If we are not to be enabled to work this field efficiently, we have no right to play the dog in the manger, and exclude the Germans fm the field. What instructions will the Board give us in this matter?

EDUCATION. Special reports of the schools will be prepared by others, but I desire here to invite attention to some general considerations connected with this department There have been times and places when it was considered not to be the sphere of the Board to compete with local organizations in the line of higher education, but I think it is now generally felt that this is just the place where the missions can most profitably employ funds and effort. It seems to us that this is emphatically true of Van, at the present time. The Armenians are coming more and more to value education, their schools are being raised in grade and they are trying to secure instructors of university grade, or at least graduates of the Echmiadzin institution, and men of this class are assuming the leadership of the people in all departments. It is a lamentable fact that Echmiadzin can no longer be considered a religious institution. Its teachers are educated in Germany and are saturated with German rationalism and Russian socialism, and often teach atheism or deism in place of the Christianity the monastery was founded to maintain. If the education of the people is left to such hands as these, it can hardly fail to result that the religious faith and the moral character of the people as a whole will be destroyed. Evangelistic efforts alone will not suffice to stem such a tide as this. On the contrary every effort needs to be made to keep the training of the young as much as possible in really Christian hands, and to do this our schools must be kept at least on a level with others in the line of general education, that so as many as possible of the rising generation may be brought under the influence of the Gospel which we are proud to consider as the corner stone of our educational work. To accomplish this, the schools here at the centre must present advantages fully equal or superior to what other schools can show, and this requires the employment of a class of teachers, who can easily command, in other places, salaries higher than we have been paying in the past. Even now, the expense of running the boys'

Don'd trouble

school alone for the past year was L 225.while the whole grant which the Board gives this station for general work is L 150. The receipts for tuition this year amounted to L 30.which added to the L 150.above makes L 180.or L 45.less than the expense of the boys school alone. We have to pay one half the salary of the garden preacher,L 25.and L 28.on the city preacher's salary,and adding these to the above deficit swells it to L 98. To this we need to add the expense of the boys'school in the walled city, L 42.less L 5.received for tuition,which makes the deficit for the work at the centre L 135. Of course L 35.is a small amount to receive for tuition and we fully expect that each passing year will materially increase this income. In some of the years before the massacre I think as much as L 50.was received for tuition. Since the massacre we have had a large number of orphans to care for,and this has interfered with the popularity of the school among outsiders,while the poverty of the people has made it almost impossible to secure pupils who would complete the course unless they were received free. These things have combined to lower the grade of the school and diminish receipts. Now that the number of orphans has become small,and that first class teachers have been secured,and it has become possible to give the school the missionary supervision it needs,the number of outside pupils is receiving a marked increase and receipts are creeping up,and we may hope that before very long the income will be more satisfactory,but it will be some time before the sum needed from the Board can be much decreased. As the orphanage disappears,we greatly desire to substitute for it a small boarding department,for the special purpose of preparing promising boys for teachers in the village schools. From the large number of orphans,a certain proportion have been fitted for this office,but we feel that if we can select a few each year from the most promising and capable boys in the village schools,who have reached the place where they can enter our high school,and so be graduated with only four years expense here,we may expect,at a moderate expense,to meet this increasing demand and so provide that not all these important posts shall be filled by those who will teach infidelity instead of Christianity. So far

as buildings are concerned we have the plant needed, and we hope that means will be forthcoming to provide for so much of the daily expense of such boys as their parents may be unable to furnish.

To make the school what it ought to be a considerable increase in apparatus and furnishings is needed, as nothing new in these lines has been provided for many years. At the last meeting of the mission a request was approved for funds to erect a new and more suitable building for the boys school, and we are praying that the new efforts to increase the income of the Board may soom make it possible to consider favorably this request.

At the mission meeting held in Van in 1905, an urgent requast was presented by the Armenian community that a college should be established here. and the meeting after hearing the weighty arguments in favor of the plan, indorsed the petition and sent it on to the Board. The force of the arguments which then persuaded the meeting of the importance of such an institution have been at least doubled in cogency by the events of the year now passed. It is to be remembered that there is no Protestant college nearer than Harpoot, a two weeks journey distant, over roads difficult and dangerous, so that very few from here are able to avail themselves of its opportunities. The Armenians have a school of somewhat advanced grade at Erzroom, but its religious influence is not what we would wish, and even this is some ten days distant. It is most desirable that a Christian college should be founded here before any non-Christian institution shall preempt the ground. It is universally admitted that the young men of Van are a very superior and most hopeful class, and if thoroughly Christian, they would become an immense power for good among the Armenian nation and the Moslem population as well, and I do not believe that there is a more hopeful field for Christian effort within the bounds of the empire. Much has already been accomplished in the way of foundation laying, and it is now for the constituency of the Board to determine whether a worthy superstructure shall be erected, or whether the foundations themselves shall be permitted to crumble, and this outpost, instead of being occupied for the Master, be permitted to fall into the hands of the enemy. Now is the critical time

when this question must be decided. What do you say ? Shall we beat an ignoble retreat, or shall we push the work to a noble finish ?

In what has been said above about the importance of educational work, we have had the male department more especially in mind, but the remarks apply with equal force to the department of work for women and girls. One of the most marked evidences of the incoming of a new era is the changed attitude which women are assuming, and the enhanced recognition of their importance which is being accorded to them. The need for educated, Christian leaders among them is almost greater than among men. So it comes about that the importance of our girls' schools, as institutions for raising up Christian mothers and capable leaders for their sex is increasing equally with that of our boys' schools. The provision which the Woman's Board is making for the carrying on of its work is much more nearly adequate than the appropriations for the general work. It supports the girls' school here and the one in the city and cares for three Bible women. The central school has cost L 160, of which L 30. has been provided from tuition. The city school has cost L 38. with L. 7 received for tuition, making a total of L 161. needed from the Board, and this is exactly the appropriation granted, leaving the salary of the Bible-women, L 25.50, unprovided for.

Our girls' school building is every way unsuitable and inadequate, even more so than the boys' building, and is already so much over-crowded as to compel the rejection of pupils desiring admission. Dr. Kimball and Miss Johnson have a sum of money in their hands, given for the purpose of erecting a new home for this school, and we are hoping that, if not this year, at least next year, the Woman's Board may be able to supplement this fund and permit us to erect the needed building.

ORPHANAGE. The decision reported last year, to divide the orphanage, the Germans taking the children supported by the Hulfsbund to their new buildings, and leaving the rest as a separate American orphanage on our premises, has been now carried out. The new boys' home had been occupied during 1907, but the girls' house was not ready till mid-summer, while their oven and bath-house did not reach completion, so as to permit the removal

of these departments till the late autumn. But the methods for the separation and the division of the property were determined in the spring, before Dr. Ussher and Sister Clara left. Our associates recognised the generous spirit un which we took up the question of division, and the arrangements were made without friction, tho I am not so sure how well satisfied the Hulfsbund authorities may have been. A dark cloud has come over the first year of their life in their new home thru the sickness and death of Sister Anna Wecter, the head of the girls' department. She came out with us when we returned from Germany in 1906, and has often worked beyond her strength, and was unable to withstand the attack of typhoid fever to which she succumbed. Her death is a great loss to the institution, and she is greatly mourned. Her place is not yet filled.

The number of children remaining to the American orphanage is about 75, and it is not our plan to receive new children, but rather to close up the institution as soon as the children now with us can be provided for. We feel that the continuance of the German orphanage makes further provision in this line unnecessary. Of our plan to substitute a small boarding department mention has been made above.

As we cast a backward glance over the year now closed, our hearts are filled with gratitude for the many and unexpected mercies it has brought, and we see the finger of Providence beckoning us on to renewed labor and to higher achievments, and we feel the need of both the prayers and the contributions of our fellow workers in the home land that we may come up to the measure of our responsibility.

In behalf of the Station,

Respectfully submitted

G. C. Raynolds.

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In behalf of the Station,

Respectfully submitted

Annual Report Rev. Station Arch. Ch. Nr. Cleveland 1908-1909.

Rev. O. P. Allen

FEB 21 1900

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Auburndale Feb. 19, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

I received yours of the 13th. I called at your office on Sat. but did not find you, and as I may not go to the city for some days I will send a few lines.

I am glad to report that my arm is improving day by day. I never realized how thankful one ought to be for two hands. I am now grateful for one even. I think I shall finally get the full use of my arm & hand. I am able now to do almost everything necessary.

In regard to my request for an advance on the expected indemnity, your associates seem to regard it in the same light as they would if I were asking for a grant from the board. If I were asking for a grant I should give my reason for asking it of course, but the other seems to me a different matter. and if you and your associates think it necessary that I explain for what purposes I wish to use the money I withdraw my request.

If there were no reasonable hope of the indemnity being paid I should not feel at liberty to ask for an advance, but I suppose there is hope that it will finally be paid.

The Prn. Com. have been very considerate and kind in making the advances they have already. I regard it as a favor and shall endeavor to return all in course of time.

With thanks for your interest and kind efforts in my behalf,

Sincerely Yours
A. P. Allen

P.S. It seems to me that the U.S. ~~A~~. government ought to take immediate and decisive action to secure the demanded indemnity and permission to rebuild at Harpoot. The longer they

wait to accomplish the
thing by diplomacy the mo
schemes will the Turk devise
to avoid payment.

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FEB 10 1902

Auburndale Feb. 5th. 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Bro. Barton

I enclose a statement which, if it seems best, I shall be obliged if you will bring it to the notice of the Prudential Committee.

If I had any thought that this statement would give the impression that I am seeking to get all I can from the Board I would not for a moment think of presenting it. I am sure no one who knows the history of Harpoot station would entertain such an opinion. I do not know that you have ever heard how the old Konak & the mission premises came to be the property of the Board. Mr. Dunmore first leased the building & land for ten years. After Mr. Dunmore left Harpoot, before the expiration of the lease, a determined effort, aided by the pasha and vartabed and prominent Armenians, was made to get the property out of our hands. To end the matter

Mr. Wheeler & I bought the Konak and land. We could have paid the whole sum in course of a few years as Mr. Knapp did for his honey at Bitlis. No one would have questioned our right to continue as owners of the property, but our only thought was for the best interests of the work for which we were sent, and so we voluntarily, as we intended doing from the first, passed the ownership over to the Board.

As I have already told you, I have been looking forward to this indemnity as a means of helping my only sister, who is now in part and soon will be wholly dependent on me. My daughter Annie is at present supporting herself and no doubt will do so while she has health and opportunity. I wish however to leave something on which she can depend when she may no longer have ability or opportunity to support herself.

I am glad that the Board has received so large a part of its claim. A much larger sum ought to have

been demanded from the Turkish Government. No account was made of the destruction of chapels and school buildings in outstations, in which the Board had invested many thousands of dollars, for which damages might justly have been demanded.

Mr. Strauss' move to scale down the original demand was unwise and I cannot but think belittled our government and lessened its prestige by so doing. It seemed much like bargaining with a burglar, that if a part of the stolen goods were restored the owner would call it square.

Damages, for such an outrage against the Board's work and against the homes & lives of American citizens, known to have been perpetrated by Government sanction and carried out under the direction of Turkish officials, surely should not have been limited to bare property losses.

But of course what has ~~been~~ done

cannot now be altered.

I write this to you personally, of course, but you can use it or any part of it in any way you think best.

With kind regards

Sincerely Yours

C. P. Allen

Rev. C. P. Allen,
Auburndale, Feb. 5, 1902

35

FEB 10 1902

FEB 20 1902

Statement.

My original claim for personal losses in the destruction of the Mission buildings at Harpoot in 1895, was $4826. In the revision of claims at Constantinople this was reduced to $4187, and in the final division of the indemnity in Washington was reduced to $3000.

The committee have very kindly advanced to me on the indemnity $825. Of this sum $325 was first given after the destruction of our homes.

In view of the large part which was cut off from my claim, might not this $325 be regarded by the Pru. Com. as a refit after a ten years term of service and ~~and~~ be remitted from the sum I am to return to the Treasury. It would not have occurred to me to ask such a favor had not my claim been reduced by so large an amount.

In any case I shall cheerfully accept whatever decision the Com. think is best in regard to it.

I wish also to express my gratitude and thanks to the Prudential Committee for the uniform kindness and consideration I have received from them throughout all my missionary life.

J. P. Allen

Auburndale
Feb. 5th. 1902

Sent to Station
Feb 2 7 m.

H. M. Allen

26

Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

REV. JOSHUA COIT, Secretary.
REV. EDWIN B. PALMER, Treasurer.

ARMENIAN DEPARTMENT.

REV. HERBERT M. ALLEN,
General Superintendent,
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
Room 408.

RESIDENCE:
Central Street, Auburndale.

OFFICE HOURS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-5

Copy.

BOSTON, April 9th, 1901.

My dear Mr.

In the spring of 1898, I resigned my position as missionary at Van under the American Board, and in due time received permission to return that summer to the United States.

I took this step with the greatest reluctance, and with the painful realization that I was running the risk of losing the good opinion of my associates on the field and of the officials of the Board, but it seemed to Mrs. Allen and myself a choice between this and the health of our little boy, Marsena, then two years old. When, after many anxious weeks, Dr. Cochran expressed a decided opinion that he was in need of the skill of a specialist, the path of duty seemed very clear. The decision, however, cost us a severe struggle, while we tried conscientiously to follow the divine will. There were other reasons which influenced our final decision, such as the longing to see my mother, then rapidly declining, before she passed away, and Dr. Raynolds thought that a physician in my place at Van would leave him free for orphan work. These, however, we held only secondary. I am glad to say so far as our boy is concerned the best of care and two operations have placed him apparently beyond danger, and he is growing up a strong, hearty boy. On this point our minds are entirely relieved.

Soon after my return to the United States, I accepted the position of Superintendent of the Armenian work under Massachusetts

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BOSTON, ...1901.

Home Missionary Society, and in this work I am still engaged. I need not say what a joy it has been to me to keep in touch with the foreign field in this way. The opportunities have been unusually large among these ever increasing colonies of Armenians. But, as I have never surrendered the hope of returning to my own chosen field in Turkey, I have concentrated my whole attention on starting only what would propagate itself with comparatively little direct superintendence. To this end I have tried to select the best men as preachers, to push self-support to its utmost limit, and to place the responsibility on the Armenians themselves. In all these lines we have succeeded, even beyond my expectations. The problem of covering a field practically as large as the United States and of reaching thousands, scattered here and there, whom we could not influence directly, has been met by starting an Armenian weekly newspaper. For this purpose I raised for the plant necessary, and a guarantee fund, a little over $1,200. This was contributed entirely by American friends. The paper began to be published on Dec. 15, 1900 and, while I am serving as editor-in-chief, I have placed the bulk of responsibility, financial and moral, on the Armenian Board of Directors, which is composed of picked men from among our preachers. Back of them the Trustees of Euphrates College stand as the final Board of Control. Our paying subscribers in all parts of the country now numbers over 600, and if by next year 400 more are secured, the paper ought to support itself.

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-3-

BOSTON, 1901.

I have entered into these details to show you that I have tried to make my work here supplementary to that of the foreign field, and, while keeping the way open for a return to the Mission, to reach as effective and permanent results as possible.

I feel very strongly that if I am to devote my life to the Armenians, I can render the best service by being on the foreign field, and as my heart is still in the Eastern Turkey Mission, I should like to return there for my permanent life work.

I had planned waiting a few months longer, but Dr. Barton's early departure for India made me feel that the time had come to open my mind to him on the subject. He told me of the urgent need of a man at Erzroom, and after several conversations with him I decided to write to you and other members of the E. T. M., and let you know if my desire to rejoin the Mission.

It would help me very much to know your personal views in regard to the advisability of our returning, together with your opinion as to the probable attitude of the other members of the Station.

Please feel free, however, to follow your own inclination in the matter of replying.

If the Mission takes favorable action, and in time to secure our appointment by the 1st or 15th of July, we might be able to sail early in September. This would barely give us time to reach Erzroom before the winter closes in. Otherwise, we could not go till next spring.

Please accept warm regards for yourself and the members of the Station from Mrs. Allen and myself.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert M. Allen.

Rev. H. M. Allen to the
Stations of the Eastern Turkey Mission
Boston, Apr. 9, 1901

Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

REV. JOSHUA COIT, Secretary.
REV. EDWIN B. PALMER, Treasurer.

ARMENIAN DEPARTMENT.

REV. HERBERT M. ALLEN,
General Superintendent,
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
Room 408.

RESIDENCE:
Central Street, Auburndale.

OFFICE HOURS:
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BOSTON, June 14, 1901.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:

You know, I think that before Dr. Barton went away I expressed to him my willingness to return to the Eastern Turkey Mission, provided the Mission voted to have me do so. At Dr. Barton's suggestion I wrote to the individual stations and asked for an informal expression of opinion as to the desirability of my returning. I have received answers from all but Mardin. Erzroom is cordial, also Bitlis, Van consents, but Harpoot objects to my being appointed to Erzroom and suggests in its place Bitlis provided Mr. Cole invites me. The reasons given by Harpoot for its action call for a reply which I hope to embody in an open letter to the Mission. I feel that I have been seriously misunderstood by some of my former associates and naturally am anxious to remove their erroneous impressions. However, the immediate issue of the matter is this that I shall be unable to go at least this year to Turkey because, (1) There will not be time to secure the unanimous vote for Erzroom, granting even Harpoot's willingness to reconsider its decision, (2) I should not care to return to the E. T. M. until I felt sure that I could enjoy the confidence of all my associates. A supplementary but no less potent reason is that contrary to my expectation Mr. Coit and the body of Armenian preachers in New England and New York have joined in a very earnest and sincere protest against my leaving the Armenian work here.

Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

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REV. EDWIN B. PALMER, Treasurer.

ARMENIAN DEPARTMENT.

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Central Street, Auburndale.

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General Superintendent,
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Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 9-5

BOSTON, ... 1901.

These being the conditions I shall not make a formal application to the ~~American~~ American Board for appointment this year. My object in writing you at once is to facilitate the filling of the vacancies in the E. T. M. regardless of me. I am writing a brief letter of explanation to each of the Stations and after awhile intend to follow this by an open letter which I trust will help to dissipate Harpoot's fears in regard to my financial policy.

Respectfully yours,

Herbert M. Allen.

Boston, June 14, 1901

Rec'd June 15.

Copy

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Aug. 16, 1901.

My for file

My dear Dr. Barnum:

After receiving your letter of May 8th, I wrote a circular letter to the Mission explaining the postponement of further action in the matter of our return to the E. T. M.-- more especially in view of the vote taken by Harpoot. Perhaps you will remember that I expressed a desire to clear up, if possible, the misunderstanding which seemed to exist in regard to my work and methods, and that before writing an open letter for this purpose, I decided to take plenty of time in order to avoid any mistakes. I have taken more time then I intended, and the reason is simply this: that I found the pain caused by what your letter implied even greater than I had supposed. But I am ready now, I trust, to view the whole matter calmly and to write only that which will help us to a better understanding.

At the outset, however, I beg of you, so far as possible, to put yourself in my place. Recall all the circumstances and imagine yourself confronted in the earlier years of your service by an imputation of aimlessness and untrustworthiness: how would you have met it? And, after applying to your suppositious case the facts you will find in this letter, ask yourself whether you would have consented to be branded as a man lacking in perseverance and extravagant in the use of funds? I feel confident that you, as well as my other friends in the Eastern Turkey Mission, will justify my attempting what is to me an extremely disagreeable duty, namely: a recital of the main facts of my service on the field. I think you will bear me out in saying that thrusting myself forward is not one of my characteristics; and, if I am to believe my intimate friends, my failing to do so on occasions has been the fruitful source of my being misunderstood.

Before going further, I must quote that part of your letter of May 8th which bears on the question:

> "We are all agreed upon this: that our Mission is in sad need of reinforcements; that you have a remarkable facility in the use of the language; that you have marked ability-- mental and social, and in other respects are well qualified for missionary work. On the other hand, you gave the impression (while here and at Van) that you lacked perseverance, easily going from one thing to another, without carrying things to a conclusion; and that you were not economical in the use of funds, both for yourself and for the Board. The policy of the E. T. M. is to secure self support as fast as possible. ... (I omit here references to others) ..... The fear is felt ~~in Erzroom~~ here that if you were to be in Erzroom wour policy would be

that of . . . . . rather than that of the Mission, and you being the senior member of the station, your influence would prevail.

"The result of our deliberations this morning is that we recommend Bitlis for you, if Mr. Cole gives you an invitation. ....."

I repeat the first sentence:

"On the other hand, you gave the impression while here and at Van that you lacked perseverance, easily going from one thing to another."

There is enough truth in the facts to make the conclusion plausible to those who have not taken the trouble to look beneath the surface. Here are the facts, just as briefly as I can put them.

On graduation from William's in 1888, my choice of a profession was journalism; but before entering on work an unexpected invitation came for me to spend a year at home, in Harpoot. The plan did not interfere with my plans-- in fact, gave me a rare opportunity, so that I accepted. While I tried to make myself helpful to others, a new purpose began to form in my life and how it culminated in a firm resolve to be a missionary is one of the treasured memories of a sainted mother. It was after this that Dr. Wheeler asked me to take up a definite line of work in the college. I am now constantly meeting old pupils, who recall to my mind the pleasures of our work together at that time. In the early spring of 1889, I was asked to give up my work in the college and take charge of the school work outside of Harpoot. You, Dr. Barnum, were in America, and Mr. Browne was in Malatia at the time the station took this action. I began at once. First I visited the nearer schools and gathered information. Then, at Dr. Barton's invitation, I accompanied him on a long trip, which took in many schools, including those in Koordistan. On our return I continued my work, with a genuine love for it, when the delegates from the annual meeting at Erzroom brought an urgent invitation for me to go to Dr. Raynold's assistance, who was entirely alone. Again the station acted and decided to release me for Dr. Raynold's sake. I remember very well Mr. Browne's words to me at the time; I was much disappointed at being obliged to give up a work which I was just beginning to master, but I did not even dream of refusing to do what the members of the Mission asked me to do. I went to Van and there tried to do my very best for the school which was placed in my care. I can ask no better witness than Dr. Raynolds to testify as to the progress made by the school during that year. In September of 1890, I returned to the U. S. and entered Bangor Seminary. During my second year I carried, besides my own studies, the teaching of the entire Greek Department in the city High School. I think my professors, classmates and pupils would be surprised to learn that I "lacked perseverance."

One of the happiest moments of my life was when at last we set up our home in Van in the fall of 1893. It soon became

evident that Mr. Greene would be obliged to leave the field, as he did in April, and I was left alone with the entire responsibility of the treasury, the schools and the pulpits. Late in the fall Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds returned from America. Scarcely had the summer begun when the British Consul asked Dr. Raynolds to go to Sassoun for relief work. He was gone until the first of December of that fateful year-- 1895. During those two critical years I had practically carried the burden of the work in Van and, so far as I know, I did not fail to do my duty. The storm was gathering over our part of the country. My wife's condition seemed to justify her removal to Persia, and Mrs. Reynolds decided to go with her. At the last moment, on January 16th, both Dr. Raynolds and Dr. Kimball were shaken with doubts in view of the weather, the snow and the journey before us; but my mind was made up and we started, reaching Urumiah in twelve days of travelling. After a day or two of rest, I posted back to Van and resumed my work

At the end of April a letter came from Mr. William Chambers, saying that Mr. McNaughton (who had been helping him) was going back. He begged Dr. Raynolds to come to Erzroom and lend a hand in relief work, but more especially give Mrs. Chambers some needed medical treatment. Doctor R- felt that he could not go and asked me to accommodate Mr. Chambers for a time. In spite of my vigorous protest against interrupting my regular work for an insufficient reason, the station voted to have me go. Miss Grace Knapp went with me. We met at Khynuss the Bitlis party, which was committed to my care at that point. On reaching Erzroom, Mr. McNaughton, who was to have accompanied the Bitlis party to the coast, felt that he could not wait a day longer and begged me to take his place. Mr. Chambers (who confessed that he could not get along, so far as relief was concerned) added his request to Mr. McNaughton's: I had no alternative but to comply. There were in our party four ladies and five children and no efficient servants except my own. What that meant, in early spring, on the mountains between Malazgred and Trebizond, you can readily imagine. If you think of it, ask Mrs. Geo Knapp whether she noticed in me any signs of the white feather of irresolution. Letters received in Trebizond, from Dr. Raynolds, urged the immediate return of our families to Van. All was peaceful then. I joyfully posted off to Urumiah by the shortest route, through Tiflis and Julfa. On reaching there came the terrible news from Van. For weeks I did my best to get back; first alone, and then with my family, via Erzroom; but all in vain. Finally the Consul sent for me a strong guard, and I reached Van alone, on December 18th, 1896. What I found there is a matter of history.

No sooner had I settled down to work than Major Williams began to talk over his plans for supplying the villages with ploughing oxen. He sent his assistant to Persia, to make the beginning of a few purchases of oxen. The result was a failure. The Major then appealed to me. I said I was willing to undertake

the work of purchasing cattle in Persia and sending them over, provided my associate consented. It was a time when neither Doctor nor I could consider anything but the awful want of the people. So of course he consented. I began buying in April in the region between Urumiah and Salmas. In addition to the Consul's 2,000 liras, I succeeded in securing about 1,500 pounds sterling from "the friends" of London for this special work. By the time I sent my first herd of 355 over the line, Major Williams had gone and Capt. Eliot had taken his place. Just as the Persian government put an embargo on the exporting of cattle, Capt. Eliot came over to Persia to help me escort my family back and incidentally to inform me that he and Dr. Raynolds had decided to buy no more cattle. I said nothing, but, on my return to Van, after distributing the 355 oxen which had been left six weeks in one village, I began to look about and decided that I would fulfil my promise made to Major Williams. Capt. Eliot was willing for me to try. By a very economical arrangement and without interrupting my station work, I had my agents buying every day in a quiet way. When the herd was large enough, I sent for the men of certain villages; papers were signed and the allotted number of oxen were driven away as the loaned property of the English Consul. At the same time grain was slowly being brought in. When finally I decided to stop the purchase of oxen, the number bought and distributed amounted to 1,245, at an average cost of about two liras a head. In the early fall the anticipated cry for food grain came and I began on that work. Again the system I adopted was simple and economical and within a very short time thousands of chaps were placed at the points where suffering existed. Before closing my work for that year, a special message of thanks came to me from Sir Phillip Currie for the work I had done. As the last ship load of grain left for the villages, worn in mind and body, I was put on my back with a severe attack of remittent fever, accompanied with pneumonia. When I arose from this illness, I was very weak. Soon after our third child was born. Then our children were attacked by a loathsome skin disease, brought to the premises by the orphans. We fought it with the aid of a native woman of experience, and finally conquered it. At this interval we became very anxious about the little boy born in Urumia just before the Van Massacre Dr. Cochran told us plainly his fears for the boy and advised our seeing a specialist. Then came the disquieting news of my mother's condition. All these things put together, decided us to return to America as soon as possible. Whether our decision was a right one or not, God only knows, but I know that leaving Van has cost me the bitterest trial of my life. We tried to do right.

After my return to America, on Dr. Barton's recommendation, I was asked to take up the Armenian work in Massachusetts. Never was a field in Turkey more unattractive and hopeless than this, but I felt in duty bound to do what I could. The Society was more than half inclined to give it up when I came. I need only say that of their own accord they raised my salary $300. from the first of January, and Mr. Coit, the Secretary, is strongly opposed to my giving up the work in order to return to Turkey. My predecessor and the preachers had made vain efforts to start an

Armenian paper before I came. I was asked to make an effort. At first I discouraged the enterprise, but when I became more familiar with the field and its needs, I promised to consider it. Finally a year ago last March I began sending my appeals to friends to help in establishing an Armenian weekly paper. By October I had $1,200. in hand. Just ~~before~~ after starting, there was a moment when, true to their Armenian trait of bumptiousness, the preachers abandoned me over a point which did not quite suit them. I waited patiently and kept right straight ahead until the air cleared. It is unnecessary for me to add what of perseverance and vital energy this paper has cost me. Sufficient to say an enterprise, which my best friends feared would not succeed, has stood the test and is proving a blessing to many Armenians in the United States.

Before closing this part of my defense, allow me to add that in a heart-to-heart talk with Dr. Barton, before he sailed, he told me that he had gained through correspondence the impression of my lack of perseverance, but he was glad to say that for over two years he had carefully watched me and had seen no sign of such a trait. He even took pains to ask Secretary Coit his impressions and received a most reassuring answer.

These, then, are the facts which have made my life one of rapid changing events. With these before you, I ask you, as a life-long friend, of my father and of myself and as a fair-minded man, to consider whether you are doing me justice in allowing the impressions quoted from your letter to be the basis, not only of your personal opinion, but of a station's verdict on my character?

The second impression you have received of me, I also quote in your own words, "That you were not economical in the use of funds, both for yourself and for the Board." This is a little more specific, so that I can make a much briefer reply. It is true that the circumstances of my life made it almost impossible for me to learn the value of money until I came to earn it and support a family. It is true that I scarcely knew anything of accounts until, to my dismay, the account books of Van Station were left on my desk. It is also true that I am not parsimonious, but to the charge that I have wasted my own or the Board's money since entering the field, I am ready to put in, not only a denial, but a most emphatic protest. When you wrote those words it does not seem to me you could have realized their deep significance.

Again bear with me while I add some facts which may shed light on this phase of the question.

When we were married, our friends-- and especially those of my wife, overwhelmed us with beautiful gifts, including money for furnishings. In addition to this a misunderstanding about the number of cubic feet allowed and the cost of freight, led to our shipping more than we could pay for easily. The result was our house was comfortably furnished at the start, but we struggled under the debt incurred for freight for three years. This might easily have given a wrong impression. A mistake was made, but it was due to inexperience, rather than the sin of extravagance. In our home we tried to live just as the other families, both as

to food and servants . We (my wife + I) owned and used between us one horse and felt perfectly happy and content with what we had. I recall now two instances which may have given rise to criticism. After the orphans had occupied our house for one year and then evacuated it, we had it painted, kalsomined and whitewashed, as a sanitary precaution; we also had a much-needed clothes press made in the garret and changed the front door and passage, to prevent ~~any~~ every one who came to the house from going to the kitchen first. The whole cost was about 16 liras, but I have reason to believe that Dr. Raynolds thought these changes unnecessary. Again, I judge he received a wrong impression from the fact that before he returned I fitted up one of the classrooms as a reading room and library for the boys and girls. I think I am not mistaken in saying that the whole of the expense was provided for by friends in America.

In my care of the station funds, I exerted myself to be faithful to my trust and guarded them with zealous care. By many days and nights of unremitting work, I learned to master the intricacies of accounts, and I am ready to refer you to Mr. Peet with respect to the accuracy of my semi-annuals. I mention this because surely good book-keeping is as much a part of faithful trusteeship as careful expenditure. If Dr. Raynolds' memory serves him ~~xxxx~~ well, he may be willing to testify as to how many hundred liras I saved him in transferring his accounts to a new book.

The last point you mention is Harpoot's fear that I would not maintain the policy of self-support and that I would militate against Mr. Stapleton's course and side with the Armenian nabob of Erzroom. I wish I knew how to make you and the other friends in Harpoot see the absurdity of such a view. It puts the cap on your misconstruction of me and convinces me more than anything else that some dire influence has been at work to deceive you in regard to me. If I have one strong beam in my policy, it is self-support. I believe in it with all my soul. When I reached Van, I found the matter of salaries all settled. From year to year occasional additions were made to the teachers' salaries, but always in accordance with a fixed rule. My efforts were centered on increasing the tuition to the utmost. When we held the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the station, I delivered the principal address, and I know from Dr. Raynolds' testimony that if ever the people's hearts were searched on the subject of self-support, it was then. The result was instantaneous and beneficial. I am ready to say, and, if ever I return to Turkey, to prove that I regard self-support as the true keystone of mission policy. To assure you that this is not mere effervescence, let me say that when I took hold of the Armenian work in Boston, hardly more than $100. was paid by the people; now they are paying $400. Then, in regard to allowing Armenians to have any sort of control of station money, that is something which could never have happened during my service and in my most immature days. Of this you may rest assured. I know the Armenians too well. It seems to me that if the Mission knew of that state of affairs in Erzroom, it was reprehensible in not taking action long before; in any case, Mr. Stapleton was supremely right and I would support him to the very last inch. I do not know how to state myself more strongly.

~~I have~~ I have tried your patience with this long self-full letter, but please remember that it has been an exceedingly

unpleasant task for me to write so much about myself. I have felt that my duty in this matter was not only to myself. I have owed it to those dear parents, whose names hold an honored place in the annals of the E. T. M.; to the faithful companion of my life; to the children who will bear our name; and to my friends, among whom I include yourself.

May our Father give us His peace, His wisdom, and His love and bring out of this (to me) dark cloud the sunshine of joyous co-operation in the cause to which we have given our lives.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert M. Allen

unpleasant task for me to write so much about myself. I have felt that my duty in this matter was not only to myself. I have owed it to those dear parents, whose names hold an honored place in the annals of the E. T. M.; to the faithful companion of my life; to the children who will bear our name; and to my friends, among whom I include yourself.

May our Father give us His peace, His wisdom, and His love and bring out of this (to me) dark cloud the sunshine of joyous co-operation in the cause to which we have given our lives.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert W. Allen

unpleasant task for me to write so much about myself. I have felt that my duty in this matter was not only to myself. I have owed it to ~~myx~~ those dear parents, whose names hold an honored place in the annals of the R. T. M.; to the faithful companion of my life; to the children who will bear our name; and to my friends, among whom I include yourself.

May our Father give us His peace, His wisdom, and His love and bring out of this (to me) dark cloud the sunshine of joyous co-operation in the cause to which we have given our lives.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick W. Allen

to Dr. Bauman

39

Rev. A. N. Andrus

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

FEB 19 1900
MAR 1 1900

Mardin,
Jan. 22/1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I am very much in your debt on the score of correspondence, but am not able this morning to attempt a reply to your letters save in respect of one point. I have been hoping to receive a credit of L.T. 15 for the manuscripts sent to you to dispose of to Hartford Theo. Sem. or any other institution that might take them. I did not suppose there would be any difficulty in disposing of them — especially as the T.T. esh. was rescued from the Koords at the time of the massacres, but only after the burning coal fell upon it had made a desh burn thro' several pages. If you have not been able to dispose of them they might be sent to Talcott Williams, the son

of Father Williams of Mardin, who may be able to find purchasers. It will not do to have them sent back here, & I need the funds as I had to borrow to procure the books.

I have just prepared the report of the orphan work, & you will probably receive a copy from Constantinople.

The week of prayer was well observed, but there was nothing of unusual interest to note in it. The sad fact is that this part of the country has not shown any recuperative energy, & the main reason for that is the conduct of the Hamidieh of the plain who have made the whole district unsafe for Moslem & Christian alike, & rendered the government powerless to control them. I will write you again in a short time.

Yours most truly,
A. H. Andrus.

MAR 20 1900
MAR 10 1900

Feb. 19. Since writing you I have received a letter from Consul Jones including a memorandum from the Office of the Minister of the Interior (Dah. Nezaret) for the Office of Foreign Affairs (Hariciye Nezaret) on the 2nd inst. Please forward this to Bahtchedji a.v.a.

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY in ASIA

Rev. A. W. Andrus.

Mardin,
Feb. 17, 1900.

Bro. Hewick:-

In accordance with your suggestion I have been "working" Consul Jones (who has been in Diarbekir more than 3 mos.) "for all he is worth." But he, thro no fault of his, is not worth much with such a bigoted & fanatical valiz the present incumbent at D—.

This man has practically gagged all the other departments of government so that they have no power of initiative left them. No official dares to say his soul is his own, for whoever shows the least spirit of independence of opinion or judgment that is in any degree at variance with his excellency's views & purposes is at once liable to be adjudged as in league with the "Jön Tida" if he be a Christian, or with the "Young Turk" party if he be a Moslem! In the former case he is consigned to prison, & in the latter he is first imprisoned & then exiled. For these reasons the "Diarbekir Tahameeyah" has as yet done nothing with the papers of our case which have been returned from Constantinople.

Much as their judgment may decide that the proper decision for them to give in the case is "لا محل له", or "no case" - they dare neither give this man, indeed, give any decision without an

intimation from the wali which amo[illegible]
to a positive order to do thus + so, + woe t[illegible]
the man who dares to contravene such
orders. And it evidently is the purpo[illegible]
the wali to prevent any action in the c[illegible]
+ so hold the imprisoned ones in confi[illegible]
ment for an indefinite length of time.

Now what can be done when such an
"impasse" exists? And what can
consul do with such a man who is e[illegible]
dently acting under instructions fr[illegible]
some one higher than he, but who is a[illegible]
the same time a too willing instrum[illegible]
for the defeat of justice, equity + truth.

The only real solution to our case, so
as I see, + to multitudes of similar cas[illegible]
in this vilayet, is to secure the rem[illegible]
of the wali. But only strong + unite[illegible]
foreign pressure can avail to effect t[illegible]

The outlook to me seems more gloomy t[illegible]
when the papers were in best style.

Meanwhile these poor brethren are pe[illegible]
in the prison house, + our funds for ke[illegible]
ing them in food + clothing are almos[illegible]
exhausted. We shall need more aid a[illegible]
soon unless they are discharged in
some sudden + unlooked for way.

All well at the station, but my he[illegible]
is sad + depressed for these poor inno[illegible]
brethren so cruelly wronged. May God
speedily come to their deliverance, for "v[illegible]
is the help of man!" — Yrs as ever,

A. N. Andrus —

2

MAR 22 1900
MAY 10 1900

Mardin, Feb. 19-1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have not categorically replied to your communications of Feb. 7, July 7, & Aug. 8, 1899, but have meanwhile written you a few times especially in regard to the case vs. me in the government. As Dr. Dewey is a voluminous writer, & you receive also a quarterly letter from the station, there is no necessity that I should write you oftener than semi-occasionally.

The suggestion in regard to our school being considered a main preparatory school for workers for the Arabic speaking fields of the Presby'n Board at Mosul, & of the Reformed Board in Arabia was well received all round, but the withdrawal of the Presb'n Board from Mosul has broken the chain with which we had hoped the works might have been bound together from Diarbekir to Muscat, & from Aleppo & Deir ez Zor to the Tigris. The Arabian field of the Reformed church is still looking to us for helpers.

As to the manuscripts I wrote you a short time ago, & am in hopes of shortly receiving the money for them - L. T. 10. The incident in regard to one of them - the rescue of the copy of the Scriptures from being burned up - I have previously sent you. In regard to the other

manuscript there is nothing special to relate except that it is a very fair copy of one of the ritualistic books of the Jacobite Syrians.

As respects the complaint of the government against me & some 20 others, of whom 8 are in confinement here at Mardin you may have heard that the papers of the case which were sent to Castle last April have been returned to Diarbekir. The English vice-consul there has been supervising the case in my behalf since his arrival in Dec., but nothing definite has transpired respecting it. The whole course of justice at Diarbekir is wholly blocked by the attitude of the Wali who seems have a mania for hatching imaginary treasonable plots by Armenians & the Young Turk party against the government, & then has parties arrested to give a show of reality to the charges concocted.

I to-day received a letter from Consul Jones enclosing a summons from the appelate court at Diarbekir to be present for examination Sat. Mar. 2 (N.S.). This is a great disappointment to me, especially as I begrudge the time it will take out of the studies with the theological students who have but some 5 mos. more to the completion of their course.

It is rather late to tell you of my work of last year,

but, "better late than never," if it must begin — in accordance with the new Manual.

In teaching I had a class in English in the High school, & the theologues 8 mos. in O. Test. history which we finished, & in O. Test. exegesis of which they took Gen. part of Ex. & Haggai. We also had a weekly exercise in the analysis of sermons & in the arrangement of divisions of sermons. My time with them in recitation was 5 hrs. per. week, but I had to spend many hours in preparation for these lessons.

Another line of labor was the superintendency of the Male department of the orphan work. In connection with this I conducted separate Sunday morning services for all the orphans & the Girls' High school in the large school room of the Boys' High school building, as the city chapel was too small to accommodate them in addition to the regular congregation. This service was kept up until May when we sent a batch of the orphan boys to the Prussian orphanage at Jerusalem. In addition to this service I kept up a Sab. evening service all thro the year, attended by the orphan boys & girls & most of the High school boys. Toward the close of the year I began to make preparations for introducing some forms of industrial training for the orphan boys & girls as they are now becoming large enough to begin to learn a trade.

All this orphan work requires a good deal of detail as you know.

A third direction of energy was in the conduct of Relief work which I began in the fall of '95 at the time of the massacres & have continued to superintend. We kept on with general relief until Oct. '99 when, with the advice & consent of the station, we ceased to make general distributions. Special cases have been privately aided, there has been a little industrial relief, & we have had to keep the poor imprisoned brethren, who are involved with me in the complaints of the government, in food & clothing.

Of course the general work of the station has required steady attention in station & coöperative meetings, & I have had charge of the Gov't work, Postage & the Garden. A good deal of time, too, has been spent in connection with the Mardin church which has requested the missionaries to assist them in the conduct of their business meetings at which some difficult cases of discipline were to be considered. It is not too much to say that the missionaries in the regions affected by the events of '95 have since then been overworked. The great wonder has been that so few have given out under the tremendous strain to which they have been subjected. But it has without doubt been in answer to prayer that they have continued to the present time in such a goodly condition of health & strength. And with the Lord's help we intend to hold on as long as we can.

Yours most truly, A. H. Andrews

Mardin, Mar. 1, 1900

Rev. A. N. Andrus,

Mardin, Mch. 12/1900.

Dear Bro. Herrick:-

On Thurs. Mch. 1st I left home to go to Diarbekir to answer the summons of the "Haiat el Tahammay" for me to appear before them & make my deposition. The following Sab. I answered their questions in the presence of the Eng. Consul, J. Francis Jones Esq. When they had finished with me I asked permission to ask them a question which they granted me. My question was- "What is the basis of this case against me & my fellows who are accused?- They replied, "We do not know!!" I had intended to ask a few more leading questions, but after this strange confession I felt that it would be useless to attempt to get anything out of those who knew nothing — or pretended to know nothing & desisted. They next proceeded to examine Tomas Effendi, the dragoman to the British Consulate, but his testimony was not concluded when I returned

to Mardin. My own opinion in regard to the case is that the decision at Diarbekir will be "no case" as respects the dragoman & myself, & that the papers will be returned to Mardin for an open trial of the rest.

I doubt if the "Haiet" at Diarbekir would dare to pronounce the decision of "no case" in respect to all the parties involved in the case, thro fear of incurring the enmity of the Wali who would not be slow to wreak his hot displeasure upon the parties to such a decision.

Tues. 13th. Since writing the above the post has been received & I have a letter from Consul Jones in which he says the papers of the case have been sent to Mardin. This probably means an open trial shortly, tho the Consul did not say whether the "Haiet" at Diarbekir had rendered any decision with regard to the dragoman & myself.

A new judge came here yesterday from Constantinople. He was formerly in Smyrna & is personally known to me. Possibly the

trial of our imprisoned brethren maybe among his first cases, & we shall hope he will be constrained to do justly in the case even from so low a motive as the establishment of a reputation for judicial honesty. I go this morning to call upon him & welcome him to Mardin & wish him a successful term here.

The two brethren — a pastor from Birijik & a preacher from Severek — are still confined at Diarbekir & we are afraid the pastor who is an old man will die there. Their case is, as you probably know, not unlike ours, based on harmless letters found in possession of some members of a relief committee.

Pastor Bohnisch, who ruined his own work at Diarbekir, & jeopardized ours & our work too, has been superseded by a man from Aafa who reached Diarbekir last week after I left. His name is Krüzler I believe.

I wrote you on the 17th of last month; did you receive it? — Yrs as ever,

A. H. Andrews —

Andrus

MAY 14 1900

Quarterly Station Letter, Jan.-Mar.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Even since the events of '95 the Christian communities have placed less emphasis upon their great feast days until this last Christmas when a fuller observance of the time served informally to announce that the period of mourning for the massacres & slaughter was over.

We missionaries also had not formally observed New Year's day since '95, but we agreed to keep an open house at the beginning of this year, & announcement to that effect was made in the chapel. We received in all about 150 calls from Protestants & others, & along in the afternoon Dr. Dewey & I returned some of the more notable calls.

The week of prayer failed to elicit any special interest in the Nsordin church & community, but in Naidyat there was the most sustained attendance & interest in all the history of these meetings in that place. On the last day of the series of meetings the audiences increased to double the usual Sab. attendance so that many stood around the doors & windows to hear the word. We also had a good report from the congregation at Kerboran.

The Convention Com. invited the pastor of the Nsordin church to accompany Dr. Nom & Miss Pratt in a tour of the villages around Diarbekir during the week of prayer, & the church approved of the plan. Dr. Nom was summoned officially to Kavik, to prescribe for the Moslem judge, & planned to go on from there to Diarbekir & join the pastor & Miss Pratt for the tour of the villages. The day he went to Kavik was very cold & very windy & after he arrived a severe cold developed on his lungs so that he was obliged to return to Nsordin so, with a lost voice, he could do no evangelistic work. The pastor & Miss Pratt, however, had a successful tour & returned encouraged in regard

bekir, of whom nearly one half, we are told, are supposed political agitators — among them one Protestant pastor (an aged man), one Protestant preacher & a boy 14 years of age. The whole lot have had no trial, nor does it appear, not-able that they ever will have one. Among them, also, is a bishop who has never even heard why he has been imprisoned! "Ab uno disce omnes" — both as to the individual cases, & as to the multitude of places, like Diarbekir, where so called political prisoners are crowded together to die thro neglect & purposed forgetfulness. Who is to blame for this horrible state of things? & is there no remedy? The civilized world should ask itself these questions, for the civilized world is responsible for the existing state of things — a state entering upon its sixth year.

This whole condition of affairs has aroused a feeling amounting almost to consternation among the Christians in the cities especially, where the espionage is thoroughly organized. Other factors also, like the constant pressure of the tax collectors, the continued insecurity to life & property, the long period of stagnation in business, the ruling high prices of food stuffs, have produced an indifference to things spiritual & a recklessness in things material which borders on despair, & is creating a tide that is drifting society toward anarchy.

Our churches & congregations are not free from the effects of these conditions, so that spiritually, financially, in organization & in progressive zeal, they are low & discouraged. We are fallen upon a dark, difficult & threatening period in the history of the work in this field, & more than ever need & request the prayers of the churches for us.

Mardin, Nov. 4 - 1908.

On behalf of the Station,
A. L. Andreasen.

It is a severe strain on any school to change teachers in the middle of a school year. But we were more sad over the young man who exhibited such a deplorable lack of moral stamina, & even of common manliness — an exhibition we were not prepared for in his case.

Toward the last of Feb. the Eng. V. Consul at Diarbekir sent a letter to Mr. Andrus enclosing a legal summons from the appellate court for him to appear, before a special examiner appointed by said court, on Sat. Mch. 3d, to answer questions connected with the accusation against him in relation to certain pernicious documents!

Mr. Andrus left Mardin Mch. 1st, & on the 3d inst. appeared before the special examiner &, in the presence of the English V. Consul, who acted for the U. S. minister, responded to 14 questions of which not one was of any moment. In fact the examination seemed more of a farce than a serious attempt to incriminate a foreigner.

The case has been on, now, for more than a year &, so far as respects the missionary supposed to be involved, the old adage holds true; — "Laborant montes nascitur ridiculus mus." It is, however, outrageous that the 8 imprisoned brethren, (some of whom have been confined for a year & a half,) have not yet had any kind of a trial, & some not even a preliminary examination; &, what is worse, there seems to be no prospect that they even will reach a trial, as orders from headquarters are that political cases shall in no case be hurried. Such a hint is enough to prevent any progress in such cases.

There are to-day some 500 prisoners in the prison at Diar-

Oxford, Apr. 4, 1900

[illegible] work in their command to pictures.

The day of prayer for schools — Thurs. Jan. 25 — was observed by a union service of the schools under the conduct of the missionaries, & a special service in the chapel in connection with the church & congregation attended by the scholars of the missionaries. The time for this day of prayer is not a good one for us, as the pupils of our schools are in the midst of their final preparations for the mid-year examinations, & cannot readily get their minds off from their studies. There was no special interest on that day, tho it seemed to have been heartily observed.

The examinations at the close of the first half of the school year were very interesting & on the whole, better in both the male & female departments, than they were last year. We are in hopes that the High school may be able to advance in curriculum by about a year when it shall receive a new class next fall.

At the close of these examinations the principal of the school was very greatly tried, disappointed & perplexed by the sudden resignation of the teacher of the Preparatory department. He is a graduate of the last class of the High school, & had had such limited experience in teaching before being called to take charge of that department. During this first half-year he was making commendable progress, & giving good experience under the eye of the principal; & he was pledged to serve thro the school year. His work was found to be acceptable to principal & trustees. The examinations in his school showed that his work was good & then there was an expectation of improvement when a sudden & unexpected vacancy occurred. He is an orphan. The position left for the home of his uncle — a village in the West.

The teachers of the High school stood loyally by their principal & in addition to their regular work, carried on the Preparatory department until another teacher was secured for it by calling in a former pupil of the High school from a village in the West. Now arrangements for the new teacher are being made & the school for the coming year will probably be made at the close of the school year.

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

MAY 14 1900

Mardin, Apr. 2, ~~189~~ 1900.

Dear Bro. Herrick:—

In my last to you I was a little premature in saying that the case had been returned here for trial. It appears that the papers have been sent to be completed! That means that the 20 persons who are still at large, (some of them in their graves,) or confined in the prison here, are to have their testimony taken, & then when all is taken that can be taken, the papers will be returned to the Diarbekir Tahammeyah at Diarbekir, when a decision will be given either to quash further proceedings or to go on with the trial.

A week ago to-day we made one more effort to get the imprisoned brethren out. Their counsel has found that some of them are now — owing to the action of the Tanzimat at Eastple — confined illegally, & he has given a telegram, under the signatures of the imprisoned, to the Tahammeyah at Diarbekir to that effect. This morning the counsel called on me & told me an answer to the telegram had come asking from the government here the copies of the various orders which have been issued relative to the imprisonment of these brethren. This is a good indication, for if upon examination it shall be found that the telegram was based upon fact, some, at least, of those imprisoned will probably be released. This is now our hope. I keep Consul Jones at Diarbekir fully informed of everything & "work him for all he is worth" in the case. I am happy to say that he works con amore in using every effort within his sphere. We are giving the government no rest. Perhaps they may be sorry of us & throw up the case to get rid of us — Inshallah!

At Eastple they are agitating again against our schools — i.e. the schools on our premises here at Mardin. I understand an inquiry has been sent from Eastple to the gov't here inquiring in regard to two things — (1) As to the titles by which the Americans in Mardin are holding property, & (2) Whether they have a firman for their schools. We can show our titles to the gov't here, but we have no firman for our schools

The gov't here has not yet formally asked us on these points but it will in a few days, & in response to it we shall show our property papers in respect to the first question, & in regard to the second shall refer the government to our renewed & settled, on the understanding in regard to our schools pertaining to him with the Porte. But what if the gov't shld attempt to close our schools? Shall we fall back on Consul Jones & refer the gov't here to him? or shall we notify the Consul? — I hope you will be able to aid us again in providing for the imprisoned brethren & toward the expense of counsel. Most of what you sent before had been spent before asking aid to meet it. It was expert facts. You will be glad to learn that the two brethren — house-fathers to pastor Bahnisch, the German-American director of an orphanage at Diarbekir — have been released from prison. Also pastor Bahnisch has left Diarbekir, & another German from Aintab has come to take his place. He has not yet been able to open his orphanage — nor will he so long as the Wali can prevent. All well here & very busy. Crop prospects better than for several years, if only the Hamidiehs will not plunder it! We are expecting a visit from Consul Jones after a little. With salaams to all the brethren at the Bible House,

Yours ever,

A. N. Andrus —

Apr. 9 — This letter was overlooked in sending out the post last week, & I now add a few lines. The gov't has made its inquiries on the points spoken of. Last Thurs. I was summoned to the Police & required to bring along the deeds to our property. Those were seen to be all right. Then came the question, "Has the Hospital (Dr. Thomas) a Firman?" I answered that when Queen Parha was in Constantinople here he made application for the Dr. but no reply has yet been received. I was then asked if we had a Firman for our school. I replied that the school has been in existence for over 30 years, & before the edict requiring firmans for schools was promulgated: also that there was an understanding in regard to our schools between our Minister & the Porte, & that we had been so informed, & that if the local gov't interfered with them we were to inform our Minister. The Mufti then asked that if that was true why the local gov't was not informed of such understanding? I replied it was for the Porte to inform the local gov't. We had received notice from our Minister to this effect. The Mufti said he did not intend to interfere with the school but that it ought to have a Firman. I said we shld be glad to procure one. So he sent officials to measure our grounds, take the number of our buildings & the number of rooms they contained. I spent 2½ hours with them over the job. He said the Trustees will now go & apply for firmans for the Hospital & Girls' School — (Amen!) — Yours ever A. N. A.

Apr. 7, 1900

Rev. A. N. Andrus,

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

MAY 14 1900
JUN 11 1900

44

Mardin,
Apr. 12/1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Yours of Mar 1st rec'd. I am somewhat surprised that the Mss. are so hard to dispose of; & have also wondered that what we understood to be a N. Test. Mss. should turn out to be of a ritualistic character.

I did not make any examination of the Mss. as they passed through hand, but immediately forwarded them to your address. I will write to the man of whom I purchased them & see if he can furnish me the information Prof. Thayer is anxious to obtain in respect of them.

You ask about progress in Kordistan. Since '96 we have been so pressed with relief work, orphan work & crowding the theological students, in addition to regular station work, that I have been compelled to put my knitting work aside —

especially as, owing to these burdensome years since the massacre, I have been in danger of nervous prostration & have still to be very careful of myself. I lost my only sister from that trouble & her case is always before me as a warning I cannot disregard.

On a recent Sabbath I was reflecting upon the work here & my own failure to make a successful missionary, & got to musing upon the qualifications needed to make a successful missionary, & the result was that I catalogued them alphabetically. I enclose to you the result. It may not be of any practical value, but if you should care to make use of it do not reveal the author. It did me good to write it out, for I must confess to feeling very humble before such a list, while at the same time it spurred me to a new attempt to improve both in character & in service. I enclose, also, some extracts from the itinerary of our

traveling evangelist, preacher Mirza Dinha. Perhaps it may interest some of the readers of "Congregational Work" if not used elsewhere —

I have just taken my turn at the quarterly letter to the Rooms, & to save writing so many letters to friends have made several copies. For this reason I omitted your address in printing.

We are all well here & very busy, as usual. The crop prospects are the best for years if the locusts, or Arabs, or the Hamidieyehs do not devour it & leave the owners practically ruined.

The imprisoned brethren are a heavy burden on my heart, & I do not know how much longer I can keep them in food & clothing as my funds are getting low. Their case is pitiable in the extreme. But we know they are entirely innocent of that which is laid to their charge —

Mrs. Andrews joins me in most cordial remembrance & salutations.

Yrs most truly,

A. N. Andrews.

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

JUN 19 1900

Mardin, May 14, ~~189~~ 1900.

Dear Bro. Herrick:-

Yours of Apr. 30, received last Sat. (12th inst.). Sorry we cannot expect any financial aid from your quarter for these poor imprisoned brethren - 8 in number. We are now doing what we can here to get the special mustantik, who has in charge the completion of the papers before their return to Diarbekir, to promise not to imprison those whose testimony he is to take if there shall appear in their testimony nothing to warrant their arrest. We are anxious not to increase the number of imprisoned ones both for their own sake & also because we have to feed & clothe as many as are confined as they are all poor & have nothing whatever to fall back on. Since I began writing this word has come to me that the special mustantik has concluded to return the papers to Diarbekir with a declaration that it is not possible to get testimony from the remainder as they are scattered & their places are unknown. If the Hakiet el Tahaweeyat "ch Diarbekir will be satisfied with this answer & come to a decision either to quash further proceedings against all & so set free those now confined, or to order an open trial of those now in prison with "hekm gheâbee" حكم غيابي - upon those not arrested, we shall be satisfied also; but if it should return the papers with instructions to find out where these persons are scattered & have their testimony taken where they are & collected until the papers are thoroughly completed, then the case will be indefinitely prolonged, those in prison will be likely to rot there, & more will be put along side of them - Were the "hakiet" to be left to itself I think it would decide upon the first course; but being afraid of the Wali, & entirely at his mercy they may decide to make the lives of others miserable in order to themselves escape removal from office or exile for a season. We are thoroughly satisfied that the author & continuer of this & similar cases is the present head of the administration at Diarbekir - Were he to be removed I believe our case would be finished up in short order.

You may be interested in the examination had before the special mustantik at Diarbekir in presence of Consul Jones when I went there in response to summons - The examination was held Sat. Mch. 3, (N.S.).

Q - 1 - What is your age? - Ans. 56.
Q - 2 - " " " country? - " The United States of America.
Q - 3 - " " " present residence? Ans. Mardin.
Q - 4 - " " " name? - Ans. Alpheus Newell Andrus.
Q - 5 - " " " father's name? Ans - Rodrick Clark Andrus.
Q - 6 - How long have you been in Mardin, & what is your occupation? Ans - 31+ years, & I am a missionary -

Q-7- Do you know Yoreza? Ans. Yes.

Q-8- Was he a pupil in your school?- Ans.- He was not a regular pupil, but a monitor over the orphan boys & took some studies in Arabic & Turkish in some classes in the school.

Q-9- When did he come to Mardin? Ans. He came twice. The first time in the fall of 1897, & the second time in Aug. 1898. I did not have him in charge of the orphans in 1898, but put him to board in the house of Elyas. I asked them to take him. I received him the second time because his father (who is a very dear friend of mine & the preacher at Farkin) requested me to take him in order that he might perfect himself in Arabic & Turkish.

Q-10- What relation has Bedros Effendi (he is the father of Yoreza) to you?- Ans. As the preacher of Farkin we have correspondence.

Q-11- How about the hymns (the mutantiks called them patriotic songs) mentioned in a letter from Bedros Effendi to his son Yoreza?- Ans- They are not patriotic songs, but Bedros Effendi & myself are preparing the manuscript of a hymn book in Armeno-Kourdish for use in worship in the congregations which use the Kourdish language. We expect to send the manuscript to Constantinople to obtain the permission of the "Daiyerat el Maarif" for printing the book.

Q-12- Did you see the letters from father to son? Ans. No.

Q-13- How about the letter of '97? In it the father expresses his joy that he has made a good beginning. To what does this refer? Ans. I should say it referred to the good beginning his son had made in being appointed monitor over the orphans & in taking lessons with a class in the school in Arabic & Turkish, & in acting as my amanuensis in copying for me the Armeno-Kourdish New Testament.

Q-14- How about the gatherings & the "mohallah zeits"? Ans. It appears to me there may be a mistake in translating this part of the letter. I do not know what it does mean. I never saw the letter, & you would do well to ask the writer of the letter.

Here they stopped questioning me, when I asked permission to ask them a question which they very kindly gave. My question was this:- "What is the foundation of this case? Their answer was — "We do not know. The papers were sent to us & we acted upon them."-

Does not this look as tho, so far as I am concerned, they had backed down from their first position in regarding me as leader of a seditious band, (حزب ثوري) but on disturbing the public peace?

When thro with this may I trouble you to forward this also to Dr. Barton & oblige, Yours most truly, A. K. Andrews —

Received Aug. 14, 1899

Rev. A. H. Andrus.

JUN 19 1900 46.

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY in ASIA

Mardin,
May 21,
1900.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I send you a copy of the annual Report for our station for 1899. It is based on the Tabular View the totals of which will probably have been forwarded to you by the stated clerk of the Mission.

On the 16th of April I sent you several documents & trust they were not captured en route.

In regard to those MSS. I have received the following additional information of their history from the man of whom I purchased them. You will remember that one of them had been burned into with live coals which Kowds had applied to it. This was detected in the melee of the raid by the Kowds & the coals were knocked off & the book rescued before it was consumed.

The book was taken & the church in the village of Bassabrenna in the Jebel Toor (Tur Abdin) belongs to Midyat. A priest sold the book to the man of whom I bought it. The second book was procured at the same time & from the same place — That is all we can ascertain in regard to the books.

I have written a couple of letters lately to Dr. Herrick of the Com. ad Int. in regard to the case of the government against me, & have requested him to forward them to you when he shall have done with them so as to save me the necessity of rewriting to you.

The papers of the case were last week returned from here to Diarbekir for the court there to decide whether the case should be dropped & the imprisoned ones released, or whether the papers should be returned to Mardin for an open trial to be had there.

The Wali of Diarbekir has regularly interfered with the courts in this business & terrorized the courts into doing whatever he says shall be done. We cannot expect a settlement of the case so long as this Wali remains at Diarbekir! —

There remain but four months to the close of school & then we shall keep on with the theological class down to the end of July — The harvest prospects for this year are very good, but it remains to be seen whether the Hamidieh of

the plain will let the owners of the fields reap their own harvests or whether they will appropriate them for their own benefit.

Last evening about quarter to nine there was a slight earthquake of jolting tremors - the waves being short - with a direction from east to west, & lasting about 10 seconds -

We are just beginning to hear from the Missionary Conference at New York. Hope the results of that gathering will be seen in both hemispheres for a long time to come -

All well here & the weather unusually cool - 54° F. early this A. M. & this the 21st of May! -

Mrs. Andrews joins me in heartiest greetings to Mrs Barton & yourself -

Very truly yours,

A. N. Andrews -

Rev. A. N. Andrus AUG 20 1900 47.

Mardin, July 24, 1900

Mardin, July 24, 1900.

Dear Bro. Herrick:—

I send you the enclosed letter from Consul Jones because it contains an official announcement of the decree of the Assize court at Diarbekir ("Haist et Pahami") acquitting me of complicity in what was charged against me a year ago last March.

Out of the 29 persons accused 20 have thus been acquitted, leaving only 9 to be tried in open court in this city. Of the 20 acquitted 3 were in prison in Mardin, & on the 17th inst. a telegram from Diarbekir ordered their release. Of the 9 to be tried 5 are in prison here in Mardin. Of the remaining 4 you all

that the consul's dragoman is one.
We are sorry for both the consul & his dra-
oman. Possibly both may come on here to
present at the trial which has been ap-
pointed for Thursday next week - Aug
This is a bad time for us because next
week is to be the examination of our
theologues for licensure by the exam-
ining committee of the "Mesopota-
ian Union." It is possible, too, tha
the trial will be made to drag its slow
length along on purpose to worry everybody
& also for purposes best known to those
who have anything to do with Turkish cou
But we thank the Lord for what has alr
been secured, & we will trust him to
bring about a happy termination to th
last stage of this trying case. Will you
please forward this & the enclosed letter fr
consul to Dr. Barton who is anxious to kno
how matters progress & I have not time to write me
Mrs. A - has been 10 days on her back seriously ill but is better.
Ever yrs &c - A. N. Andra

AUG 20 1900

Diabekir
July 19, 1900.

Dear Dr. Andrus

At the hearing of the case agst. you, Mr. Thomas and the others accused a decree of no case ("men'i muhâkémé") was given for you and several others but to my great chagrin they decided in spite of my endeavors to show them the absurdity of this decree that there was ground for an action agst. the dragoman of the Vice Consulate. This is of course most annoying to me but you have the satisfaction at least of knowing that your name is taken out of the lists and I must congratulate you on the fact that the authrs. showed so much wisdom as to abandon the case agst you.

Yours of the 13th. with Dr. Thom's kind enclosure came to hand yesterday but nothing by

today's mail from Mardin. I hope Dr. Thom received his book all right that he so kindly lent me. You will be glad to hear that Blackey Prince was out the day before yesterday. Mr. Thomas rode him through the river to Kattuchel where he was taken by one of the villagers and bathed in a deeper part. I forded the river on Blackey Saunders but then separated from Mr. Thomas and Prince and went downstream to Kabbé returning over the bridge.

I am most obliged for the kindness you have shown in sending me accounts of the state of affairs in that district. Here things are if anything worse even than then. You will no doubt have heard of what befell a traveller from the Karadja Dagh a certain Sheykh Hassan who at a spot about an hour

distance from the city was plundered of all the Lad. with him by the Hamidiehs his companions also being robbed of what they had while the sheyk's wife was violated before his eyes. I don't expect you have much worse than that to report from Mardin.

I'm here to see poor Herr von Bergmann today though still lying down all day he is I think better for after a long period of sleeplessness he seems to be getting sleep pretty continuously now. I strongly advised him to go to Mardin if he could but I don't think he'll take the advice. To tell the truth I think that the money is not coming in so freely from Germany as it did at first though Herr von Bergmann seems to have a fairly numerous household. Of course this is between ourselves as I have no right to go chattering about other people's affairs.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Andrus and all the friends at Mardin

Believe me,
Yours very faithfully
J. Francis Jones.

Please thank Dr. Thom for his kind letter.

J. Francis Jones

Diabekir, July 19, 1900

OCT 15 1900

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Dear Dr. Barton:— Mardin, Sept. 17 ~~189~~ 1900.

Your favors of May 18 & June 12, I have delayed answering until I should have something definite to report with regard to our furlough. Quarantines at Port Said, Beirut, Smyrna & have played havoc with the movements of steamers along the Syrian coast, & the letter received from Mr. Freyer, the manager of the Beirut press, to whom we wrote for information, was a very gloomy one in its outlook as to our prospects. But since then a gleam of light has appeared to the effect that the quarantine at Beirut has been removed. We have now set Oct. 2, (Tuesday) as the day for leaving Mardin, taking the southern route, & reaching Alexandretta in time for the steamer of the 19th or the 22d of Oct. Our effort will be to get from there to either Genoa or Naples in time to take the North German Lloyd steamer for New York which leaves Genoa Nov. 8, & Naples Nov. 9, & is expected to arrive in New York Nov. 21 — the name of the steamer being the "Werra". Still, it is possible that when we reach Alexandretta we may be compelled to change our plan, but we shall deviate from it as little as possible. Whatever change may be necessary we shall advise you in regard to it, & also Dr. Keegan of New York —

Our schools are to open day after to-morrow. Miss Graf has been appointed to the charge of the Girls' High school for the coming school year, & the station has started an Intersessional vote for a new man, & a young lady teacher with special reference to the principalship of the Girls' High school —. We are hoping that the case of the imprisoned brethren here will be decided this week in open court. Pastor Manuk, of Sivrek, has been pardoned in Diarbekir, &

also Dwodoor & Nakash Ghooghas — Miss Shattuck will know them — have received pardons.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in most hearty regards to Mrs. Barton & yourself. —

Yours most truly,

A. H. Andrus

Rev. A. H. Andrus
Cleveland, Ohio,
Sept. 17, 1900

NOV 12 1900 50.

Port of Haifa, Oct. 23, 1900.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

We had a very comfortable (for Turkey) overland journey from Mardin to Alexandretta. It occupied 19 days including the two Sabbath days in which we rested - one at Severek & the other 8 hrs from Aintab & toward the Euphrates. We reached Alexandretta just in time to hit (since quarantine had destroyed all regular sailing of steamers) an Austrian Lloyd steamer going to Beirut. We were on board the steamer within half an hour from the time we arrived at Alexandretta. Yesterday, at Beirut, we procured tickets for passage on steamers of the North German Lloyd from Port Said to New York via Naples. Between Port Said & Naples we are allowed a reduction of 20%. We had taken passage at Alexandretta to Alexandria in this steamer, but upon consultation with Mr. Fraser, the treasurer of the Syrian mission, our plan was changed from making connection between Alexandria & Gibraltar to our landing at Port Said & waiting there for the ~~Austrian~~ North German Lloyd steamer for Naples due to sail from Port Said on Sat. Oct. 27. The amount paid on the passage from Port Said to Alexandria would be more than made up by the reduction

on our tickets between Port Said & Naples, & the difference in hotel bills between stopping at Naples & staying at Gibraltar.

At Naples we are to take the steamer "Werra", due in New York Wed. Nov. 21. I have written Dr. Corrigan to this effect also. We took 2d class passage from Alexandretta at the instance of our agent there, Mr. Falanga because the steamer was a new one & a large one for the Mediterranean service & he had found the 2d class in every way satisfactory on board of her. Mrs. Andrews suffers so extremely from sea-sickness that I must take that factor into consideration in making arrangements. We have found Mr. Falanga's experience to be true, & have been satisfied in every respect with the 2d class service save one - it entails separation of husband & wife! This is a small matter so long as the sea is quiet & Mrs. Andrews is free from sea-sickness. The sea, so far, has been perfectly quiet, & we expect to reach Port Said without any sea-sickness. We have also procured 2d class tickets from Port Said to New York. It is possible that on the Atlantic we may have to change to 1st class on Mrs. Andrews's account, but we shall hope not to be obliged to do so. Pratt is with us. She is a good sailor & would not require to change for any reason. I will notify you of our arrival at New York. My address there will be - Care of Mr. A. M. Andrews 74 Gold Street - New York City. Mrs. Andrews joins me in warmest regards to Mrs. Barton, the children & yourself. Hope the April meeting was a most successful one. We prayed for it on the road. Yrs very truly, A. M. Andrews

Rec'd Nov. 28, 1904

NOV 30 1900
DEC 1 1900

New York City,
Nov. 28 - 1900.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Mrs. Andrews & myself were deeply touched by your most kind & very cordial welcome to the home land, & we thank you for it with all our hearts. We had a delightful trip from Mardin to Alexandretta - tenting all the way except the last night at Beilan. Down the Syrian coast to Port Said the voyage was very quiet & pleasant. Between Port Said & Naples we "were tossed up & down in Adria" much to our discomfort. Again between Naples & Gibraltar, & yet again between the Azores & New York, we had the most sea-sick experiences we ever knew in all our voyages. The sea used us up so that we reached land in a condition remote from refreshed. Your kind advice to us to "take the plunge into the whirl of American life slowly" suits our present feelings & inclinations exactly, & it will be easy for us follow it. Do you know, Dr, that we did not want to come to this country, but the need of teeth, change & rest (if we can get the last here) led us reluctantly to ask for the furlough. Our hearts we left behind us with the brethren as a pledge of our

return, please God, so soon as we shall be in a condition to do so.

Many thanks for your kindness in proposing to bring our case before the next meeting of the Prudential Committee. We shall be glad of the aid of the "regular allowance" for our support during our sojourn in this country. We come practically stripped of clothing, as we had distributed to the poor nearly all our supplies. Our immediate expenses will, therefore, be heavier than they will be a little later; & then, if we find that the "full amount" indicated in the Hand Book is more than sufficient to meet our needs, we shall be glad to refund the excess to the treasury.

You might be interested to know that had we landed on the 20th instead of on the 21st we should have thereby celebrated the 32d anniversary of our entrance into Mardin.

I should have sent Mr. Wiggin a detailed account of our expenses connected with the journey home before this but that I have been waiting to hear from Miss Pratt who was to render the account which should be incorporated into the general account. She has gone to Worcester, Mass. from where she will probably report either to you or to the Woman's Board.

Mardin station has started an Intersessional Vote asking for a new man for Mardin, & a lady teacher with special reference to the principalship of the Girls' High school. This vote was started before we left, & I hope the Mission will endorse it. Mrs. Andrus joins me in kindest remembrances to Mrs. Barton, the children & yourself.

Most truly yours,
A. N. Andrus

Rev. S. A. S. Barton
Care Rev. Geo. F. Wiggin
Sunderland, Mass.
Sept. 25, 1900

DEC 7 1900
DEC 18 1900

New York City,
Dec. 6, 1900.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your esteemed favor of 1st inst. came duly to hand, & both Mrs. Andrews & myself are very grateful to the Prudential Committee for their prompt & generous consideration of our case so that we may be freed from any mental strain thro anxiety respecting the "cares of this life". As I said before, we shall be glad to refund whatever of the sum we find we do not need.

I yesterday forwarded to Mr. Wiggin the expense account of the journey together with a letter embodying some remarks & explanations respecting the journey & the expenses. I also asked for a remittance, & drew on a little credit I have at Mardin besides, as the "store teeth" bill is not going to be a light one, even with the reduction secured thro the kind introduction to the dentist given me by Dr. Evergon.

In reference to your suggestion that Mrs. Andrews & I "consult some family physician" I would say that I had suggested to Mrs. A. the desirability of visiting Clifton Springs in order to be thoroughly examined so as to ascertain whether any special treatment were

necessary &, if so, what, & then get it there, if possible. What is your opinion of Clifton Springs as a resort for missionaries for treatment & for rest? The other day I received from Miss Emily Wheeler a copy of a letter she wrote to Dr. Dewey in which occurred the following question & statement:- "Why can't Andrews raise money in America? I am sending him a copy of this letter & hope he will send us much more than you need, so that we shall not have to send you anything this coming year." In replying to this I told her that the Board had the first claim on my services in America, & that I should consult with Dr. Barton & Dr. Gregan as to the advisability of attempting anything in the way of raising money for orphan work directly or indirectly. How shall I answer Miss Wheeler's appeal? To me it is a stupendous & unwarranted request — especially to one in my condition.

Possibly you did not particularly notice the use of the adjective new in connection with what I said in my previous letter about Mandin station's action in issuing an Intersessional Vote asking for a new man to reinforce the station. Previous to sending out that vote our station raised the question whether we should ask for the return of either Mr. Ainslie or Mr. Larkin, or whether we would have the vote call for a new man. It was unanimously voted to call for a new man. If necessary I can tell you orally the reasons when I see you in Boston. Mrs. Andrews agrees with this decision of the station most fully. Miss Pratt is hardly in condition to form a judgment on this, or any other, question. Mrs. Andrews joins me in heartiest remembrances to you & yours,

Most truly yours,

A. N. Andrews

DEC 14 1900
DEC 18 1900

New York,
Dec. 13, 1900.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Your favor of 4th inst. has been received & I have written to the Y. P. S. C. E. of Cromwell, Conn. Rev. H. G. Marshall, pastor. Your letter in regard to the gift to Marash by that society was the first intimation we have ever had that it had given anything to, or was at all interested in, the educational work of our station. If I should ever happen to be near that place in Conn. I shall try & give them a visit.

In respect to the exequatur for Mr. Norton as U. S. consul at Harpoot, and in regard to which there has appeared so much recently in the papers, a thought occurred to me which I felt I ought to communicate to you. Before doing so, however, I judged it expedient to first consult with Drs. Dwight of Constantinople, & E. M. Bliss of the Independent, & Rev. T. Greene, formerly of Van, & see if they thought it worth while for me to propose the matter for your consideration. I have seen these brethren & they all – especially Dr. Dwight – think it is a good point to present & that it might be realized. As I understand the attitude of our government the main argument upon which it rests the demand for an exequatur for Mr.

Norton is based upon "the most favored nation" clause in the Capitulations. Inasmuch as Turkey has granted an exequatur to an English consul at Harpoot, the U. S. by virtue of that clause is entitled to an exequatur for a consul at Harpoot if it concludes it is best to station one there. Now my point is this. J. Francis Jones Esq., the present English consul for Harpoot is also vice-consul for the vilayet of Diarbekir. He has papers which give him a recognized official status with the governor-general of Diarbekir as English vice consul. He accordingly exercises his official duties at Harpoot during the summer, & at Diarbekir during the winter. He is now Diarbekir, & it was owing to his presence there last winter & spring that my case & those of the imprisoned brethren implicated with me was successfully handled & resulted in a declaration of innocence for all with their release last Sept. Now if the government claims an exequatur for a consulate at Harpoot why not make an effort to have that consular authority co-extensive with the consular authority exercised by the representative of Great Britain? Were that secured the government would then be doing as much for the Americans in Mardin as they are now seeking to do in the establishment of the consulate at Harpoot. Possibly this point could be made to add greater emphasis to the demand for an exequatur, especially since the Turkish gov't is now pleading an insufficiency of business as an excuse for witholding the exequatur!

Yours very truly,
A. N. Andrews

Rev. A. N. Andrews
Secy. Foreign Dept.
Feb. 23/90

Rev. A. W. Andrus

JAN 19 1901 54.

Southern Pines, N. C.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Jan. 16, 1901.

Your favor of Dec. 26th, inclosing a letter from Dr. Reynolds, & wishing Mrs. Andrus & me a Happy New Year, was duly received with many thanks for your best wishes for us. Yesterday came yours of 9th inst. freighted with the glad news of the recent appointment of Mr. Albert E. LeRoy, & Miss Rhoda A. Clarke, his intended, to the E. T. M. "with the expectation that they will be located at Mardin". We are profoundly grateful to the Prud. Comm. for their prompt action in the case, & we trust that their choice is of the Lord, & that they both will indeed prove to be just the additions to the working force of the Mission which is needed at Mardin.

I presume the station will lose no time in starting an intersessional, (& an intersessional) vote to have them located at Mardin. Mrs. Andrus & I will in due time write to them some suggestions in regard to their prospective

journey as well as congratulations upon joining the goodly company of the E. T. W.

In accordance with your suggestion I wrote to the Hon. Mr. Hay upon the point connected with the demand for an exequatur for Dr. Norton at Harpoot.

I suppose we shall never know whether the arguments contributed was ever employed in the case or not. But in dealing with the Turkish government one cannot have a surplus of ammunition.

It was very kind & thoughtful in you to offer to see if the room of the A. B. C. F. M. at Cliffton Springs could be placed at our disposal in case we should desire to try that sanitarium, & we thank you for the proposition. As the cold weather, however, in New York, took hold of us so, & we considered that Cliffton Springs was undoubtedly much colder, we rather shrank from trying that place. Some

friends recommended Southern Pines as a most excellent winter resort, & as the climate seemed to be not dissimilar to that we have become accustomed to at Mandin, we concluded to give this place a trial. Accordingly we last Friday pulled out of New York, & in 18 hours we were in this southern district of North Carolina which is one vast white sand back covered with groves of the oak & the long-leaved pine. Only the day before starting, & after we had made all our plans, did I learn, from Dr. Dwight, upon whom I was calling, of the meeting of the representatives of the various missionary boards which is to begin to-day. Had we known of it sooner we should have been tempted to have postponed our visit here until after that meeting. Now we can only pray for its largest success.

Before leaving for this resort I talked with Dr. Lerrigan with regard to working up this region after we get a little rested & before visiting our relatives & friends in the west. He is going to prepare the way for such a campaign the object of which is to be the transfer of the non-contributing churches to the list of contributing churches - even tho at the beginning their contribution may be but little. But more of this anon. Mrs. Andrews joins me in cordial greetings & best wishes for you & yours.

Ever yours most truly,

A. M. Andrews

P.S. Mrs. Andrews says, "Add, what is being done in reference to securing a young lady for Mordin?"

A —

55.

Rev. A. N. Andrews
Southern Pines, N. C.
Feb. 7. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We were indeed sorely disappointed at the announcement, in your favor of Jan. 29, that Mr. LeRoy will not go to Mardin. Mrs. Andrews & I had already written our congratulations to Miss Clarke & Mr. LeRoy upon their appointment to the E. T. Co., & expressed the hope that nothing would prevent their assignment, by the mission, to Mardin station, & so that they might be able to go out next fall.

What struck us as very singular about their appointment & its recall was that there should have been "a misapprehension of the facts involved." If such misapprehension, on the part of the Prud. Com., were due to lack of frankness, or prescience, or both, on the part of Mr. LeRoy, in failing to make a full statement of his preference, & of his relation to the Presbyterians in respect of the African missions, then it would score against him as a candidate, for both frankness & prescience are most desirable qualifications in a missionary. It would seem that sometimes the prime factors in the determination

of an appointment were the last ones to become into possession of by the Prud. Com.

We have not received as yet any acknowledgement of our letters of congratulation. They are probably waiting to hear of their re-appointment to some South African field before replying to us.

As respects the case of Mr. Larkin I feel pretty sure that Mardin station will unanimously vote in the negative upon the vote with regard to his return to Mardin. The judgment of Mrs. Andrus & myself is decidedly against his return, & that wholly without any element of personal prejudice, but simply looking to the best interests of the work of the station & to the kind of man which the conditions of the Mardin field demand.

Apropos of this I enclose for your perusal the second part of Dr. Dewey's last letter to me which came this week. You need not return it.

My last letter to you was sent thro Dr. Cressman in order to reach you at the conference in New York, & I trust you received it while there. May I trouble you to see that I receive a copy of the report of that conference when printed?

We feel that we are now beginning to rest, & enjoy it there very much. Mrs. Andrus joins me in kindest regards,

Most truly yours, A. L. Andrus

Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, 1900.

I must add a few lines & have this ready for the post. It turned out that Dr. Nom's reason for wishing the letter to Dr. B. about L. withheld our last post was that he doubts if he is the kind of man we want! It was a good deal of a whap over from his position the week before. We talked matters over again. Mrs. A gave something L. had written her which would seem to show that he has not entirely gotten straight yet. It was to the effect that he must go off alone to study, must be fed himself if he was to feed others. I said I felt rather inclined to send the letter on, & it was finally agreed to do so. It will go I presume by the same post that takes this. The intercessional vote has gone out. It is possible we shall vote in the negative when it comes to us, though if the secretaries do their duty, it will be perfectly safe to send it in. I mean that unless he is really changed, they will not let him come. Am I too credulous as to the secretaries taking responsibility!

Miss Graf seems steadily going down. It is very sad to see. Mrs. Mirk she has not been able to hear any reading. Of course my opinion is not professional, but Dr. says "no improvement" & I am constantly reminded of the case of my cousin who died while I was at home. I was with him a great deal for a month or so after his condition began to seem serious, & he only lived a few weeks longer. If my wife can keep up thro it, — but she gets dreadfully used up. Since I

begun this page. The post has come in with a letter to Phine from Laura in which she bewails having gone & left Miss Kraf, & says if the missionaries saw last spring she (Miss K.) was in such condition, they ought to have insisted on her seeing a physician, &c., &c. - All of which irritates me to the last degree - She seems utterly oblivious of what seems so plain to the rest of us, that she, herself, more than one else is responsible for Miss K's condition. We are devoutly thankful she is not here - & do not think Miss K. could bear to have her about. It is getting to be a serious problem what to do about Miss K's letters. She cannot read a single one without being completely upset. Miss Daniels writes every week, & Miss K. always has a crying spell after one of them - Dr. suggests not giving her any letters, but he does not "professionally" advise withholding them, & it seems a rather severe thing to do.

It seems as tho there were something else I ought to mention, but I cannot think what it is. There is much talk about Bahi & his family appropriating things, food, &c., from the school - & am urged that "something ought to be done" - but of course no one will stand up to anything - I have proposed to take B. alone & tell him there is such talk, & ask him if he knows of any way to stop it, - or if it cannot be stopped, I shall have to dispense with his services & make other arrangements, but I am begged not to do that as it will raise a tempest, - which I do not doubt at all! - It seems as though no one can be trusted for anything, & I cannot be everywhere at once! - W.C.D.

Rev. A. N. Andrus
Southern Pines, N. C.

56.

FEB 23 1901

Feb. 21 - 1901.

FEB 23 1901

Dear Dr. Barton:—

In a letter received from Dr. Drury some 10 days ago there was the following:— "Miss Gräf seems failing slowly - Dr. is set that the Board shall send her father for her in the spring. The idea seems preposterous. How can the man give up his place upon which he depends for support of his family? But if she lives no doubt a way will be found."

This morning another letter from Dr. Drury says:- "Miss Gräf seems much worse - not physically, but mentally. I shall not be surprised at anything that may happen any day."

Has the Prud. Com. taken any action on Dr. Thom's suggestion, & has anything come of it? Miss Gräf was in our home from the time she reached Mardin in '94 until we left last fall to come on our furlough. She is like an own daughter to Mrs. Andrus & myself & we feel a very direct & personal interest in her case. In case her father could not go, what would the Com. advise? Dr. Thom probably suggested the father because he felt that her case could not be entrusted to any stranger. Next to her father I think she would be tractable & submissive to me, as having stood to her these last six years in loco parentis. - If the Prud. Com. should approve, I would be ready to go to Alexandretta to bring her to New York, in case the father could not go. We shall be anxious to know the action of the Prud. Com. A. N. Andrus

Rev. A. W. Andrews,
Southern Pines, N. C.

57.

Apr. 25 1901.

APR 25 1901

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of Feb. 23d passed mine to you of Feb. 21st, & while I was on a talking tour thro the Carolinas your two letters bearing date of Mch. 28 were received by Mrs. Andrews. Many thanks for them all. Mrs. Andrews & I both hope that the arrangement whereby Miss Graff journeys & this country under the escort of Miss Chandler may prove both satisfactory & successful. We have prayed for them ever since we knew of their departure. They ought shortly to arrive unless delayed in England. Shall be glad if you will kindly let us know of their arrival. The trip you alluded to extended from Mch. 8 thru Apr. 2, & I trust was not wholly taken in vain. I hope Chas. at least, will not longer stand on the list of non-contributing churches. He did a reaction for some days after getting back here & realized that my poor little head was not quite ready for the long & steady strain to which it had been subjected. I think I shall not attempt another campaign like that right away - at least not until my head is more thoroughly rested. Mrs. Andrews & I expect to leave here day after to-morrow to visit her brothers & sisters in the west - Cleveland, Toledo & Chicago. Until further notice our address will be 4353 Berkeley Avenue, Chicago. With these blood ahead of us we shall not get around to Boston for some time yet, & so shall not share the coveted

privilege of having a good visit with you before you leave for India. We shall remember you in our prayers all the way around on your mission to the missions in that most interesting country & until your return home. What delightful tidings from Diarbekir! What Diarbekir needs more than anything else in the way of human agencies is a young, strong & deeply spiritually minded pastor on whom all will agree & in whom all can cordially unite. It is one of the worst church-es in the world to be left pastorless as it has practically so long been left. But when is the man? Pray the Lord speedily indicate him! Has any progress been made looking to the supply of Marsdin? We shall now need to add a second young lady teacher to our list of needs to take the place vacated by Miss Graf. And personally, I very much question the wisdom of letting Miss Pratt return, tho, of course, I now can have no vote on the question. Have you had an interview with her & taken her mental balance — or unbalance, rather? She appears to me to be at least mentally queer, if she be not exactly off of her balance. She has a sister, you know, who has only recently come out from an insane asylum. And so I have been "taken up" the not overstated! Well, I probably shall have the best of that bargain! I will do as you suggest & shall write the Ithaca church a letter from Chicago — the next best thing to writing them from Boston, I suppose! Mrs. Andrews joins me in a hearty God speed to you & proposes of your approaching mission, & in kindest christian salutations to Mrs. Barton who, we hope, will accompany you both for company & for comfort.

Yours most truly,

A. W. Andrews.

APR 27 1901

Rev. A. N. Andrus
4353 Berkeley Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

58.

Apr. 25 - 1901.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Yesterday's mail brought us letters from Mardin, & among them a copy of Dr. Dewey's letter to Miss Pratt in connection with the Intersessional vote with reference to her return to Mardin.

Certainly no one could have put the matter before her more kindly & faithfully than he has done in this letter. The developments in Miss Prof's case after we left Mardin in Oct. last evidently had a large share in determining the station to emphasize in their Intersessional vote regarding her return the necessity, in case her return be approved of by the necessary number of votes, of her keeping such peculiar views entirely to herself.- I must say, for Mrs. Andrus & myself, that we had not expected so much prominence in the question of her return would be given to her peculiar views. We would put the matter of her non-return on more general grounds,- her peculiar views being but one phase of a general condition.

The adjectives Dr. Dewey has used in his letter to her - "hard, uncharitable & Pharaoic" - are just those which Mrs. A. & I have used in connection with our private consideration

of her case when thinking whether she should be invited back to Mandin or not. Mrs. A. & I have felt that, much as we have loved Miss Pratt & admired her zeal & devotedness, she had about reached the limit of her usefulness. Her irregularity and fickleness have so annoyed the house-keepers that no family wants her as a boarder. The same habits coupled with a lack of firmness of purpose are perplexing to the missionary with whom she may be touring & also diminish her efficiency upon such tours. For the same reasons, her employment in connection with school work is demoralizing to system & discipline.

But after all, her peculiar views, irregular habits, fickleness of appetite, lack of firmness of purpose & other characteristics, usually denominated smallness & pig-headedness, have seemed to me to indicate a condition of mental abservation which in these later years has become decidedly more pronounced so as to amount almost to a mania.

To my mind the question is not whether she shall return or not return to Mandin, but whether the best interests of the work there shall be promoted by her return, or by the appointment of some one else to be sent to take her place who shall at the same time be available for any position the exigencies of the work may require.

I would take the same position with regard to the case of Mrs. Andrews & myself, & trust the decision of the Prud. Comm., both in Miss Pratt's case & our own, will be made on those lines.

My standard of the missionary & his work has been steadily going up thro' the years of my experience, so that now, as judged by my own standard, I pass judgment upon myself as no longer (if ever indeed I were) worthy to be a missionary. And if the Prud. Comm. should decide in my case that I would better not return I should say they were entirely right in their decision —

We are exceedingly anxious that Mandin shall be supplied with the best reinforcements — a missionary & wife, and two lady missionaries — the Prud. Comm. can possibly secure for the post which is one of the hardest & therefore one of the most satisfying in the whole field of missions —

Until further notice our address will be 4353 Berkeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill., as we are visiting Mrs. Andrews relatives in these parts —

Mrs. Andrews joins me in salutations, & best wishes for the most successful visit to India & a safe return.

Yours most truly,

A. N. Andrews —

P.S. Please return the enclosed letter & oblige, A. N. A.

Mardin, Turkey in Asia, March 25, '01

py

ear Cassie:-

Some weeks ago we started a Mission vote in regard to your turn to Mardin. I had not intended to write you in regard to until the vote of the Mission was completed, but a recent letter of urs to Mrs. Thom which you asked that the station might see, and the owledge that you may hear from others what may disturb and distress u, and all the more because of the uncertainty of just what is pro-sed, leads me to think perhaps it is better to send you a copy of e proposed vote now, with some explanation, without waiting to get turns from the mission.

I do not care to enter upon a discussion of your peculiar ews, and I suppose there would be no profit in doing so. You know w we all regard them. I have doubted sometimes if you really un-rstand them yourself. I will say, that so far as I know you have t pressed them upon natives in an objectionable way. We all feel,- erhaps I had better confine myself to the singular number and try to eak for myself only) I feel that you have done Miss Graf incalcu-ble harm, physically, mentally and spiritually. I know you have not ant it; you have meant only good, but the result is the same. For veral years it has been a matter of remark in the station how much tter Miss Graf seemed when you were away on your tours than when you were with her, in Mardin. At the time of her illness last fall I was sure that your departure was essential to her recovery. After seeing the torment the poor child suffered because of distorted and false views she had been led to entertain, largely through your influence, of God and His divine economy in dealing with his creatures so that after the fever delirium was past she was several times fain to put herself out of

the world, I felt more strongly than ever than these teachings are a device of the great enemy of souls to lure them to destruction. Pardon me if I seem harsh, even brutal, but I must speak very frankly and plainly. I would do it in all kindness and love. Since embracing these views ~~of~~ you seem to have been gradually growing hard, uncharitable and Pharisaic. I am afraid it is a surprise to you to learn this, I am fain to believe that you have been utterly unconscious of it yourself; you have not seen whither these views were leading you.

Now before giving you a copy of the vote we have proposed to the Mission, I want to say a few things in the way of explanation, to help you to understand if possible how the matter stands. We all love you and appreciate your zeal and self-denying devotion to the work. Perhaps sometimes we have felt impatient even indignant over some manifestation of your peculiar views, but, believe me, there has been more of sorrow and grief than of anger. We should (I keep falling into the plural) - I should be very very sorry if for any reason you should fail to return to Mardin, but I feel we should have a clear understanding that there shall be no danger of a repetition of the experience we have had with Miss Graf, and also that there shall be no propagation of these views among the natives. Please do not misunderstand me, I have no desire to control your religious beliefs, to prescribe what you shall or shall not believe - each of us is responsible to his own Master; must be true to his own conscience. But we are as a station, as a mission responsible for the teaching of the missionaries, and believing as we do in regard to these views, could we be faithful to our trust if we did not require so much as our vote calls for? Those of us who are here have gone over the matter very carefully and thoroughly. The final shaping of the vote was left to me and I took no little pains trying to put

in such shape as to make it as unobjectionable as possible. You will readily understand that it was essential that it should be in such terms that all of us here in Mardin could sign it with a good conscience. You will notice that we do not charge you directly with holding the views we so strongly condemn, but only express our solicitude in view of your attitude toward them. I am quite prepared to believe that you do not accept those views in their entirety (even Dr. Barnum characterizes them as "infidel", and I presume you would repudiate the more objectionable features in them. But you are on the down grade, and going down is easier than going up! And we do not ask you to give up anything you regard as true, only to refrain from promulgating views we believe to be so pernicious. Now for the proposed vote,-

"That while we cannot but view with much solicitude Miss Pratt's attitude toward (so-called) Christian Science and faith-healing, as we believe these doctrines to be not only un-Scriptural but anti-Scriptural, pernicious, subversive of true spiritual life, detrimental and antagonistic to the work we are trying to do, yet in view of her long service in the mission we approve her return to Mardin, provided that she shall give assurances satisfactory to the Prudential Committee that she will in no wise disseminate these views either among her associates in the mission or among the natives."

If I am giving you pain, I am sorry - I have written for myself, but I believe every one of us here would subscribe to all I have said. If I seem unjust in any way I wish you would send this letter to Mr. and Mrs. Andrus and ask them their judgment upon it.

Yours,

(Signed) Willis C. Dewey.

Rev. A. N. Andrews
East Cleveland, O.

July 11 - 1901.

My dear Dr. Smith: - Rec'd July 13

Your favor of June 27, was forwarded to us at Toledo, O. We are very grateful to the Mission for their unanimous recognition of our poor services during the 33 years of our connection with the Eastern Turkey Mission, & note with satisfaction their wish for the return of Mrs. Andrews & myself, at as early a date as will be practicable.

We are happy to state that the physical condition of Mrs. Andrews & myself has considerably improved during the last three months, so that we are beginning to question whether it will be necessary to pass another winter in this country. We do not wish to be premature in returning, nor do we desire to prolong our absence from Marsovan beyond the period necessary to again put us in the best working condition possible at our time of life.

The 20th of next Nov. will complete a year of residence in this country. If we are to return in year we should not sail later than the 1st Oct., & if we remain until next year we would not sail earlier than May 1. If we remain thro another winter I should feel that I ought to put myself at the service of Dr. Livezey for Oct. - Feb., but the nervous strain, to me, of such work would probably be more than I would work on my own field. It would not be prudent for Mrs. Andrews to attempt to winter

the north, & it might be inexpedient for me to attempt it. I hope I have no disposition to shirk work, but the value of my services to the home churches & to the work of the Board may not be sufficient to warrant the expense to the Board, of such services, & the risk to me. We do not know just what is best for us to do, & we may not be the best judges of our own condition to be able to most safely decide which course it were better for us to pursue — return the coming fall, or wait until next spring. Were we financially wholly independent of the Board we should probably ask the Board to permit us, to spend the next winter either in southern Europe, or in Egypt, where we could secure absolute rest & quiet from all calls from churches & all claims from friends & relatives. Perhaps by the first of August we shall be better able to decide than we are now. Perhaps you can advise us & help us much.

I met Miss C. H. Pratt, of Mardin, in Oberlin at commencement & told her that the initiative of the question of her return should be taken by her in a letter to the Prud. Com. She feels that she will be ready to return next fall. Perhaps she may have already advised you to that effect. I told her we had not yet reached the point where we felt able to answer this question for ourselves. We — Mrs. Andrus & I — shall not oppose the return of Miss Pratt. Were she as young in the service as Miss Grofis we should; but her long service introduces another factor in her case, of which, no doubt, the Prud. Com. will make sufficient account. As we now have no vote in the mission what we have said above respecting her case as well as what I previously wrote to Dr. Barton about it need not be made use of in determining the decision of the Com. Mrs. Andrus joins me in love to Mrs. Smith & yourself.

Most truly yours, A. H. Andrus

So. Canaan - Conn.

Aug. 12, 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Your favor of July 24 was received in East Cleveland after I had left to come east, & was forwarded to me by Mrs Andrus. Upon receipt of it I corresponded with her in regard to your proposition "that you shall start out this Autumn & stop for the winter somewhere on the way" "where the sum which you now receive as allowance would provide for the needs of yourself & Mrs. Andrus".

We have agreed to a provisional request of the Prud. Com. which we hereby present thro you to the Com. that we be permitted to return to Mardin the coming fall, starting not later than Oct. 10, with the understanding that, in case we should find that the condition of either or both of us would require a "stop at some low latitude on the way for the winter," we have the authorization of the Prud. Com. to do so at an expense which should not exceed that now granted us as allowance while in this country, viz. $75 per month.

I trust Mrs. Andrus & myself may be able to visit Boston some time next month & be able to renew our acquaintance with Mrs.

Smith & yourself which we so much enjoyed thirteen years ago.

If we could take out, or better send on before us, a new young lady teacher for Mardin with special reference to her taking the principalship of the Girls' Boarding & High school we should feel as tho we were bringing some reinforcement to the station. What is the prospect for Mardin in this matter? & what for the supply of a new man & wife to come soon that he may be getting ready to supplement the labors of those who are not so strong for burden bearing as formerly?-

I enclose some letters by Mr. Cole which at his request were forwarded thro me by Dr. Dewey. Unfortunately the package in which they came to me had been soaked in water so that they are partly illegible.

Please send reply to your request to my address at 7 Gold St. New York, N.Y., as anything sent to that address will be forwarded to me wherever I may be.

Trusting the receipts to the Board's treasury the next two months will more than cover all deficiencies for the current year, I remain,

Most truly yours,

A. N. Andrus -

Rev. A. N. Andrus

So. Canaan, Aug. 12, 1901

Recd Aug. 13

Rev. A. N. Andrus
Recd Aug. 26-1901

Waterbury, Conn. Aug. 24/01

Dear Dr. Smith:-

I have been on the go the last month visiting among relatives & also attending a conference at Northfield, Mass, & my mail has been accumulating at my cousin's in this city where I found yours of the 8th & 13th inst., & this moment received yours of the 22d. In reply to all these we wish first to thank the Prud. Com. for their very kind & generous consideration of the case of Mrs. Andrus & myself respecting our return to Marden. Also for the provision for our "respit" about which we have already

begun to plan & in connection with which I, at least, shall probably have to visit Boston. Mrs. Andrus joined me here from Cleveland, O., yesterday afternoon. I had been holding replies to letters until I should see her, that we might act together - Mrs. Andrus has twice written quite fully to Miss A. Tsnanga, of Iona, S. Dakota, & I had written to Dr. Underwood before receiving a second letter from him this morning, which I have just answered. Now as to the matter of their sailing, it is quite desirable, I think, that Dr. & Mrs. Underwood should sail according to the program made out for them, as the Tkh government may keep them some time in Lestple for their medical examination. But as to Miss Tsnanga, would it not be better for her to accompany us on the southern

route to Alexandretta, rather than to go to Cestple & Samsoon? Does Miss Pratt return to Mardin, & if so would she not return with us, as she came with us to this country? Should her case be so settled, & she & Miss Frenanga accompany us, we should be able to arrange for their journey the rest of the way to Mardin, in case Mrs Andrus & I should feel obliged, on account of health, (a contingency kindly provided for, but which, I hope, may not arise,) to stop somewhere on the way. I should think, too, that Miss Frenanga would naturally prefer to journey the most direct way, & be at the same time in the company of those who are to be her associates. We should be only too happy to be able to personally conduct reinforcements to Mardin. As to the precise time for our own sailing (from New York preferably)

we shall not be able to decide until aft
we reach New York next week. I
so soon as I shall hear from Ithaca
Po'keepsie, where appointments are to
made for me to visit & address the chu
I shall be able to plan for the visit to Ro
& we can then arrange with you & Mr
Higgins for the date of sailing from
New York –

Mrs. Andrews joins me in cord
salutations to Mrs. Smith & yours

Very truly yours,

A. H. Andrews

7 Gold St., New York.

Rev. A. N. Andrews

Aug. 31 - 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith: Filed Sept. 07

Yours of the 28th inst. received yesterday afternoon with thanks. Mrs. Andrews & I this morning discussed the last letter to us from Mr. Wiggin in regard to routes, vessels &c, & reached the conclusion that (D.V.) we should sail from New York for London direct by the steamer "Mesaba", of the "Atlantic Transport Line", on Sat. Oct. 5. This conclusion will be communicated to Miss Franaga by a letter to her this afternoon, & she will, of course, hear from both Mr. Wiggin & yourself, officially, of the change in her place & time of sailing. I have just finished a letter to Mr. Wiggin informing him of our decision above referred to.

So soon as I hear from Ithaca in regard to the time they would like a visit from me I shall be able to decide upon the date of the trip to Boston & will advise you.

Now in respect of Miss Pratt's return the failure of Harpoot to vote upon her case resulted in the loss of the Mission vote for her return. Erzroom & Bitlis voted affirmatively & Mardin did the same. In station vote Mardin voted affirmatively upon certain conditions which were communicated to Miss

Pratt by the station Sec. Dr. Dewey.
I did not understand, however, that they were "specific conditions which must be fulfilled if she returns." What those conditions were could best be ascertained from Dr. Dewey's letter a copy of which was, if I mistake not, sent to the Rooms. The action of the station was taken while we were in this country, & the attitude of Mrs. Andrews & myself in regard to her return was expressed in my last letter to you written from East Cleveland, O. It is evident from the vote of the station & of a majority of the stations of the Mission, & possibly from individual letters from Hartford, that her return is approved.

I think, also, that Mardin station would not wish, under all the circumstances, to dictate her non return to do even a little good; certainly no vote of the station stands in the way of her return.

If she is to return & return with us, (as it would be cheaper to have her return with us than later) we trust the Com. may reach a decision in her case at their next meeting so that she may have time to make her preparations & be ready to sail with us. — If I mistake not she is expected to return this week to Worcester, Mass. Anything sent to her in care of Miss Emily Wheeler, 40 King St., would be sure to reach her.

I received a letter yesterday also from Dr. H. L. Hindenwood. I had suggested to him that possibly there was on file at the Rooms a detailed list of "outfit" articles of furniture we left at Bitlis by Mr. Ashdowne when he withdrew from that station in '93 — Such list might facilitate him in deciding, especially, upon what not to purchase here.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrews.

Rev. A. N. Andrus

7 Gold St - New York -

Sep. 2 - 1901.

Filed Sept. 7

Dear Dr. Smith:- After mailing to you my letter of Aug. 31st I received a communication from Mardin in which Dr. Dwezy writes concerning Miss Pratt's return as follows:- "** neither Erzroom nor Harpoot would vote on it". From this remark I see I was in error in understanding that Erzroom had voted for her return; it was probably Van that voted for it, & I had understood that it was Erzroom - Also Dr. Dwezy closes his reference to this subject by saying:- "I

shall write Dr. Smith that there is no prospect of any further Mission vote on the subject, & the station is decidedly of the opinion that the proposed guarantee should be given before she returns."

Miss Pratt probably knows what the guarantee is, & I think she will readily give it, tho I may be mistaken - Perhaps Dr. Dewey's letter to you came in the same mail which brought his to me. Hoping the question of Miss Pratt's return may receive an early solution, I remain,

Yours most truly,

A. N. Andrews -

7 Gold St - New York, N. Y.

Sept. 7 - 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Your favor of 3d inst. was duly received. On the day of its receipt I met Miss Pratt in the office of Dr. Keegan, & she fully expected to be authorized to return to Turkey, & to plan to sail with Miss Fenenga & ourselves. This morning Miss Boyd showed me a postal from Miss Pratt dated from Worcester in which she stated that she did not intend to return this fall but would wait until spring or a year

from this fall. We have heard nothing of this notice from her & do not know just how to interpret it. However it is possible you may be able to enlighten me when I see you. My plan now is to leave for Boston Tuesday night next, & to be at the Rooms on Tues. morning the 10th inst. – Meanwhile I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. N. Cendrez.

Rev. A. N. Andrus

New York, Sep. 7. 1901

Rec'd Sep. 9.

Rev. A. N. Andrus. 64.

216 So. Geneva St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Sept. 21 1901.

My dear Dr. Strong:

I should have written you earlier & again thanked Mrs. Strong & yourself for the warm way in which I was entertained in your delightful home on Riverside — but the fact is I have been on the keen jump ever since leaving Boston as I was reluctantly. The memory of those hours in your home will not cease to inspire & delight me, & grace thro' the coming years — & only regret, as does the old, that Mrs. Andrus couldn't have shared them with me —

You know I had not time to even read over what I wrote for you, so you will please pardon whatever omissions you may discover either in the wording or the pointing. I had several interruptions also while writing the last page & the effect of those may appear in the manuscript —

The church here (Dr. Griffin's) has made me its missionary pastor & so I am on exhibition to-morrow, next Sab. I hope to be at Poughkeepsie with the church of which I am a member. With kindest regards to Mrs. Strong & the other inmates of your home & yourself, I remain, Yours very truly,

A. N. Andrus —

16. Irving Square W. C.

London Oct. 1, 01.

Dear Dr. Smith:—

We daily remembered the Annual Meeting during its sessions as we were upon the high seas, & trust the results of the meeting will be in evidence at the year's end.

Miss Emerson's baggage did not arrive in time to be put on board our steamer which sailed at 9 A. M. Oct. 5, but it was put aboard the "Minneapolis" which sailed 2 1/2 hrs. later the same day. We got it the day after our arrival here which was Tues. the 15th inst. at 8 P. M. at Tilbury & 9.45 at London.

We had the most comfortable passage in the experience of ocean voyages on our own since 1868. Mrs. Andrews was not at all seasick, & did not lose a meal, nor did I give any to Neptune.

Mrs. Andrews & I have been so much improved by the trip that we feel like pushing on to London; & to gain time, (having now less than 10 hrs.) we shall start next Monday & go via Indsi & Alexandria where we make connection with a vessel going direct to Alexandretta, & avoid-

ing the quarantine at Brest. We are due, by this plan, to arrive at Alexandretta Mon. Nov. 4 — just a month from leaving New York.

It is due to Miss Stone to state that she displayed an admirable spirit & bearing under the peculiarly trying experience of being obliged to spend 14 days without the possibility of change of dress or underwear. — between Boston & London. The slip occurred, I think, thro the delivery of her baggage on the dock of the "Minneapolis" instead of on the adjacent dock where the "Tuscaloosa" was tied, & so was put aboard the wrong steamer. We are very thankful that this slip involved no delay here, tho it did take some 4 shillings of expense & a loss of ~~my time~~ to press the goods & get them with ours.

Mrs. Andrews joins me in cordial christian greetings to Mrs. Smith & yourself & to all at the Rooms —

Most truly yours,

A. N. Andrews —

P. S. — We are still very concerned about Miss Stone, & the papers this side are full of the case.

A. N. A. —

Rev. A. N. Andrews,

London, Oct. 19. 1901

Rec'd Oct. 28.

Rev. A. N. Andrews
Aleppo, Nov. 20th, 1901.

66

Dear Dr. Smith:—

My last to you was from London just before our departure upon the second stage of our journey. They would not take us upon any of the Australian & Indian steamers leaving London because our journey was only to Port Said. The earliest & quickest route forces the way across the continent to Brindisi, & thence to Port Said. We took 2nd class on Cook's tickets to Brindisi, breaking the journey one night in Paris & one in Turin, & spending two nights on the train without a sleeper. On the 10th day from London we were in Port Said, & the evening of the 10th day we were on board the steamer bound to Alexandretta. The third stage of our journey was the run from Brindisi to Port Said in three nights & two days, landing at Port Said at 9 a.m. of the third day. We had gained 10 days over what we should have spent in waiting for a steamer which would take us from London, or Southampton, to Port Said, & in making the run via Gibraltar. The fourth stage of our progress was destined to consume that gain of ten days, for at Port Said we learned that Turkey had established at Beirut a quarantine against Egypt for all Turkish ports in the Levant, not wishing to subject Mrs. Andrews & Miss Stuenga to all the discomforts & risks of a Turkish quarantine of 10 days I paid for our board on the steamer during

the time the ship would be in quarantine at Beirut at the same time that I bought, at Port Said, our tickets (2d. class) for Beirut. In this way we passed the 10 days of quarantine in the harbor of Beirut quite comfortably, & when the time was up Mr. Frazer, the efficient manager of the American Press in Beirut, made us his guests while we waited for the steamer to run to Joppa & Haifa & return before going on to Alexandretta. From Beirut to Alexandretta we were able, thro Mr. Frazer, to get 2d. class passage at 3d. class rates. We arrived at Alexandretta Thurs. evening, the 14th inst. too late to land, but the next morning made our landing, got thro the custom house, hired our waggons & made 18 miles of road before we ate our dinner after nightfall. We arrived here Monday afternoon, the 17th inst. & hoped to be able to leave to-day for Diarbekir, but the waggoners were not ready to get off to-day. We shall get off to-morrow & spend the Sabbath in Birijik, & hope to reach Diarbekir the following Saturday, the 30th inst. To-day is an anniversary day as 38 yrs ago this noon we made our first entry into the city of Mardin. Of the six missionaries who were in that party Mrs. Andrews & I are the only ones living. The Arabic congregation

in this city is chiefly composed of members of the South Mordin congregations of our field who have been scattered abroad because of the persecutions which arose in connection with the massacres, & the financial straitness which still obtains over so large a portion of our field.
The Arabic work here is in the hands of the Scotch Presbyterians, and we are shortly to go over to Mr Christie's, the ordained missionary here, to take four o'clock tea.
We did not go by way of Aintab because we could not spare time to stop & visit with them & see their work in the city; & also because we had to make some housekeeping purchases here, & we could get better terms on our waggons for the journey & have a better road to Birijik.
Mrs. Andrews is somewhat fatigued, but Miss Ferenga is proving a good traveler, & shows a good supply of common sense & a faculty of adaptability to circumstances which augur well for her future.
Mrs. Andrews joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Smith & yourself —
At Bairut we learned that the debt of the Board was raised at the Hartford meeting.
The Lord be praised for this result —

Yours very truly,
A. H. Andrews —

Itinerary and Journal of a Trip from New York to Mardin.

1. Itinerary.

		Miles.
1 –	From New York to London via Atlantic Transport Line	3249
2 –	" " London to Brindisi via Paris & Mt Cenis Tunnel	2270
3 –	" " Brindisi to Port Said. P. & O. Steamer –	950
4 –	" " Port Said to Alexandretta via Beirut – Jaffa –	500
5 –	" " Alexandretta to Mardin via Aleppo, Turkish Dispatch	468
	Total distance,	7437

2. Journal.

A – From New York to London.

If you have plenty of money & but little time for your trip across, be by every thus take one of the latest, largest & fastest steamers & bear patiently the vibration & uneasiness of sea generated by the increased speed; but if you have plenty of money & more time, then by all means take one of the slower steamers, like the "Tresaba" of the Atlantic Transport Line, & you will be surprised at the extraordinary comfort of your passage. Ours was almost an ideal one, so strong was the westerly wind & sea & so uniform the rate that the highest was only 324 miles & the lowest 308. The "Tresaba" of some 8000 tons had a full cargo which included 20,000 quarters of beef in cold storage, 600 head of horses on the hoof, & 200 horses. So steady was the vessel & so excellent the ventilation that both horses & cattle improved on the voyage, & what little odor there was was more pleasant & endurable than that of steerage passengers carried both in forecastle & amidships. The menu was not a foregone, but substantial, clean & abundant, & well served. There were two decks on which one could walk all the way around, & they were not encroached by steamer chairs so as to make walking difficult & dangerous.

We were not the only missionaries on board as a Presbyterian party of two males & five females were embarked for India. We also had with us a new recruit for Mardin – a young lady who is expected to relieve Miss Abrahams of the charge of the Girls' Boarding & High School as soon as she acquires the language.

An entertainment in behalf of the "Merchants' Seamen Orphan Asylum" was improvised on board to which the missionaries contributed their share as active participants in a varied & pleasing program which realized a few pounds for the asylum. The last Sabbath of the voyage a delightful praise service was held around the organ conducted by the missionaries.

Our smooth voyage ended at Tilbury docks at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 11th day from New York. An hour & half later in a special train brought us to the Midland station in the midst of busy & thoughtless London. Thus the voyage was soon lost in the stream of humanity as every thing melts or disappears into the river.

B- From London to Brindisi.

All the steamers going from London, Marseilles or Brindisi to Alexandria or Port Said, in Egypt, were full, save on the special service packets of the P. & O. S.S. Co. between Brindisi & Port Said, so that we were obliged to take our route. The rush of travel thro Port Said is occasioned for by the war in S. Africa, the sending of reinforcements of Australia & the return to India of families related to the army & civil service of that great dependency. Those who wish to go from London to Paris second class will find fairly comfortable steamers now on the New Haven & Dieppe route, & tho it takes a little longer time to reach Paris it is much cheaper than by the Dover & Calais route. We arrived in Paris just after Dumont had accomplished his feat of steering around the Eifel tower with his dirigible balloon, & all Paris talking about it. They are busy pulling down the Vieille Paris buildings, & restoring the place of the Hotel Des Invalides, & Paris, like New York, is still excavating under its streets for the extension of its underground rapid transit, which is a fine system. We left Paris in the evening & about 7 the next morning were at Aix les Bains where the scenery begins to be like that of Berkshire county in Mass., & grows more Alpine as we wind up the grade toward Mt. Cenis where we were treated to a most gorgeous panorama of real Alpine scenery, "mountains" "Oaks on Pelion," their tops & jagged sides white with fresh snow. The mountainous character of this section of France & northern Italy may be judged by the fact that in running between Chambery & Turin we passed thro not less than 50 tunnels.

But the most famous of this kind of engineering is that of Mt. Cenis which is 14 kilogrammes in length. Of this distance 7 kilogrammes are commenced in an 18 gradient requiring two engines to a train. Then there are 6 kilogrammes of level grade, & the last kilogramme, which brings us out into the kingdom of Italy, is a descent to a station just beyond the mouth of the tunnel. It took a half hour to go thro this long bore thro the mountain. As we emerged & took back the view of the mountain out of whose bowels we have just come it is the most sublime & impressive one I ever saw. A Frenchman in the train was so struck with it that he snapped his camera at it to preserve it. Unfortunately an Italian policeman saw him, immediately boarded the train & demanded the film which was reluctantly given up. An hour later we were on the plains of Italy in the midst of which is the well laid out city of Turin. Here we broke our journey in order to get a good night's rest before making the continuous journey of 26 hrs from Turin to Brindisi.

Turin has 400,000 souls & runs principally to arcades in its business streets. Its trolley cars are most like those of the States, & as we rode around, & its view of the distant snow-clad mountains reminded me of the view of the snow-clad anti-Taurus range I have often looked upon from the city of Diarbekir on the Tigris. We rode from Turin the next morning over the historic region of Alessandria, Parma, Modena & Bologna. The minister of the Interior has just given the necessary instructions for beginning work upon the new fortifications which are to safeguard the interests of the railroad centres Alessandria & Turin & Pavia & Milan, Verona & the south-east. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the second day we saw Brindisi whose acquaintance as Brundisium we made on "College Hill" when, as a school boy, we read Caesar's commentaries. And sure enough, as we walked around the outskirts of the town, we came upon a few remnants of the ancient wall, fosse, prison & castle sufficient to enable us to get a very fair idea of the size & strength of that important fortress of ancient Rome. At the head of the grand staircase that leads up from the

quay to the "Avenue of the Giants" which leads to the "Eternal City" still stands the marble pillar erected to the memory of Virgil. It was also used as the lighthouse for the harbor, standing as it does exactly opposite the narrow entrance thereto. It is probably the only pillar in the world upon which has been lighted up successively the bacon fire, the oil lamp & the electric light to illuminate a harbor & guide ships to its safe anchorage.

This harbor does not begin to have the life which pulsated in it when Rome was at the zenith of its power. It is now largely a port of call to accommodate the European travel which passes back & forth between Europe, the East, the far East & Australia & Africa.

62 – Brindisi to Port Said via P. & O. Express Packet.

It is only three years since this fast service to the East & Australia was started by the far famed Peninsular & Oriental Co. It consists of the twin ships "Ravenna" & "Caesar" which ply weekly between these two ports. At Port Said they meet the Australian steamer which leaves London some 14 days earlier & has on board her the mail which is ten days later from London. Also as soon as the Australian steamer from Sidney arrives at Port Said the mails are transferred to the express packet & reach London by the Peninsular Express from Brindisi, via Paris, ten days before the arrival of the steamer. The packets are about the size of torpedo boats, have twin screws, are of 1800 horse power, & make the run of 950 miles in 50 hrs under a pressure of 175 lbs of steam. The result is considerable vibration & so much that the vessel pitches a little even when the sea is like glass. These vessels take no freight, has two thirds of the hold is occupied with machinery & the remainder with the mails & luggage of the passengers. Our steamer took out from Brindisi 3000 bags of mail! & the Lascars were four hrs in transferring it from the train which is run along side the vessel. Fortunately for us the run was one of the smoothest we made at this season of the year. This, together with mild weather we felt more, made the stay on deck far into the night most charming.

D- Port Said to Alexandretta via Beirut & Latakia.

Port Said is one of the very centres of sea commerce towards which all routes converge & from which they radiate as from a nerve ganglion. Ships of all nations & of all classes are continually coming & going so that a vice constantly changing panorama that is full of interest. We were there only a few hours, but in that short time twelve merchant steamers which were at anchor, a large French transport filled with officers & soldiers returning with wounded from Madagascar, & an English man-of-war returning from the East made fast to the buoy opposite to our ship. Only recently has the Alexandria & Cairo railroad obtained a concession for a branch to Port Said. This will give still greater impetus to the already phenomenal growth of this port, & undoubtedly another generation will see this entrance to the canal the chief commercial city of Egypt. Upon going down to procure our passage to Beirut we were dismayed to learn that the Turkish government had established there a ten days' quarantine against vessels from Egyptian ports. We were in fact, between wind & water, & could not spend the period in Beirut, nor could we provide for board on the ship, as there were more travelers than we, & we were the only passengers who did so, so that the whole affair was to us a loss. We were consoled by a guarantee very soon to be accepted that the plague itself furnished us ten days of unforeseen leisure, & of a sea on which Thorwaldsen rested as & prepared us for the longest warning & journey on the coast & on home at Tripoli. At Beirut the Turkish Sanitary Board is still forging ahead. Each year it introduced a commercial product & this year, the year the statistics of all departments, numbered 583, or 82 more than were represented at the same time last year. After ten days' detention we were taken ashore in the Sozer, the efficient manager of the American Press, & the thoughtful host who made us very forlorn days. One day we went to a trip to the Friends' Mission at Brummana in the Lebanon where Lord's girls are in training in these excellent homes. Dr. Bliss, a most successful workers conference was held at Aleih.

lightful spot, at which Rev. F. B. Meyer, of England, was the chief speaker. Dr. H. H. Jessup has written a full report of the proceedings which will be published. From Beirut to Alexandretta we were favored with our usual good weather & quiet seas. The chief officer remarked, just at the close of the voyage, that it would pay the company to keep us on board all the time, as we brought such good weather with us! A little after sunset Nov. 7th we dropped anchor in the roadstead of Alexandretta within sight of the plain on which Alexander the Great defeated the Persians in the battle of Issus (333 B.C.), & right along side of six out of the sixteen war vessels which constitute the Mediterranean fleet of Great Britain. Here our voyage ended & our long journey inland began.

E— Alexandretta to Mardin via Aleppo & Diarbekir.

We were not able to land until the next morning, but on the afternoon of that day we started out with two covered wagons — one with springs for riding, & the other a spring less emigrant wagon for the baggage & road equipment. It was after dark before we got over the famous Beylan Pass & past up along near the sluggish lake of Antioch. The inns on this road provide only empty rooms, mats & small kerosene lamps. Food, bed & bedding we must have with us. We were off before light next morning & an hour before sunset reached the inn where we were to spend the Sabbath. Being the first to arrive we had the pick of the rooms & made ourselves quite comfortable before dark, & enjoyed a quiet & restful Sabbath in the company of Paul in the Acts. The following Monday, a little after noon, we drove up to a hotel recently erected in the newer part of the ancient city of Aleppo, & outside the old wall which is still standing. European influences has greatly changed the city within the last decade, both as respects the style of its buildings & its population, so that it is fast becoming the Paris of the Orient, & to-day it is the stronghold of infidelity for the whole of Asia Minor & Syria. There is here an evangelical Armenian church with a native pastor, under the care of the American Board & holding services in the Turkish language. The United Prib. church of Scotland has a missionary in the city who is aided by a native preacher. The services are in Arabic. Once a month the missionary has a service at his house in German, for foreign residents

The railroad from Beirut to Damascus is now being extended, & will probably reach Aleppo in a few years, whence it may be brought to Birijik when it will join the main line from the ancient Philadelphia to Bussorah when it touches the Persian gulf. To secure the concession for this main line, on terms which will not handicap the enterprise, a German company is now wrangling with the Porte. On the fourth day of our stay in Aleppo we resumed our wagon ride across the great northern reaches of the Syrian plain & Saturday evening closed down upon us as we settled ourselves for the Sabbath in the old Assyrian city of Birijik. Seated in our wagon we crossed the Euphrates here on a ferry-boat modelled exactly after the pattern of the boats sculptured upon the Assyrian monuments at Nineveh & Khorsabad. The following Thursday was Thanksgiving day &, with thankful hearts that evening we ate, in the city of Urfah, the boiled turkey & plum pudding which the thoughtfulness & generosity of Mr. Fryer, of Beirut had provided for us as his gift for that occasion. From Birijik to Diarbekir we had government escort owing to the disturbed condition of the country on account of a feud between two local Kourdish tribes. At Diarbekir the first attempt by missionaries to cover the distance from Alexandretta in wagons was successfully effected in twelve days of actual travel. The rest of the journey to Mardin was made on horseback in stormy weather, so that we had not expected to see the good-sized group of horsemen who came to greet us more than an hour's ride from the city; nor to meet the orphans & the boys of the school drawn up in double line & greeting us with a song &, least of all, to see the bevy of bright girls, near the city, who sang an English hymn as a surprise, to Mrs. Andrus & their new teacher we had brought with us. It was from one of the most hearty & gladsome home comings we have ever experienced; & for three days we were obliged to give most of our time to receiving the congratulations of bishops, priests, deacons & laymen of the various Christian sects, & of Moslem officials, prominent citizens & Kourdish neighbors. We are especially anxious that this fourth campaign, upon which we are now entering, shall be marked by a more distinctly spiritual progress in the whole field.

Mardin, Dec. 17. 1901. Faithfully Yours, A. N. Andrus.

New York v Thorden

Rec'd Feb. 15 - 1902

68.
MAY 13 1902

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Mardin, Apr. 7. ~~1902~~ 1902.

My dear Dr. Barton: — Your favor of Mch. 8 was received to-day. Mrs. Andrus, I am glad to report, is very well, for her, & since the beginning of the last school term early in Feb. has resumed her duties as Principal of the Girls' Boarding & High school. She joins me in salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself. —

We are greatly afflicted in the sudden emergency which has overtaken us in the departure of our beloved brother & sister Dewey for the coast. He himself has undoubtedly advised you of this & the reason therefor.

Mon. 14th. Since writing the above I have been all broken up by their departure & the avalanche of work which has been transferred to me on account of it & which will, of course, prevent the realization of the contemplated tour of our whole occupied portion of the field, only a portion of which had been effected when this new necessity arose. We shall continue to hope & pray that their absence need not be prolonged, & that the expected operation may be highly successful so that a rapid recovery may ensue, & they may favor us with a speedy return in a physical condition that shall give promise of a much longer service than was formerly thought possible.

This break in our force adds a new argument to others which have already been frequently urged for the speedy reinforcement of Mardin station with at least one new missionary family.

Even should the Deweys return, as we devoutly trust they may be able to do, we ought to have that additional family as we to be in training to assume responsibilities which may at any time require the presence of some one to carry. I have often wondered whether the constituency of the Board realized that they have failed in a multitude of instances to get the best service out of their missionaries by overloading them with work which they must attempt to do because the stations are insufficiently manned. I know such is the case with Dewey & myself —

Mr. Graves to Mardin

Your letter of Mch. 11, to the Stated Clerk came a week ago to-day & Dr. Drury turned it over to me along with other papers pertaining to that office. The Intersessional Vote on rebuilding at Erzroom has not yet all been received — only Van & Erzroom being yet heard from.

It looks very much as tho the Mission would not have a meeting this year. I am sorry, for I have felt all along that it was very imperative that we should have one. The question of the separation of Erzroom, Bitlis & Van from the E.T. M. has never commended itself to my judgment, but it has had its influence upon voting upon the question of a meeting of the whole Mission. It does not matter to me where the meeting may be held if it is to be held in July or Aug. as then I could get away, it being vacation in the schools. It is just possible the Pres. Com. may have to order a meeting & if so, Erzroom, looking to local questions, has the first claim. The few of us who remain here are all well, Mrs. Andrews being now able to conduct the principalship of the Girls' school. Mr. Fenenga is making good progress in the Arabic.

It was partly owing to the probability of what has happened to beloved brother that Mrs. Andrews & I felt it our duty to shorten our stay in the U.S. that we might be on hand in case the development of his trouble should necessitate his being temporarily laid aside from his school work. We are glad, now, that we could relieve him so that his case might receive the immediate attention it requires. Our station has sent out an Intersessional Vote on his case which will undoubtedly be unanimously signed in the affirmative —

Since I began this this morning a telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival of the Drurys at Oorfa Feb. 12th inst. With kindest greetings to all at the Rooms in which also Mrs. Andrews joins, I remain,

Very truly yours,

A. N. Andrews

MAY 19 1902
MAY 21 1902

69.

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Mardin, April 21, ~~189~~ 1902.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I forward Intersessional Vote #28, in regard to a furlough for Miss Grace Knapp.

The Intersessional Vote for a meeting at Harpoot, July 12, was lost. The Intersessional Vote for the meeting to be held at Van has 9 votes, & Erzroom, Bitlis & Van are yet to be heard from. Twelve votes are required to carry, & it looks as tho three more would be secured. I will let you know the result so soon as it shall come to hand. The votes for the return of Miss Graf are not yet all received, but we hope to be able shortly to report on that also.

Mustapha Pasha, Tahir Agha & Fattah Agha, who have done so much mischief in & around Jezireh, Azakh & the region about Zakho, & were summoned to Diarbekir to answer for their misdemeanors before a court martial, are now here on their return to Jezireh — the court martial having been transferred to Jezireh! It is said (sic) that 400 villages have united in complaint against these men, & that they have secured the removal of the court to Jezireh; but Izzetki Pasha is behind Mustapha Pasha & his associates, so I am very sceptical of good results from the court. Then, too, no good thing ever came out of Jezireh. We have had, & are still enjoying, fine rains, & the crops are in splendid condition so far.

The full appropriations from W. B. M. & W. B. M. I. together with a list of missionary salaries, from Mrs. Wiggin thro Brother Pest, came last Sabbath to Stated Clerk.

Captain Anderson, the British Consul for Siwas, & temporarily residing in Diarbekir, is here with his family for a little change. All well & extremely busy in Dr. Dwight's absence.

Mrs. Andrews joins me in salutations to all at the Rooms.

Very truly yours, A. L. Andrews.

Rev. A. N. Andrus, Acting Secy
Apr 21 1908

Enclosing Intersessional vote
re. Miss Knapp's furlough

JUN 2 1902
JUN. 2 1902

70.

Mardin May 5 - 1902.

My dear Dr. Barton: -

I send you herewith copies of two Interessional Votes which have just passed unanimously - We trust Miss Graf will stand the medical test as well as she has stood the test of acceptance in the Mission & will pass - unanimously!

At noon to-day we received a telegram from Beirut announcing the sailing of Dr. & Mrs. Drury for America. I presume they will avail by the Dominion Line direct to Boston from Alexandretta - no Alexandria in Egypt -

You will be pleased to learn that last Saturday I received from the government the temporary deeds of the transfer of the mission property held here in Bell's name, & belonging to the Board, to my name, thro Dr. Drury who held a power of attorney from Mr. Bell - It has taken a long time, many efforts & considerable expense, but it is at last a fait accompli -

I have been half sick the last ten days with the grip which has settled in my throat - but not sufficient to lay me out - We all have taken a turn at it -

Mrs. Andrus joins me in salutations to you & all at the Rooms -

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrus

7

AUG 7 1902

Mardin, June 30, 1902.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favors of May 23d & June 2d have been duly received, & the items pertaining to decisions of the Prud. Com. will be sent by to-day's mail to the respective stations they affect.

We are all broken up by the telegraphic tidings of the 18th inst. from Mr. Pest, of the death, on the 16th inst., in New York, of our beloved colleague, friend & brother, W. C. Dewey. Not since the death of Dr. Williams in 1871 have we experienced such a great personal loss, & such an irretrievable loss to the station. In his removal the Mission has been deprived of the counsels of one of its strongest men, & the expert services of its veryable Stated Clerks, & the financial head most in requisition upon finance committees in Annual meetings. I have sent out an Intersessional Vote in regard to his death which I shall forward to you so soon as all the signatures shall have been received. Notices of his work & death have also been sent to the "Nesharah" in Beirut & the "Avadapar" in Leitple, & I shall request Dr. Bowman of the latter place to send you a copy of the "Avadapar" containing the obituary notice. Well do I remember our reception of him & his family on Nov. 8, 1878 - a day on

which we were permitted to send forth the second theological class since 1868, & in whose closing exercises & sociable he was permitted to take part. He was from that day an indefatigable worker, & for nearly 24 years, shoulder to shoulder, we have together pulled the gospel plowshare thro the hard & dry subsoil of the hearts & consciences of these nominally Christian sects in this field. It will hardly be possible for me to be so equally yoked with any future worker who may come to this field.

We are too much stunned & dazed & laden with duties to be able to sit down & prepare a suitable expression of our warm love for the man, our admiration of his symmetrical character & poise, & our appreciation of his admirable administration of the High school, & his sound judgment in all questions pertaining to the general work & the work for women. But his work is done & well done — none could have done it better, nor more faithfully to the very end.

Now as to the question of reinforcement for Mardin permit me to make a few suggestions. Dr. Barnum of Harpoot kindly sent us your letter to him of May 9 in which you mentioned the presentation to the Prud. Com. of a written statement "setting forth the general condition of the mission & asking for reinforcement."

Again, in your favor to me of May 23, you say:- "One of the topics which is before us is for the early reinforcement of Mardin station. There is no station in the mission calling so loudly for reinforcement at once." Now that our beloved brother Ousey has passed on beyond recall to the dust of conflict here your words just quoted have become more significant still, & the claim of Mardin station is made yet more urgent. Now inasmuch as Mardin station is the only Arabic speaking station under the care of the Board it is not possible to reinforce it, in an emergency, from any other station of the mission, or missions in Turkey. It therefore should contain its resources within itself. To this end there really ought to be two new missionary families assigned to it so soon as possible. And not only so, but the men should be what I would term all-around men, that is men who can readily turn from one department of station work to another as the exigencies of the service may require; men who will be strong to tower, & flexible in their adaptation to the multiform phases presented by field work. They should be equally prepared to assume, upon a sudden call thereto arising, the principalship of the High school, & be always ready to do their part in the Theological school when the requirements of the field

demand the summoning into a class for theological training those graduates of the High school who have been successful in the field as teachers & who give promise of proving useful & acceptable as preachers & pastors. Then, too, with Drury gone, Miss Pratt withdrawn, & Miss Graf rightly prolonging her furlough in the United States, we are lamentably weak in music – Mrs. Thom being the only one "who can play well on an instrument." Let these men – or one of them at least – have musical talent, both vocal & instrumental, as both are needed in connection with our Theological & High schools – They ought to be men level headed enough to enter into full sympathy with the people as Orientals, & so seek not to westernize them, but to aid their development on lines which shall preserve the oriental flavor of the best features of their customs, manners, trend of thought & type of spirituality, & at the same time produce a corps of leaders eminent for christian manliness who shall be able, in strenuous endeavor, to bring the people up to a higher plane of christian life & service.

It were better we should not have the reinforcement than not have just the right kind, & we shall pray that the Lord may lead you to the selection of a David & Jonathan who

may together do valiantly here for the Lord & his people.

On the 18th inst. a class of eight young ladies from the Girls' High school, & later the same day a class of eleven young men from the Boys' High school received their diplomas which we had hoped it would have been Dr. Dwight's pleasure to sign & deliver. Instead of that however, we had just finished the graduation exercises when the telegram announcing his death was put into our hands — the manager of the telegraph office having, with true oriental instinct & politeness, purposely delayed the delivery of it until the audience was dismissed & the felicitations of distinguished guests were ended.

On Sat. the 21st inst. began the sessions of the regular meeting of the Coöperation Com. of the Mesopotamian Union, & for six days we struggled over two problems — the first in endeavoring to contract our work within the bounds of the appropriations remaining to us for the rest of the current year, & the second in preparing estimates for next year to be shortly sent on to you after engrossing them with the estimates which pertain to the work of the station outside of the general work. I reserve a report on these until I forward the estimates for 1903, as this letter is growing too long.

By last post I received a letter from Miss Pratt announcing her decision to withdraw from the station.

The fact that formerly she accepted the terms of her return offered by the station, & then later withdrew that acceptance when the station simply reaffirmed the same terms is but another illustration of the vacillating & unreliable condition of her mind & will which of late years has been so painfully evident to those who have had almost daily contact with her.

We feel that a prudent decision has been come to in regard to Miss Graf's return & trust that the delay will not be used in using her up by too much speaking among the German churches! It would be well for her to leave America next spring, spend the summer among her relatives in Switzerland where she would have a good chance to rest, & in the fall come on to Mardin. The spring is not a good time for any one to come here, whether returning from a furlough, or coming out for the first time — & especially the latter.

Dr. Thom is in Corfu whither he has gone to escort a niece of Mrs. Thom who is to spend next winter here.

Dr. Barnum wrote me of his interviews with the Syrian Patriarch on his return from Constantinople, & I am expecting to follow up those interviews whenever he visits Mardin, tho he is too much of an intriguer to be depended upon for any coöperative effort. We shall keep you posted upon whatever may pass between him & us.

We have been expecting to receive the Annual Tab. Views from the stations for 1901, so as to tabulate the totals & forward to you but only Pau has thus far responded. I think I must send you next week what I may have as it is getting late.

We are all quite worn by the extra duties, the close of the schools, the coöperation meetings & the sorrow which has come to our hearts & the station circle. We shall probably get out to the garden shortly after Dr. Thom's return next week.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself, with kindest remembrances to all at the Rooms.

Very truly yours,
A. R. Andrus.

Mardin, June 30, 1902

Rec'd July 30.

AUG 7 1902

Mardin, Mon. July 7, 1902.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of June 6 came by last post & I desire, in behalf of the Mission, but especially of Mardin station to heartily thank you for your foresight & prompt action with regard to the early reinforcement of the Mission; & also the Sub Committee on Turkey for their recommendation "that the mission be gradually reinforced, beginning just as soon as suitable candidates can be found." I wrote you last week & ventured to throw out a few suggestions respecting the character of the reinforcements needed for Mardin.

We need men with power of initiative, able & willing to "endure hardness" in this hardest of fields, ready & flexible for coöperative effort, whether with associates or the native agency. Men & women from a cold climate are not so likely to endure the strain of this climate as are those from the latitude of New York & to the south of it.

We are indeed encouraged by your letter, for which we also thank you, to look for at least one new missionary family for Mardin this fall. "For this we shall pray & watch.

Last January our station voted to ask permission of the Prud. Com. to dispose of the house in Midyat, & also to be allowed to sell it at a nominal price to the church & community there if

they may wish to secure it for church & school purposes. Dr. Dewey undoubtedly wrote to you in regard to this decision, but I have not seen any reply from you containing news of the receipt of such a letter, or of any action upon it by the Prud. Com. Since then I have learned that the Midyat church & community do desire to come into possession of it, & also that a brother has indicated his desire to purchase if the church should not. We should be glad to be allowed to dispose of this property, especially as the loss of Dr. Dewey will render it difficult for me to get away from Mardin for a period long enough to need the house in Midyat for a temporary residence as it used to be when we were endeavoring to develop a work in the Jebel Poor.

And this brings me to a question which just now is most seriously perplexing me, but upon which the station must shortly decide. It is this:- Whether to continue the Boys' High school & Prep. Dept., or close them & throw myself into the field for direct evangelistic work. In the regular meeting of our Coöperation Com. I raised this question to get their opinions upon it to help me in solving it. There was a division of opinion with the preponderance in favor of continuing the schools. Your opinion may arrive too late to avail in the decision of the question, but all the same I should like to know your view of it from your

standpoint. One third of our present pupils in these schools are orphans, & if the schools were to be closed we either should have to engage them in industrial work or send them adrift among their relatives. To close the schools would necessarily postpone considerably the possibility of calling in another class for theological training, while the field is really in need of a fuller supply of licensed Preachers. Our last theological class which graduated Aug. 1, 1900, began two years before with five members; of these one was imprisoned within a few months after beginning his course, & liberated within a few weeks after his classmates had finished it. Of the four who graduated & were licensed by the Mesopotamian Union, one has gone to South America, & the other three are stated supplies over churches, in the hope that, when the churches recuperate financially, (a receding hope under existing economic conditions,) they will be called to become settled pastors.

I have prepared a circular letter to the helpers & churches in the field upon this vital question, to draw out not only their opinions upon the precise question, but also to test their apprehension & appreciation of the character & needs of the work in which they are engaged; tho of this latter, of course they will have no suspicion.

I enclose the Annual Pub. Rev for the Mission, having

delayed just as long as I dared & even now have not received the Tab. Views from Bitlis & Erzroom. I hope they will have forwarded copies directly to you, however. The one from Harpoot was received last Sab. I am waiting the return of Dr. Thom from Aintab before forwarding the Annual Report of Mardin station.

We are all pretty well & hope to get out to our garden retreat in about ten days. Our sense of loss grows upon us, & we trustingly turn to Him who hath said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & to all at the Rooms.

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. Andrus

Rec'd. Aug 4: 1902

Ans. 7: 1902

Rev. A. J. N. Andrews
Mardin, July 14-1902.

73.

My dear Dr. Barlow:-

I send you herewith Report of Mardin Station for 1901. I do not know when Dr. Dewey sent Report for 1900 last year, but it was sadly too late to be of service in the making of the Report for E. T. M. in the annual Report of the Board, as no reference to Mardin is made in that report - (pp. 59-66). Added burdens, my illness & our great sorrow have all united to the copying & sending of this Report which was prepared before receiving news of the death of our beloved Dr. Dewey - I hope it will be of some service to the Com. even if it arrives too late to help in the make up of the Report for the E. T. M. for 1901.

Dr. Thom with Miss Constance Steele, niece of Mrs. Thom's, arrived safely at Cesarea on Sat. last - They will go out to "Summer Retreat" to-morrow & we shall follow them the next day & try & secure rest for Mrs. Andrews & self - She joins in most cordial salutations to Mrs. Barlow & yourself.

Yours most truly, A. N. Andrews.

Rev. A. N. Andrus.

Personal -

SEP 29 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:

From bro. Pest's letter of condolence (June 17 - 1902) received last Sat. we understood that the cablegram announcing the death of our beloved & deeply lamented brother & associate was sent from the Rooms. We are very grateful for this thoughtfulness & sympathy with us at this most trying experience in our missionary life. Of the many letters of condolence & appreciation of him who have ceased from his missionary labors received thus far, we have been especially affected by the one from bro Pest. In it is the following which you will wish to see:- "I feel as if I had lost one of my best friends & valuable coadjutors. I want to assure you of my hearty sympathy with you in your sorrow. Not only does your Station lose a noble worker, the Mission a most valuable servant, but the whole work will feel the loss we have sustained." "God can find men to carry on His work & His work will go on, but we find as we go on in life that a real friend is rare & that friendships are not quickly made. When a comrade falls at our side his place in the ranks may be filled but our friend has gone & no one

exactly fills his place to us." —

Rev. Browne writes: — "It was a sad duty affixing our names to that vote concerning beloved Dr. Dwizy. I felt it was like dropping flowers into his grave or taking part in his funeral. May the sod lie gently on his noble heart! It will be long ere we see his like again here in the E. T. M. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." Hail & farewell, my Brother! " — We easily could add such quotations, but you know his sterling worth & his strong work. My Jonathan has fallen. "O Jonathan, slain upon thy high places, distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan: very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women." (2 Sam. 1:25, 6 – 26.) —

Yours sorrowfully,

E. M. Andrews

Andover, July 7 – 1882.

P. S. The 17th of this month I shall have round out 59 years – 34 of which have been spent in the E. T. M. "And we a little longer wait" & work, until the going down of the sun, "I will take the cup of salvation, And call upon the name of Jehovah."

75.
NOV 1 1902
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AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

Mardin, Oct. 4, '02.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

My last to you was dated July 14, & I have before me yours of June 18, July 11, & Aug. 11. The letters containing the Tabular View of the Mission - so far as reported to me - & the one accompanying the Annual Report of the Station for 1901 have, I believe, not been acknowledged. I trust, however, that these documents were duly received. Owing to the uncertainty of Turkish mails I would suggest that every document sent, as well as every letter, be acknowledged upon receipt so as to relieve our minds in regard to them. Now as to the items referred to in your letters above acknowledged I would say;-

1- In regard to Mrs. Dewey's return. She has mentioned it in some of her letters but in a way that leaves us to infer that she has no thought of returning until after her daughter Dionthia graduates from Oberlin where she expects to finish next June. Mission action would probably not be taken upon her case without an initiative step from Mardin, & Mardin is reluctant to raise the question. We all love Mrs. Dewey, & if we had a work calling for a matron to superintend a lot of boys or a large number of girls, she would be just the one to fill that position. But for regular school work, or conducting meetings for women, or other work requiring a fluent use of the language in addresses & prayers,

she is quite deficient; so much so, indeed, that while here she did not attempt to conduct meetings, or pray in public in the Arabic. We feel that there is not work enough of the kind she is best fitted to do to make it expedient to ask for her return to us. Should she come she would feel that she must occupy the old home, & in that case the quarters for a new family would be considerably straitened, as we have but three missionary houses. Even if her daughter Dianthia were to be accepted & assigned by the Board to the Eastern Turkey Mission, with a view to her being located at Mardin, her coming would not necessitate the coming of her mother.

2 - As respects the case of Mr. Ainslie the station has sent out an Intersessional Vote, accompanied by a letter containing quotations from your letter of July 11, & also from a letter of Mr. Ainslie to me on the subject of his return to Mardin. It is now some two months since the vote was started & we shall expect shortly to have it returned to us when the attitude of the Mission upon the question of his return will be evident.

3 - We are personally very sorry to lose Dr. Gates from our Mission, tho we feel in regard to this change very much as we felt when he was called from Mardin to Harpoot. We then felt that it was a call of the Lord which he could not disobey. Personally I could have wished that Dr. H. S. Barnum could have found it possible for him to have remained at Harpoot for a couple of years, at least, having got there recently, so as to have aided his

venerable cousin, & our beloved senior missionary, the indefatigable Dr. H. N. Barnum, & also have given time for the trustees of Euphrates college to look about a little for a new president. We trust the college will be as fortunate in its future in respect of presidents as it has been in its past.

4 - The enclosed Intercessional Vote has been long in getting round to the stations of the Mission & returning here. I received the last names to be affixed to it by the last post & have engrossed in a new copy the names received from the other stations — Mardin missionaries adding their own signatures. We have also sent a copy to Mrs. Dwight.

Our schools opened on Wed. Sept. 17. with about 40 pupils in each — a smaller number than last year in the boys' schools, & a larger number in the girls' school. Miss Fenenga has been associated with Mrs. Andrews in the principalship of the girls' school & is getting broken in.

For the last month we have been enjoying the presence of two lady missionaries of the Church Missionary Society located at Mosul. They came to enjoy their vacation with us, & day after to-morrow start on their return journey very much refreshed by the change.

The health of the Station is good, & Dr. Thom is contemplating setting out upon a tour to Diarbekir, Faokin & Sert.

We are expecting a meeting of the "Mesopotamian Union" of our churches, for the first time in nearly ten years, to be held here the last of this month.

Some two months ago our colporteur was seized with his books at Frekin & after some days' imprisonment he & they were sent under guard to Diarbekir where he was discharged after 48 hours, but his books were placed under seal & put in charge of the "Mudir el Moarif." We notified Consul Norton of the case & he has acted promptly & vigorously in the direction of Constantinople, but as he has no "berat" for the vilayet of Diarbekir (the matter I brought to your notice when in America, & at your suggestion, called the attention of Sec. Hays to the desirability of its being attended to along with the demand for an exequatur for Harpoot, & got snubbed for doing it) he was obliged, in the absence of the British Consul from Diarbekir, to refer me to the French Consul there. This gentleman made the case his own & did all he could, but no satisfactory answer has yet been received from Constantinople. This makes three times within a year that the colporteur has had his books taken from him, altho he is recognized, in his own papers, as a bookseller. The government means to stop the dissemination of the Scriptures as far as it may be able. But the fight is over the question of the necessity that every book should bear the seal of the Moarif at Constantinople, in addition to the printed permission on the title page, before it can be sold. But as most of our books are received direct from Beirut that is impossible. Most truly yours, A. H. Andrus.

Mardin, Oct. 4th 1902

76
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AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

Mardin, Oct. 27. 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

My last to you was written Oct. 4, & since then I have received nothing from you, but Dr. Thom has received a long letter from you in regard to Mr. Ainslie's case.

Since I wrote you the Intersessional Vote in regard to him, which I started on its rounds Aug. 18, has come back with but three votes in the affirmative. Ten votes of male members were necessary to carry the vote, so the vote is lost.

Last Saturday I received notice from Diarbekir that the Nuvârif Mudir had been notified from Constantinople that the books which had been taken from our colporteur at Farkin were to be restored to him with the exception of two - but which two they were was not indicated. But this action does not at all help in the solution of our main contention which is that a book may be sold that is simply registered at the censorship, (no matter which censorship,) & that it need not necessarily bear the large seal of the censorship of Constantinople. The matter is still an affair for our minister.

Our Mesopotamian Union meets on Wednesday of this week, & there are some perplexing problems to solve, chiefly pertaining to the best disposition of the helpers, as they are fewer than the places that want them. During the last week we

had a telegram from Bussorah asking for two men for the Muscat station of the Arabia Mission of the Reformed Church Mission. Aleppo also has just been supplied with a female teacher for the school of Rev. Mr. Christie of the United Presbyterian Mission there. She took her diploma last June from our Girls' High school. We have also been equally generous with the Church Missionary Society in supplying them with teachers for their Mosul & Bagdad stations. A former principal of our Preparatory school is now a tutor in the college at Asioot in Egypt. So the benefits of the plant established here are not confined to the narrow borders of our station field. This is a good argument for giving more attention to the strategic position & the claims of this station for increasing its working force.

We trust you will be able to shortly comfort us with some definite announcement in respect to this latter point. But I hope no effort will be made to induce Mr. Fenenga, a brother of our Miss Fenenga, to come out here. Our station will certainly not initiate any such step, & if it should, I should feel under the necessity of opposing it on principle & not at all from any personal feeling in the matter, of which, also, I have none.

It is just possible that the Church Miss. Soc. may recall their force now at work in Mosul, & practically

leave the little church & congregation there to themselves. In case they should do so, & the brethren there should ask to renew their ecclesiastical relations with our Mesopotamian Union, & also look to us missionaries to supply them with a preacher & a school teacher, or two, how should we meet such a proposition? The efforts of that Soc. are not intended for the nominal Christians, & in that case & in view of their practical abandonment of Mosul so far as respects that portion of the inhabitants, would you consider it any breach of the principle of comity if we were to treat the Mosul church & congregation as one of our out-stations? I do not cease to look upon the action by which Mosul was transferred as a mistake.

The latest information relative to Mosul & that vicinity is that a bishop of the Greek church (Orthodox) is to be sent there, who is a native of the place & was formerly connected with the Papal Syrian church there. He is not to come alone but is to be accompanied by Russian missionaries who are to be stationed at Mosul. Should this plan be realized we shall see a movement similar to what happened in Urumia, Persia. It will affect three ecclesiastical bodies seriously – the mission of the Dominican monks in Mosul & Elkosh, the Mountain Nestorians & the Jacobite Syrians. It would not be at all surprising if ultimately the Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrians were to sell his community to them for a consideration!

But with, or without, this prospective addition to the semi-political forces already using Mormonism as their fulcrum, it seems to me that that little handful of believers in Mormonism ought not to be left to themselves in the midst of such opposition & fanaticism as are always confronting them there. We should not forget the graves of those saints who there fell in their heroic efforts to plant the standard of the cross upon the walls that front the ruined palaces of Essonhaddon & Sennacherib.

Dr. Thorn is to extend his medical tour from Deerlodge to Parkin & Sant. We are all well except Mrs. Andrews who has been confined, for a few days, with the effects of a cold. Yesterday we had our first rain of the fall season. With the special salutations of Mrs. Andrews & myself to Mrs. Barton & yourself, & with kindest regards to all at the Rooms, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

A. H. Andrews

Mandan, Oct. 27, 1902

HARRY WADE HICKS

77

DEC 27 1902

DEC 28 1902

Marsovan, Nov. 10 - 1902.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Foreign Secretary;
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of Sept. 30th is at hand and contents noted. The reports of the schools were not made out until after we went to the garden, as Mrs. Andrews & myself were too tired & too busy with closing the school accounts of the year, to write before. As to the estimates for 1903 Dr. Thom & I made out the station estimates together before the middle of June, & the estimates of the Coöperation Com. were finished by the last of that month, & a copy handed to the treasurer of the station (Dr. Thom) upon his return from his trip to Corfu about the middle of July. I expected he would sign the two, together with the estimates of the salaries of the missionaries, & forward all, as treasurer, to Mr. Peet, the Mission Treasurer, to send on to Boston. He is now absent on a medical tour, & the papers necessary to make a full report of the estimates are with him in his study, so that the estimates cannot be made out in full until his return. I am sorry for the delay, but supposed he had forwarded them. We cannot get along on the Appropriations made to us this year, & we trust that for 1903 we can have one half more with which to meet the growing demands of the work. As to the Popular Plan of

Bitlis Mr. Cole wrote me that he had sent it direct to Boston. We have no copy of it here. We will endeavor to secure the Tab. Views from each station & report the totals of all the stations as we did those of the stations which send their Tab. Views to the stated clerk —

We rejoice that you had no debt to report at Annual Meeting but regret the method by which it was secured. The method is discouraging to the churches & the helpers. The meeting of the "Mesopotamian Union" came to a close after sessions running thro eight days. It is over nine years since the last meeting, & it required nearly three days to read the reports which covered every action of the Coöperation Com. during that long period. Several good essays were read, many practical decisions were reached by the meeting, the chief of which was that of appointing an evangelist for the field. A whole session of 2½ hours duration was given to an examination of the candidate, and he was ordained at a special service, & the right hand of fellowship was given to him together with the members of the last theological class which graduated in 1900. During all the sessions there was no talk about salaries, neither was there any wrangling over the distribution of appropriations, nor any show of acrimony in debates upon the questions discussed. It was a very harmonious & profitable meeting in all of its features. One of the most impressive services was the largely

attended memorial service in connection with the irreparable loss of our beloved Dr. Dewey.

What is Euphrates' College loss is Robert's College's gain in the removal of Dr. Gates. We trust the right man for Harpoot will soon be found.

Dr. Thom is now at Serk. He may possibly make a trip to Bitlis before turning back toward Mardin. We are all well, only Mrs. Andrus & I are carrying more than we really ought to attempt, but there seems no other way just now. Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial greetings to Mrs. Barton & yourself. Just now quiet reigns in these parts.

Very truly yours,

A. N. Andrus.

Mardin, Nov. 10, 1902

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Mardin, Dec. 8-1902.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Corresponding Sec.y -
Boston -

Dear Dr. Barton: -

I send you herewith Intersessional Vote # 30, asking the appointment of the Rev. E. T. Allen, of Portland, Ore., missionary to the E.T.M. with a view to his being assigned to Van station. I hope he will express his willingness to go & that he will be appointed. He had not finished his studies when he was in Persia.

Dr. Thom returned from his long tour last Tuesday in good health and spirits. Now he is back perhaps you will get from him a copy of the Estimates for 1903.

We to-day wrote, on behalf of the station, to the evangelist Mr. Campbell, formerly associated with Mr. Willard, & now at Van, inviting him to visit the churches of Sert, Midyat & Mardin in this station field.

This afternoon the Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrians came into the city. He is the one, you will remember, with whom Dr. Barnum had a conversation when he passed thro Harpoot on his way to Diarbekir. Mosul, Mardin & Diarbekir have united to secure his removal from office as he has done the Jacobite community so much harm. All well. Mor persecuted for time to-day. Yours very truly, A. H. Andrus.

Rec'd FEB 25 1903

#1.

Marash, Jan. 14, 1903.

Ans'd MAR 5 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston - Mass -

My dear Dr. Barton: —

Your favors of Dec. 3 & 13 — the latter with enclosures — have been received & the items of interest (with the enclosures) passed on to the stations of the Mission. We have rejoiced exceedingly at the auspicious reception accorded the delegation to Washington & we trust the authorities there will not relax their pressure until the rights claimed shall be acknowledged & granted.

By the last mail I received from Mr. Ainslie a letter in reply to mine to him in which he accepts the decision of the Mission about his return to this station in an excellent spirit saying: — "But it is all for the best, & we are willing to do what the Lord has for us to do here."

We are grateful for the receipt of the Appropriations by the Womens Board because last Saturday our Coöperation Com. began its regular sessions for the readjustment of the distribution of the Appropriations received for the current year.

The Week of Prayer was well observed here & the best meeting of the week was a special meeting for young

men Friday afternoon when over seventy were present. The impressions of that meeting were deepened last week by the sudden death of one of the pastor's sons, a young man of 23, & who was one of those taking part in that special meeting.

In the out-stations from which we have heard the Week of Prayer proved a very successful series of meetings & gives us encouragement to look for better things in the spiritual development of those places.

In regard to Mosul the C. M. S. have withdrawn from the Evangelical Protestant church & community but not from the city. Upon this the church dropped the prayer-book form of service & reverted to the Non-conformist order of service as when it was one of our out-stations. The church & community united in asking our Coöperation Com. to send them a teacher, as they had made their arrangements for a preacher among themselves. Our committee would not appoint a teacher but simply recommended a certain teacher to them & referred them to him & the church which employs him. It would not be surprising, however, if the C. M. S. were to abandon the Mosul field & then the question would arise as to who should take it in hand; for it ought not to be forsaken

of all the societies — we ought never to have given it up.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of the West Persia Mission is now in Jezireh to look after their out-stations in Turkey. We hope he will come up here before going down to Mosul as we need to consult in regard to Jezireh where the work is more among the Nestorians than the Armenians or Syrians.

The health of the station is good & recently the English consul with his family joined our circle. Last Wednesday he left with his dragoman for Mosul via Sinjar & his family will remain here until his return — There is no time for more to-day as a Kourdish Agha has been giving me a call & staid an hour on this post day — Mrs. Andrus joins me cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself —

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrus —

Warden. Jan. 1, 1903

Rec'd MAR 23 1903

#2.

Mardin, Feb. 17-1903.

Ans'd MAR 25 1903

My dear Dr. Barton: —

Your favor of Jan. 5 with enclosure on "Support of Definite Object" was received on the 10th instant, & I herewith reply by the first return mail with an instalment of what you ask from our station. I trust it will prove available for the purpose you have in mind. I hope to be able to send you the remainder in answer to your questions by the mail that will leave next week.

All the members of the station are well. The family of the English Consul was here a month while the Consul was gone on a trip to Mosul. They returned to their station at Diarbekir last week.

With the forcible collection of taxes in the city as well as in the villages & the growing insecurity & anarchy in all directions about the city the outlook for the Christians especially is disheartening, & the prospect for pushing self-support keeps growing slimmer.

From a letter received from Mr. Campbell yesterday from Van we judge he must now be in Bitlis. At his present rate of movement we shall not expect to see him here before April. — Salaams from us all to you all.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Andres —

Marden, Feb. 17, 1903

Rec'd MAR 31 1903

87

#4. 3.

Mandri, Feb. 23-1903.

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith the second installment of the data you have requested of us. Under the head of Education I have not been able the past week to get thro with all the teachers. I have finished A. + B. Next week I shall hope to send you statements under C. + also concerning two of our villages + their work. This is proving quite a job on top of all our other work, but I trust it will bear some fruit in the fall. With the coming in of this year we found we were going on a scale which would carry us L.T. 100 beyond our Appropriations, so we have had to dismiss some helpers + drop some outstations. It made our hearts bleed to do it, but there was no other way, as extra funds were not in hand sufficient to continue them. If some church members not in the habit of giving were to bleed their pockets a little for the missionary work the missionaries' hearts would bleed less + last longer. We have been having fine rains + the plain below us is smiling with green. Food stuffs are cheap but unfortunately the money to purchase is wanting with very many-

Yours very truly,

A. N. Andrews-

Hardin, Feb. 23, 1903

Rec'd APR 14 1903

82.

#4.

Mardin, Mar. 16 - '03.

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of Jan. 26 - came by the last post. We understood that Van wanted an industrial missionary & in that capacity the West Persia mission recommended Mr. Allen to the Van missionaries. Mr. Sterrett, of that mission was here when your letter came & I showed it to him. He said their mission, when the industrial department was cut off because of retrenchment, advised Mr. Allen to go to America & complete a theological course before coming out again, & then they would be glad to have him return. They did not wish him back simply as an industrial missionary but would receive him as an ordained missionary. But now that Mr. McDowell has returned to that mission they probably do not need another man & so have not invited Mr. Allen back. The consideration of his case is so much time lost & Van must wait.

We are very glad that both Van & Harpoot are to be supplied each with a young lady. We need a man more than we require a young lady. We rejoice exceedingly that Henry Riggs has joined the Harpoot circle.

As to Annual (sic) Meeting no station has yet made a move looking to the voting to have one. Probably Erzroom, Bitlis & Van will get together at Van some time this sum-

mer, but whether Mardin will get to Harpoot or "the mountain go to Mohammed" is quite problematical — unless Dr. Thom should take Mrs. Thom there for a visit to a place she has not yet seen.

I send herewith the third & last instalment (Enclosure #5) in reply to your circular letter of Jan. 5. I trust the labor of preparing these 16 pages will not be wholly in vain. I ventured to go a little outside of your questions in presenting some of the pressing needs of our High School —

Mr. Stewart left us this morning to return to his mountain field in Bohtan & Tiary. We have much enjoyed his visit of a fortnight. His is a very hard & lonesome work among those wild mountaineers.

All at the station are well & pressingly busy. Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & all at the rooms —

Very truly yours,

A. H. Andrus —

Mardin, Sept 16, 1903

Rec'd MAY 12 1903

Ans'd JUN 19 1903

5-

Mardin, April, 13-1903.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I found your favor of March 5 upon my desk on my return from a brief visit to Midyat. We had invited a Mr. Campbell, who had been laboring in Van & Bitlis, an English evangelist whom Dr. Reynolds found in Urmia last fall, to visit us also. I went on to Midyat to act as his mouthpiece during his stay there & also to escort him to Mardin. We were together in Midyat from Friday afternoon, April 3, to Thurs. morning the 9th inst. In that time Mr. Campbell held 13 meetings with great acceptance from the people. One of these was a children's meeting at which we invited the boys' school of the Jacobite Syrian church which was present with its teacher & also one of their priests. Twice after this children's meeting Mr. Campbell was invited to preach in the Jacobite Syrian church & accepted the invitations. At his second preaching service there he had an audience of 700 - the largest audience he has addressed anywhere in Turkey thus far. We were delighted at the spontaneity of the Jacobite Syrians of Midyat, & are glad to see relations with them becoming closer. Our Midyat people, as a token of their appreciation of Mr. Campbell's labors among them gave him a purse of some L.T. 4½ which for them was a very liberal donation.

We reached home with Mr. Campbell Fri. afternoon & yesterday morning (Easter Sunday) he began his work here. He had two services yesterday & is to have five services during the week of which one will be for women. As I am the only available person to translate for him in the public services & have the school to look after as well as the orphan & book departments he cannot have so many public services as he otherwise might. There seems to be an unusual influx of foreign travellers into these parts just now. Two weeks ago an English captain came thro here on his way down to Kirkuk, while his companion went down by raft from Diarbekir to Bagdad to come up from there to Kirkuk by the post road & thence to work together up thro the country to Erzroom. Yesterday two Germans arrived from Oorfa on their way down to Bagdad & Bombay & thence to travel thro Persia. This region seems to be coming into prominence which will be increased whenever the railroad runs thro here to the Persian gulf. In view of this prospect our work must not be suffered to drop back but should receive a growing attention as it is one of the features of this region. Pastor Jurjis Hadaia has just returned from a tour of the villages around Diarbekir & reports the state of the work better than at any time he has previously visited that region. The Karabash church & congregation were to have their new chapel dedicated yesterday. The former one was destroyed at the time of the

moroccos. We rejoice greatly at the prospect of the return of Miss Graf, & we hope that by the time she is ready to set out upon her journey here a man & his wife will also be ready to join her for Mardin. Our need of reinforcement is imperative & we know you will make as speedy provision for our need as possible & make sure that it is of just the right kind. We are all well. Miss Fenenga is off on a little trip to Diarbekir & the villages but will be back this week. I enclose a copy of the Intercessional Note in the case of Miss Lord of Erzroom. Mrs. Andrus joins me in most cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself & all at the Rooms, & believe me,

Most truly yours,

A. H. Andrus -

E

Mandurii, April 13, 1903

ANS'D SEP 16 1903

#6.

Mardin, April, 20 - 1903.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

I enclose herewith the Annual Tab. View for 1902. I have not yet been able to prepare the Annual Report but hope to be able to do so when the present pressure is removed. Mr. Campbell is here & I am translating for him twice a day in addition to my regular work. This is the second week of his service & we trust to see much good from them.

You will be glad to learn that an Intersessional Vote for a meeting at Van in July is now on its round among the stations, & I trust it will receive affirmative votes enough to carry it.

I trust you were able to arrange with Mr. Herbert Allen for the forwarding to Beirut those books of which I wrote him a short time ago. Let the charges be sent against my private account thro Mr. Peet & I will repay here — If he has not yet seen you about it please remind him.

We have been having fine showers of late & the prospects for the crops, both in the mountains & on the plain, is excellent. We are all well & unite in salutations to you all at the Rooms. May you, too, be kept in health & strength under the increased burdens incident to the absence of Drs. Strong & Daniels — Yours very truly,

A. N. Andrus —

ARS'D SEP 16 1903

Mardin, June 22-1903

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of May 4 was duly received, & we trust your western tour was in every way both pleasant & profitable. It now seems very probable that this year we shall experience a meeting of the Mission at Van with a good attendance. The date for it seems settling down for July 16. Miss Fenenga & I are the delegates from this station.

I send you enclosed the Tab. View for the Mission with the exception of Erzroom station. It has probably been sent to you direct. I should have sent sooner but that I delayed one post to see if the Erzroom report would come by it. I received a letter from them but no Tab. View.

Our schools closed last week without any graduating classes, but with a fine rhetorical exhibition in the Boys' High school at which the favorite Syrian patriotic was present. At our last station meeting Miss Fenenga was appointed Principal of the Girls' High school. We are looking for the new Principal of the Boys' High school from America & hope shortly to hear of his appointment. We are now having regular sessions of our Coöperation Com. for the preparation of Estimates for the General Work of the station. All well here.

Yours very truly, A. L. Andrews
E. A. Int.

Our Estimates for the Gen'l Work, since this minute, without furnishing for the production of the High School

Boarding house 22, 1903.

G

Rec'd JUL 27 1903

Rec'd SEP 16 1903

#8.

Mardin, June 29 - 1903.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Last Tuesday we received the following telegram from Harpoot.- "Our meeting has been postponed - details by post". Last Saturday the post brought a letter from Dr. Raynum enclosing a copy of the telegram from Constantinople which is as follows:— "American Legation, Constantinople, June 21 - 1903 - American Consul, Harpoot.

Having received a request from his Highness the Grand Vizier soliciting the Legation's good offices in having the proposed meeting of the missionaries at Van deferred until some more opportune moment I immediately submitted the matter to Mr. Peet who joins with me in strongly advising the members to cheerfully comply with his Highness' request. Please communicate this information to the missionaries at Harpoot & Erzroum & request them to notify other members. — Leishman."

The raison d'etre of such action is not evident, tho we suppose that only serious reasons of state would justify the government in making such a request. Curiosity is aroused while our great disappointment is not in the least allayed. Of course under such circumstances there was no alternative but to comply with the request. This may be of the devil (1. Thess. 2:18,) but the Lord will undoubtedly overrule it for good.

Mardin, June 29, 1903.

Now that there is to be no meeting for Mrs. Thom is very much in need of a change & Dr. Thom is too busy at the hospital to leave, but thinks I ought to improve the chance to get a little rest or was planned for by my going to Pau. I have been asked to take her up to Horfoot for the summer. Her little daughter & her niece will accompany her. I wanted to have Mrs. Andrews go with her, but she does not feel strong enough to travel in the heat, & moreover Miss Martin at Mosul, of the Church Mission Society, is to be her guest for the summer.

Matters are more quiet in these parts & the influence of the new Wali at Diarbekir is beginning to be felt. Mrs. Andrews joins me in warmest salutations to Mrs. Barton, to all at the Rooms & to yourself, & believe me,

Most truly yours,

A. H. Andrews

Rev. A. F. Andrus.
Mardin. June 29, 03

#10.

Rec'd SEP 8 1903

87.

Garden Retreat, Mardin, Aug. 10-1903.

Ans'd SEP 16 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Miss Arsenga & I returned from our trip to Harpoot Wed. July 29th. The next day we attended the examinations of the city school for girls conducted by the community—our Prot'nt community, & the following day the examinations of the city school for boys—our community school. Both days the exercises were held in the chapel as it was too hot to hold them in the small & close school rooms. Our work is cramped on every side—small as it is! We are cramped for missionaries, cramped for funds & cramped for space in which to properly conduct the work we have in hand. For over 20 years the government has pigeon-holed the application of the brethren here for a firman to build a church until in despair they have sold the site they had bought for it, & we have not been able to find as yet a site to which we think the government would raise no objection. We are worse off than that congregation (Plunga?) in Eastple who have a site but can get no firman to build. Our path is beset with the thorns & thistles of trials & vexations by our own & the other communities, with the boulders of opposition by the government, & with 10 years of continued retrenchment by our supporters (sic) at home. About this time two years ago, in response to encouragement from Boston, our lamented

Bro. Drury presented to you the opportunities for enlarge-
ment of the work of this station, & with that encouragement
the work of 1902 was carried on until, without any intention
on our part, but thro over-faith in the Board's constituency,
we found ourselves at the close of the year some £1.90 in
debt. This year we cut down all we could with the least
jeopardy to the work, but still we have found it impossible
to carry it on larger under these so long reduced appropri-
ations. Our treasurer, Dr. Thom, found at the time for the
semi-annual account called for by the Mission treasurer
that we had spent more than half of the appropriations &
at the rate we were going we should again be deeply in debt at
the close of the year. Accordingly last Sab. we had a special
meeting of the Coöperation Com. & presented the situation.
As I wrote you before leaving for Harpoot, & at the time of
the preparation, by the Coöperation Com. in a general & regular
meeting, of the Estimates for 1904, the committee decided
to call for a contribution by the helpers to a liquidation fund
of 20% of their salaries. At this special meeting ~~of last~~
Saturday, after a serious discussion of the situation as pre-
sented by Dr. Thom the station treasurer, two alternatives for
meeting the case were proposed as follows:- 1 - To apply the
contribution of the helpers from their salaries toward liquidating
the debt of 1902, & in order to close 1903 without additional indebt-
edness close all the male schools in the field the rest of the year-

except, of course, those whose teachers draw their entire salary from the people. 2 – To let the debt of 1902 stand as reported to the Mission treasurer, in the hope that Boston would take care of that, turn the contribution of the helpers to the support of the work as it is to the close of the year & so obviate the dismissal of teachers, & the closing of schools & the infliction, by our own hands, of a staggering blow to a work already demoralized by such long continued retrenchment & the moral effect of which would be very disastrous. The contribution by the helpers (think of it! a fifth of their salary for 6 mos.!) to save the situation, together with contributions by the missionaries & some undesignated funds, would enable us to close the year with a debt of only £1. 7/2 – It was unanimously decided to adopt the second alternative & keep the schools running.) Now the above statement is really an appeal to the constituency of the Board for an increase in Appropriations for the work of Tientsin station for 1904 – an appeal which we trust will be heard & responded to right loyally & royally. Our helpers cannot continue to give a fifth of their already small salaries, & the missionaries are squeezed in more ways than one to help this thing, to brace up that thing, to give a start to a third thing – & to help the poor who are indeed always with us – so that they ought not to be expected to be called on to aid in piecing out too small appropriations.

On getting back from Harpoot I found your two favors of

June 15 & 20 respectively. I trust my letter to you stating the postponement of the meeting at Pau came duly to hand. We are grateful for the prospect of again welcoming Miss Graf to the station & shall be only too glad to do what we can to get her there in the best possible condition. We are only sorry that she comes to us alone – i.e. that there is no one coming with his wife to take the place of Dr. Dewey – to say nothing of a second man who ought to be on the ground & getting in training to take my place also. We have with us as our guest at the garden a Miss Martin of the C. M. Soc. who is holding Mosul & has a flourishing girls' school in that important city. Matters about here are more quiet since the advent of the new Wali. We are all well & Mrs. Andrus joins me in warmest salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself.

Most truly yours,

A. H. Andrus –

P. S. May I trouble you to pass the enclosed to Mr. Swett, & oblige, Yrs &c. A. H. A –

Rev. A. H. Andrus, Mardin, Aug. 10, 1903

#12.

Rec'd DEC 21 1903

88.

Mardin, Nov. 23. 1903.

Ans'd DEC 23 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favors of Sept. 16 & Oct. 8(?) have been received & the last I have sent on its way around the stations. I do remember my fault this day in regard to the report of the Boys' high school. It was prepared & approved by the station but was not copied & sent before I went to Harpoot owing to the pressure of work, & when I returned it was too late to be of use in your report, & upon our return from the garden in Sept. was forgotten until your letter reminded us of our neglect. Since then I have printed the report & send you a copy to file or use otherwise as you may see fit.

Last Sat. the 21st inst. Miss Gräf (J. L.) arrived here safely under the escort, from Harpoot, of Dr. & Mrs. Atkinson who had also come to make a visit with Dr. Thom. Miss Gräf has stood the long journey well & is looking the picture of health & strength.

You will remember that some time ago Dr. Barnum wrote you in regard to the desire of the Jacobite Syrian Patriarch that some assistance might be given him for the education of his people. When he came here from Diarbekir he called on me &, in a secret sitting divulged the same desire which he had expressed in his interview at Harpoot with Dr. Barnum. I reminded him of what the English Com., headed by Dr. Trumlett, had done for them & that the events of '95 turned back from Aleppo two young men who

Rev. A. N. Andrus

had been sent out by this Com. to start a theological school at the chief monastery of the community near Mardin. Since then the Com. had made no new move & I suggested they be sounded as to their intentions for the future. He said he had written to both Dr. Tremlett & the Archbishop of Canterbury but had not succeeded in eliciting a reply. I then said that if he so desired I would write the latter in his behalf, now that there was a new Primate, & we would see what they might say. He gave me the dates of his former letters to the parties & requested me to write. I did so & received a reply from the Archbishop, a copy of which I herewith send to you. Now, in the light of this letter would you consider the ground clear for some one else to step in & attempt to aid the Patriarch, or is it intended to simply intimate a postponement of purpose? And in the circumstances would it be prudent to suggest the possibility of doing something thro the Pres. Com. in the way of aid to his community on educational lines? And, if so, on what lines & under what conditions? To my mind the most feasible & profitable way would be to put half a dozen of the brightest boys of his community into our High school & keep them there thro the course of five or six years. This would take L.T. 30 a year, but it would not be possible to get the Patriarch to give it because he is not that kind of man. It is doubtful if he would give his permission to let the boys attend the school. His idea is to educate his clergy, or the monks from whom are to come the higher orders of his church, while our idea would be to fit the young men in our school to become teachers of schools in his

community. We have no funds to use in this way, but if such a sum could annually be placed by the Com. as a special fund, in case of approval of the scheme, in the hands of the principal of the High school, we might see what would come of the plan. We could not invite the boys until we had the funds in hand to meet their expenses. We shall be glad to know what the attitude of the Com. may be upon the whole subject & also upon the practicable scheme herewith presented. It is but just to say that the present Patriarch is not a persona grata with his own community, & that his changeableness makes him utterly unreliable in any agreement that might be made with him.

We are all as well as usual, and in this part of the country are free from any anxiety thro the intrigues of Armenian revolutionists.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in best wishes for Mrs. Barton & yourself.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrus.

Rev. A. N. Andrews
Mardin, Nov. 23, 03

Rec'd Aug. 27.

REC'D DEC 21 1903

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

89.

Lambeth Palace S.E.
1st Aug. 1903.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter dated June 22nd. I am unable to ascertain why it was that no reply was received to the letters which were written to Archbishop Temple and to Dr. Trumlett by the Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian church. Archbishop Temple kept his correspondence very much in his own hands, and has not left any full records of what took place with regard to particular letters.

I am myself greatly interested in what you have told me, and I have discussed the matter with the Committee which now manages the affairs of the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian christians. I fear however that it would be impossible for us to hold out any hope at present of being able to send emissaries to help the members of the Church presided over by the Patriarch whose letter you write. Our hands are more than full with the work we are already endeavoring to do in Kurdistan, and to enter upon this new task would be at present quite beyond our powers. It lies of course outside the range of what has at present been undertaken, and although I should be very sorry to say that it is impossible that we might hereafter give some help of an educational sort to the community about whom you write, I am clear that it can not be done at present. Perhaps you will kindly express to the Patriarch my recognition of the importance of the application he has made through you, and also explain to him how it is that at present we are not in a position to open so entirely new a branch of Oriental work as has been suggested.

May I ask you kindly to acknowledge the receipt of this letter as I should be sorry if there were to be any further mistake or misunderstanding -

I am

Yours very truly

Randall Cantuar.

(Signed)

The Rev. A. N. Andrews.

Archbishop

#13-

90

Mardin, Nov. 30-1903.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I herewith send you a copy of the two last Intersessional Notes, #34 + 35, both from Erzroom. Last week I wrote you + enclosed a copy of the Report of the Boys' High school for 1902-3. I also announced the arrival, on Sat. Nov. 21st, of Miss J. L. Graf on her return to this station. Dr. + Mrs. Atkinson, who accompanied her from Harpoot, remained until Fri. 27th inst., + then set out for Harpoot intending to spend a day or two in Diarbekir. We greatly enjoyed their visit which was all too brief. "Inter nos" Prof. Norton is hoping to get the Beirut consulate appointment, + in case he does it might be well for you to be thinking of the right man to take his place at Harpoot so as to make a suggestion, if convenient, to the President, that you would be pleased to see Mr. —— appointed to that place. What is young Huntington, who was some time tutor at Euphrates college, doing, + would he consider such a proposition as the consulate of Mamoorat el Aziz + Diarbekir? The weather is still pleasant with us + very little rain thus far. Matters are quiet in these parts, but tax collecting is awful. Mrs. Andrus joins me in salutations to Mrs. Barton, yourself + all at the Rooms.

Yours very truly,

A. N. Andrus -

Rec. Nov. Martins, Secy

Martins Nov. 30, 1903

Hith Inter. Sess. Votes #34 & 35

Andrus

91.

Ans'd FEB 25 1904

#1.

Mardin, Jan. 25, 1904.

Ans'd FEB 25 1904

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have received your favors of Oct. 29, Nov. 25, & Dec. 7-1903- Many thanks for them all. My #12 to you was written Nov. 23, & my #13 on Nov. 30- I hope they reached you safely. I begin the year with a new number & trust each one will reach you, though we feel quite uncertain about the post in this country as in regard to everything else. We have not yet received that extra credit of $125 from that generous Bostonian gentleman, but when it comes we shall send to him, thro you, a letter of thanks from the Station. We were greatly interested in your account of the long discussion & conclusion of the Prud. Com. that "it would not be wise to make an advance at the present time." Last Saturday we had a two hours Coöperation meeting with our native delegates reviewing our Estimates with a view to bringing them within the limits of the Appropriations you recently sent us. We have to squeeze hard, & even then some of them get left out. Such is the case with the young men & women who are to graduate from our High schools next June. We wish very much to engage some of them in the fall as teachers in our day schools in the cities & villages, but we have not a cent to spare from the Appropriations for them. Then, too, there are some in the other classes whom we desire to test in the field to see whether it will be prudent to take them any farther on in their studies. For there, too, we have nothing. What

are we to do? It is hard to prepare young men & women to be teachers & then be obliged to tell them we have places where we could profitably make use of you, but we have no funds to supplement what the places can give so as to give you an adequate support. Our helpers come loyally & royally to the support of the general work for last year by giving a tenth of their year's salaries in addition to their gifts to their own churches & congregations, but we cannot ask them to repeat that this year. We are beset with requests for teachers from both old places & new, & while we shall have a supply at the end of the school year we shall not be able to locate them for want of funds. We submit that that is not economy. We get our machinery all ready to turn out the goods, but our machinery must stand & rust because we are not able to purchase the coal to get up the steam!

We sympathize with the Prud. Com. & we know you sympathize with us, but sympathy only helps us to bear the strain of these difficulties, it does not furnish the steam to rush things.

We shall pray that by next July we may receive from the Prud. Com. $200 to enable us to set these young men & women to work in Sept.

The question of the Theological Seminary you have advanced will form an interesting & important item for the docket of the meeting of the Mission which we trust nothing will this year prevent.

All well here & busy with preparations for the mid-year examinations – Mrs. Andrews joins me in warmest salutations – Yrs etc. A. W. Andrews

D. D. Crummel Nabulan Dist. 18 Blanks are needed – We were cheaper to send separately to A. H. A.

Rec'd MAR 21 1904 92

#2.

1 copy

Ans'd APR 14 1904

Mardin, Feb. 17-1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your communication of Dec. 9, enclosing copy of the Appropriations received from the Women's Board, was duly received. Mardin station noticed that no provision was made for Kindergarten work other than the salary of Miss Graf altho the Estimates sent to the Rooms last year contained what was thought to be necessary for that branch of the work. This is a great disappointment to the station, & especially to Miss Graf. She & we feel it all the more keenly because early in the year we had persuaded the native community in this city to pay the rent for a room near the chapel suitable for a Kindergarten school. We also understood that Miss Graf returned to us with special reference to the resumption of Kindergarten work. Now for her to be on hand & then to withold the modest sum necessary to aid her in suitably conducting this department raises the question - Why incur the larger expense of sending her out & supporting her here while at the same time the very much smaller estimate for the work itself is disallowed?

This looks very much like compelling her to look elsewhere for the straw for the tale of her bricks & not to diminish

that while she spends so much of her time gathering the straw.

She did secure, while at home, a little straw for her bricks, but not sufficient to complete the tale!

Having enlisted our native brethren in the reopening of the Kindergarten work we have felt that we must not disappoint them & so have appointed two assistants to Miss Graf who opened her school this week for a term of five months. Meanwhile we trust that the W. B. M. I, which sends out Miss Graf, will try to send her $100 or, at least $75, so that she may be able to start her school again after the heated term is over.

We regard the Kindergarten as the foundation stone of our educational system & are anxious that it should be permanently established & efficiently conducted.

On behalf of the Station.

A. N. Andrus.

Station Sec.

Heaton 9

Dec. 11, 1904

93.
Rec'd MAR 21 1904
Ans'd APR 14 1904

#3. ~~copy~~

Mardin, Feb. 22-1904.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of Dec. 23 & Jan. 8. I meant that it would cost £ Stg. 30 for the six boys, or £ Stg. 5 apiece.

I noticed the cautious expression of the Primate's letter "at present", & felt sure that it was intended as an intimation that they had not abandoned the purpose to do something in that field, later; & also that we would better not enter in there "at present"! - I feel as you do that we would better not attempt to deal with the Patriarch under these circumstances but wait awhile & then approach Bishop Cantuar again & try to draw him out. Another reason, too, for keeping quiet just now is the fact that the Patriarch's own community are moving in the matter of securing his removal from the Patriarchate on the ground of malfeasance of his office. In this effort they are aided by the governor of Mardin & the foremost citizen of Mardin among the Moslems - Abd ul Kâdir Pasha. Should the Sultan be convinced of the integrity of the movement & withdraw his Firman from the Patriarch we might be better able to realize the plan of securing the best of the young men of that community for a course of study with us. I will acquaint you with the outcome of this new movement if it be consummated.

What distresses us now is the prospect that we shall

in the spring graduate 8 young men & 9 young women the majority of whom we should like to put into the work of teaching but for the fact that we have not a para of our Appropriations left for use upon their salaries. Then, too, there are some in the 2d & 3d classes of the Boys' High school whom we should like to try before carrying them any farther in their course, but we have nothing to do it with. Of course we have made no pledges to any that we should use them, for our Circular of the school distinctly says that we do not engage to employ those who graduate from the school. But we should like to use some of this timber that has been fitted for use both for the work's sake, on the one hand, & for the development of helpers on the other. The school also needs the encouragement.

The Mission has not yet "begun to agitate the question of an Annual Meeting", but I earnestly hope it will be possible to hold a meeting, tho I must confess that the political outlook in these regions at present do not augur favorably for a quiet season. The cloud in the Moosh region looks stormy.

All are well here. Dr. Thom has been invited by the Wali of Diarbekir to visit that city & act for a while on the Board of Health which the Wali is going to organize.

Locusts are reported to have appeared in the regions of Mosul & Aleppo. For nearly three weeks we have had neither rain nor snow. The plain is showing green but rain is much needed

Most truly yours, A. H. Andrews.

Wardan, Feb. 22, 1904

4.

94.

Rec'd APR 11 1904

Mardin, Nov. 13-1904.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Ans'd APR 14 1904

Your last of Jan. 27 has been received. We had heard of the acceptance by Miss Tracy, of Prof. H. H. Riggs' application! We are glad for him & congratulate Miss Tracy. Her father, you know, is a college classmate & a seminary chum. It's good blood, as is also the Riggs' blood. Our Mission will be the richer for them both - We shall also be very glad for the return of Miss Miriam V. Platt to Harpoot. Her father is a playmate of my boyhood, we began the Christian life together in the revival of 1857, & have been life-long friends. He is a royal man, & the S. School of which he is the superintendent has loyally stood by me from the time I went forth from it to the present day - The only help we have for indigent pupils of our High school is their annual contribution to me for this purpose. The Board pays only the salaries of the teachers - I enclose to you a copy of what I prepared about spells for Dr. H. S. Bowman, of Battle, in reply to his request for a statement from the secretary in regard to the E. L. M. as he was preparing something to hand to the delegates to the great convention at Jerusalem who might visit Battle on their way thither, or upon the return trip. I thought you might be interested in it, tho it contains nothing new to you. There is surpressed excitement among the Moslems

of the city & region because of the early & sudden summons to the Redif of the 4th corps d'armee to muster & arm. The Russians have made no sign on the border, but there has been trouble at Moosh — exactly what we have not been able to learn. What I most fear is the Koords getting out of hand & turning upon the government — like the Albanians who have recently come into armed conflict with the Turkish troops. Special telegrams have recently been received charging the local officials to use every precaution to prevent a rising of Moslems upon Nestorians so as to present no pretext for foreign intervention. We understand that these Redif are to be sent to the borders of Russia & Persia, but affairs in this region are still in solution & the psychological moment for their crystallization has not yet come. But whatever happens we propose to stick to our post & be ready to seize upon whatever advantage to the Lord's work the crystallizing process may throw out. The majority of the Station have gone to barking like dogs because of influenza which has attacked us all. Dr. Thom is still in Diarbekir but is expected to return on the 15th inst. — With Wm. Bitlis & Diarbekir villages in a restless condition the prospects for a Mission meeting are at present not very encouraging.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in most cordial greetings to Mrs. Barton & yourself —

Most truly yours,

A. N. Andrus —

Ans'd ~~Mar.~~ Apr. 26 1904 95.

5.

Mardin, Mar. 27-1904.

Ans'd JUN 10 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

My last to you was dated the 14th inst. Since then I have received yours of Feb. 17, in which you announce the prospect of a reinforcement for Van, whereat we all rejoice. We sincerely hope that nothing will prevent their going out to Van next fall. It is true that the Van region is not yet quieted down, but the outlook to-day is brighter than when I last wrote. Last Sabbath the government disbanded the Redif it was mustering in these parts & we feel easier in consequence, for they were beginning to make trouble. Just why they were so suddenly mustered in & so suddenly mustered out will probably remain a government secret.

You have renewed our hopes, if not our expectations, by your remark that you "have two young men in sight whose hearts are set upon Turkey & who are fine young fellows." I should be interested to know how they came to be "thinking of Mardin as their location." We have so many times come so near being reinforced only to be disappointed that we have ceased to expect any one until we shall hear that he is actually on the way hither. No station has, to my knowledge, made any move, as yet, looking to a call for a meeting of the Mission. I sincerely hope we shall be able to meet at Van in July — if not before.

Since I last wrote to you Dr. Thom has returned from Diarbekir

& has probably written you the account of it. It appears the Sultan, at the suggestion of the English Ambassador, ordered the Wali to invite Dr. Thom to visit Diarbekir, & when he arrived the Wali told him that he wished him to visit & report on the place, condition & treatment of the Bulgarian prisoners in the city – Dr. Thom has sent a full report to Consul Horton.

Some time ago – I think it was last summer – I asked that blanks for the Annual Tabular View be sent to each of the stations as being cheaper than to pay double postage. None have yet been received by this station & the supply is low. Last year I supplied Harpoot as they were out.

We are praying that as the war between Spain & the United States opened Porto Rico, Cuba & the Philippines to the Gospel so the present war between Japan & Russia will open still more widely the doors of entrance to Japan, Korea, China, & even Russia for the missionaries of the cross.

Mrs. Andrus is better & joins me in most cordial greetings to Mrs. Barton, yourself & all at the Rooms –

Most truly yours,

A. H. Andrus –

P. S. Later – 28th inst – Mail in this afternoon, & your favor of Feb. 26th about Larkin, & 5 copies of Annual Tab. View received.

A. H. A.

Received, March 27 1904.

Rec'd MAY 31 1904 P. 6.

Mandin, April 30, 1904.

Ans'd JUN 10 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Your favor of Feb. 26th was duly received. The question you raised, in regard to the return to us of Mr. Larkin, has been before our station since we received your letter, but only at our last station-meeting did we reach a conclusion. The question is not a new one. On Nov. 20, 1900, you wrote to Dr. Dewey as stated clerk, that Mr. Larkin wishes to return to Mandin, & asked the wish of the Mission & the station. On Dec. 19, 1900, the station voted:— "That we start an intersessional vote approving his return on condition (1) That he passes satisfactorily a searching medical examination, (2) That he comes married & (3) That he is to do field work." It was understood, also, that full letters should be written to Boston, explaining the attitude of the station.

Dr. Dewey wrote you Dec. 24 & 31, 1900, in which he dwelt largely on Mr Larkin's case. Dr. Thom also wrote you, from a medical standpoint, in regard to his case. Mr. Andrus was in America at the time, but he does not remember having been approached upon the subject. The station at that time started an intersessional vote which failed to pass because most of the voters excused themselves by saying that Mr. Larkin was not known to the Mission, but was well known to Mandin station, & that if the station

desired his return they had no objection to his being invited to do so. In view of this experience the station decided this week not to start another intersessional vote, which could not be returned from all the stations in less than two months, & which might result, like the previous one, in failure to pass & for the same reason, but to send on its resolution direct to Boston, in order that the Prud. Com. might take immediate action upon it. We have interpreted the previous action of the Mission as giving our station full liberty in the matter, & have availed ourselves of it in the following vote:—

"Voted — That the secretary prepare a letter for Boston requesting the Prud. Com. to invite Rev. Ralph B. Larkin to return to Marash upon the following three conditions:— (1) That his coming be determined upon only after he has satisfactorily passed a searching medical examination: (2) That he come at once: (3) That his coming shall <u>in no wise prevent</u>, nor in any way hinder, the earliest possible appointment of Mr. Emrich, now in Hartford Theol'l Sem., to the E. T. Mr., with the expectation that he will be located at Marash."

You will notice that this vote retains only the first condition contained in the vote of Dec. 19, 1900, & introduces two new ones in place of the 2d & 3d of that vote which have been cancelled.

You will find one strong reason for the first condition which we have repeated in the letter Dr. Thore wrote to you at that time, the force of which has not lessened with the lapse of time. While we no longer insist on his remarrying we desire it to be understood that we all should like to have him bring a helpmeet with him.

Frere. Dewey once remarked that she would be willing to look after Frere Larkin if she had nothing else to do.

Neither of the ladies here covets the job, & he certainly is a man who most especially needs some one to look after him.

We do not desire to have him appointed to a definite sphere of labor as we believe each member of the station should consider himself appointed to the work as a whole, & so hold himself ready to take up whatever task the exigencies of the work & the vote of the station may lay upon him.

By saying we wish him to come at once we mean that we should expect him to plan to reach us early in Nov. at the farthest.

But the last condition precedent to his coming is the one upon which we would lay the greatest stress. We wish it to be distinctly understood that Mr. Larkin is not the first choice of the station. Our station really needs two young men upon the ground just as soon as they can be gotten here.

We emphasize the word young for several reasons, some of which are – (1) Because of the difficult character of the

language to be acquired — the Arabic being next to the Chinese & Japanese in the difficulty of thorough acquisition: (2) Because with such a highly conservative people (Syrians) only the cumulative testimony of a long & rooted service makes any deep impression, & establishes a strong moral & spiritual influence upon them: (3) Because the present stage of the work requires men furnished with an up-to-date equipment — not so much on theological lines as in the direction of the natural sciences, pedagogy, methods of christian work, & a deep & strong christian experience: (4) Because the scattered position of our out-stations makes long & hard tours a necessity, & these require powers of physical endurance which none but the stoutest constitutions can furnish. We have been given to understand that a Mr. Emmick, now in Hartford Theol Seminary, has somehow had his attention turned to this field, & we trust that this may prove to be the call of the Spirit who told the church at Antioch to separate Barnabas & Paul to the work whereunto He called them. If, in response to such a divine call, the Prud. Com. shall see their way clear to send him to us, we shall gladly receive him as commissioned of the Lord to the work here. Moreover, if Mr Larkin should not be reappointed to Mardin, we trust that the Com. will be on the lookout for another young man, besides Mr. Emmick, who will be able shortly to come to our aid; for, we repeat, the station

need not one additional man only, but two — & those two just as soon as the Com. can secure them.

We would express our heartfelt gratitude to God who, during the two years since Bro. Dewey left us, has continued Dr. Thom & myself in unbroken health & strength to enable us to bear the added burdens. We trust he will continue to do so that we may hold on until reinforced. Only do n't delay too long in sending the reinforcements lest we should be found tempting the Lord!

Everything in these parts is quiet just now, but our hearts are saddened by the murder of our beloved brother & friend, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, of the Urumia station of the West Persia Mission. We greatly enjoyed the visit of Messrs Riggs & Coan which they paid us here during their Easter vacation.

No station has as yet moved in the matter of a Mission meeting.

Most truly yours,
On behalf of the Station,
A. H. Andrus.

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

#7.

Mardin, May 16-1904.

Ans'd JUL 25 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I enclose herewith an Intersessional Vote in regard to the return of Miss M. V. Platt to Harpoot. We trust nothing will arise to prevent her return to us—i.e. the Mission. Her father is my David.

By the post of to-day I received your favor of Apr. 15. Previous to that (the 11th inst.) the vote embodied in the report of the Sub-Com. on the Missions in Africa regarding the acquisition, by missionaries, of "the language of the people among whom they severally are expecting to labor" was received.

This vote, together with the resolution of the Prud. Com. adopted Dec. 15-1903, with regard to "avoiding making requests for special grants or loans", has been sent on its round among the stations.

You will excuse me from replying to your letter that came to-day as I have been at work since half-past four this A.M., & it is now nine o'clock this evening & I am all used up. I shall hope to write you next week. Arabs very uneasy. The Shammars are pressing the Tai in the vicinity of Nisibin, & the latter are taking to the mountains. All well. Schools close in a month. I have yet to write to Harpoot for this post.

Yours, faint, yet pursuing,

A. N. Andrus—

Enclosure—

(Intersessional Vote # 36.)

Rec'd JUL 18 1904 98.

AMERICAN MISSION,
ARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

8.

Ans'd JUL 25 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:- Mardin, June 20 ~~189~~ 1904.

I send you herewith the Totals of the Annual Tob. Views for Harpoot, Mardin & Van. I waited for those of Bitlis & Erzroom so long as I dared, but decided to send by this post what I had on hand, trusting that you will have received copies direct from Bitlis & Erzroom.

I hope to be able to send you the Annual Report for Mardin station by the next post, but I am liable to so many interruptions that it is very difficult to get whole time for matters of that kind.

Our schools finished their closing exercises last Wed. the 15th inst. I shall try & get the school report written in time to send it to you so as to have it reach you before you begin on your report for the Mission.

I shall try to write Mr. Emrich during this vacation as you requested & will forward it to him thro you. I will send it open so that you may read it before sending it to him.

We are all well but very, very tired, but we shall not be able to escape to our garden before July 11, as we have much yet to attend to here. Heartily but truly yours,

A. N. Andrus.

Marden, June 20, '04

#9-

Rev. A. N. Andrus,

Mardin, June 27-1904.

99.

Rec'd JUL 23 1904
Ans'd JUL 25 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed please find
e Annual Report of Mardin Station for 1903.
I wrote you last week & enclosed an Intersessional
te on the visit of the Underwoods to Erzroom on
count of Mrs. U.'s their daughter Evelyn. I hope
ou received the same. We have not much faith in
n posts in these days, both as respects what we
nd out & what we should receive, so we are glad
hen important documents are acknowledged. I
veral times attempted to prepare this report, but
ch time was prevented by other, & more urgent
lls, so that not until after the close of school
as I able to complete it. Next week I hope to
e able to send you the Report of the Boys' High
hool for 1903-4. Miss Fenenga & Miss
Steele have gone on a tour of the outstations
Cullerto & Midyat. We shall probably
ove out to our summer retreat about the 10th
July. We shall be exceedingly busy until then.
Mrs. A & I are pretty well tuckered out & need to turn
ds & rest a while.- Hastily, but truly, yours,

A. N. Andrus

Rec'd AUG 2 1904
Ans'd AUG 2 1904

100.

#10.

Mardin, July 2, 1904.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last Monday I sent you a copy of the Annual Report of Mardin station for 1903, & to-day I am sending you a copy of the Report of the Boys' High School for 1903-4. I trust you will receive both of these reports in time to be of service to you in the preparation of your Annual Report for the Eastern Turkey Mission. The week before I sent you so much of the Annual Tabular Views (the totals thereof) as had been received from the different stations. As we have reason to be somewhat suspicious of the faithfulness & reliability of the Turkish post I will ask you to kindly relieve our mind respecting all the above documents by informing us of their receipt.

With the school report I am able to send you a picture of the teachers, & also one of the class just graduated. It is some time now since any picture, either of teachers or students, has been taken, & I thought it might help to call attention to the existence of such a school in connection with the Arabic work of the Board. Only the other day I received from Dr. Piper, of the English Presbyterian Mission to the Jews, located in Aleppo, the largest single order for native workers in the history of our stations. It was for two male teachers, graduates; & two female teachers, graduates; & one Bible woman - a widow with no

small children to encumber her. She seems to be appreciated throughout Mesopotamia & Arabia as a helpers supply depot, & we are right glad to feel that our schools are meeting the needs of other fields besides our own.

Now to explain the pictures a little. You will readily recognize the figure in the center of the group of teachers. At the extreme left of the picture sits Abd'l Ahad Speer, the oldest teacher, purveyor of the school, & assistant superintendent of the orphan boys. The other one seated on my left, the bearded gentleman, is Yusuf Esa, the next oldest teacher. He is also our assistant in the theological school when we have sessions. He is a graduate of the Harpoot theological school. The one standing behind him is Hanna Effendi Chekkian, the teacher of Turkish, Persian & Syriac. He who stands behind Abd'l Ahad Speer is Iskak Hasheesh, the teacher of the Preparatory Dept'n.

In the picture of the graducting class (Class of 1904) I have put numbers on the back corresponding to the numbers below.

No. 1 - Garabed Lohdo of Ain Loz, an orphan who knew only Koordish when we received him into the orphanage. A church member.

No. 2 - Skandar Hanna of Kolaat Mora, a suburb of Mardin & one of our out-stations. His father is the leading man in the Protestant community there.

No. 3 - Jurjis Hanna Chekkian, is a son of the teacher Hanna Chekkian referred to above.

No. 4 - Ibrahim Melki, is a son of our blind preacher, Melki Hermo, who is stationed at Bnabel, a Christian village two & a half hours from Mardin. A church member.

No. 5 - Emseeah Moosa Hanoosh, is a son of a helper named Moosa Hanoosh, who for more than ten years has been located at our out-station of Jezireh on the Tigris.

No. 6 - Hanna Melek, son of Khowaja Melek, of the town of Nisibin, (the ancient Nisibis,) & now one of our newest out-stations. His father is a miller by trade. Both he & his son are members of the Mardin church.

No. 7 - Nehemiah Kiryakis Anawees, of Karabash, one of our out-stations near Diarbekir. He is one of our orphans & is a christian, but has not yet joined the church. One of his brothers is the acting pastor of the Midyat church, & another brother is the teacher of the boys' school in Karabash.

No. 8 - Edward Yusuf Esa, is a son of the teacher Yusuf Esa, mentioned above. He is the most scholarly of his class, so that he was able to gain a year. He is also an earnest & active member of the Mardin church.

The artist who took this picture is a brother of the last named graduate, who himself graduated from our school some years ago and learned photography in Constantinople.

We are all well & matters are very quiet here as it is the time of harvest. Mrs. A. joins me in heartiest salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself. Very truly yours, A. H. Andrus.

July 2 - 1904

101.
Rec'd AUG 29 1904

Mardin, Aug 1-1904.

Ans'd AUG 31 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your esteemed favor of June 13th is before me. Dr. Thom last Saturday received a letter from Mr. Larkin in which he puts off the decision respecting his return to Mardin until next spring. The main objection with him seems to appertain to his health. He has some form of kidney trouble, and if he is to be the touring missionary such a trouble, under the touring conditions of this country, where one needs all the back he can develop, will be likely to prove preventive.

I have not yet written to Mr. Emrich but shall do so some time during this vacation when I am not so pressed as at present.

Mrs. Dewey & her daughter Diantha have been requested to remain another year at Endeavor Academy, Endeavor, Wisconsin, so there is no hurry for station action, or the announcement of individual judgment upon either her case or that of her mother. We were not aware that Diantha had presented any application to the Board for appointment to the foreign field.

There are but <u>three</u> missionary houses here & two of them are <u>full</u> now, & the empty house which was occupied by the Deweys will hold one missionary family & one single lady.

I enclose two Intersessional Votes (#38 + 39) which have received the unanimous endorsement of the Mission -

We have received from the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society a grant of £. Stg. ten (10) which will help to reduce our debt incurred in the General Work. Also I have been rejoiced that that society has remembered our orphan work to the extent of £. Stg. fifteen (15).

Mrs. Andrus has had a severe attack of dyspepsia & at the same time has suffered from salivation on account of too much calomel which was in the preparation she was taking for her trouble. She is better now, however, & we trust will be herself again shortly.

There is nothing new in these parts - only the usual feudal strifes, attacking & plundering of villages, with some butchery in cold blood. Government is able really to control only the immediate districts where it has a local habitation & a name.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in most hearty greetings to Mrs. Barton & yourself.

Most truly yours,
A. N. Andrus -

Marsh'd. Aug. 1 - 1902
Trustees

COPY.

Mardin, Sept. 9, 1904.

Mr. R. ~~T.~~ S. Emrich:-

Dear Mr. Emrich:-

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec. of the American Board, informs me that somehow you have developed a great interest in the Mardin station of the Eastern Turkey Mission. It would be interesting to learn just what feature of the work here proved to have for you so attractive an element as to make you consider a possibility of undertaking work in it. Or is it the 'tout-en-semble' of a field which is the only one of its kind under the American Board that has exercised over you special drawing power? We are not aware that you have offered yourself to the Board for service for the Master under its auspices, and expressed a predilection for this field, but an inquiry at the Rooms in Boston would probably elicit the statement that the Eastern Turkey Mission is today one of the Board's most needy missions in respect of re-inforcements, and that in all its Stations.

We have so frequently been disappointed in our expectations of receiving an addition to our working force that even if you should apply to the Board for appointment as one of its missionaries, and should be assigned to the Eastern Turkey Mission with the expectation that you would be designated by the Mission to be located at Mardin, we would still refuse to count you an associate until, with open arms we should have received you, safe and sound, within the station compound in this city! so true is it, even in respect of missionaries, that 'there's many a slip, etc.'

Permit me now briefly to state to you some of the characteristics of this station field- not as a deterrent to your inclinations to it, but rather as an appeal to your manliness and Christian courage. From my own point of view I regard them as attractions, and possibly they may become such to you.

1. It is a difficult field. The following are some of the reasons why it is a difficult field:- a The heterogeneity of its inhabitants- Koords, Arabs, Syrians, Armenians, with some Hebrews, Kuzzleboshes and Turks. b Its polyglot character. The languages in most general use are Arabic and Koordish. You will meet with a local use of Armenian, Turkish and two dialects of the Syriac- the Toovani and the Chotukli. c The Christian population is sprinkled, rather than massed, among the Koords and Arabs, so that the outstations are scattered and consequently their influence upon the masses lacks the strength derived from contact, sympathy with one another, and united effort. d Touring, under these circumstances, involves long journeys on horse-back over rough roads which are, for the most part, mere trails; and the necessity of carrying bed, bedding, provender and kitchen utensils, makes it expensive; and because accommodations are poor it becomes also a weariness to the flesh. He who works here must expect to "endure hardness" and be ready for anything.

2. It is an Inland Mission. I have no doubt that many, for just this reason, have refused to consider it. At any rate it seems to be an easier matter to secure recruits for stations on the coast than for those far in the interior. I admit that just now to come into the interior of Turkey is to tread on ground that is ruined and that has much explosive material lying also in plain sight above ground; but true warriors expect to take war risks; and escape from this part of the interior is not easy. In the interior we have not the temptation to leave our work and run over to Europe for a holiday, nor down into Egypt for sight-seeing. We count on a ten year's steady pull before expecting a furlough in a trip to the home-land. We are also free from the baneful influences which southern Europe- Papal, poor and plotting- is constantly exerting among the coast

towns.

3. It is a commentary of Scripture in extenso. You cannot travel, visit, sit, sup, converse, sleep, attend weddings and funerals, go thro markets and palaces, experience fast days and feast days mingle with ecclesiastics, officials, merchants, artisans and day-laborers- in short, look upon the civil, industrial, commercial, social, political, ethical and religious phases of human activity here without having a flood of light thrown upon almost every page of Scripture, and feeling that neither Shakespeare nor Scott are as true delineators of the countries and the times of which they wrote or were the authors of the Old Testament and the New of the lands, with their histories, habits and customs, to which they allude.

4. Its location is strategic. The classic Mount Massine range, upon one of whose highest peaks Mardin sits enthroned, bounds the Mesopotamian plains on the north for hundreds of miles so that we have an almost equal vision of mountain and plain. But not only do mountain and plain meet here. It is also the meeting place of the Arabs of the plain and the Koord of the mountain. No one will question that the Arab has had a past, and no one who is ' a child of Abraham' will doubt that, in answer to Abraham's prayer, Ishmael will yet live before the Lord. Some think the Koord has no future, but the more one comes to learn of their past, and gets en rapport with them, the more he is inclined to believe that their opportunity is yet to come. I should sooner believe that the Syrians had been tried and found wanting and were a decaying race than that the Koord had been tested and thrust aside. He does not appear to me to be decaying. The Koordish soldier is today the strongest prop the Turkish Empire has, and that is one reason why the government forbids any effort among them- even tho they be Yezidee in faith- and will not allow anything to be printed in Koordish. However, the Arab

problem and the problem of the Koord are, for us here, still future, and the only point of contact with them at present is the medical work of our associate, Dr. Thom. But the strategy of our position lies just here. In the good providence of God the Syrians have been projected among these Arabs and Koords, and it is upon the lines of this Christian race we are to run our parallels in approaching them. An evangelical, spiritual and educated Syrian church and community must be the leaven to be cast into these measures of meal. Our present problems this,- the preparation of this native agency for this vast and sublime purpose. The means hitherto employed for its solution have been few and feeble so that it has not advanced very far. Three men of large caliber have worked at it- Dr. Williams, Dr. Dewey and Dr. Gates- and more such are now sorely needed. The religiously and intellectually moribund Syrian race has thus far, with but a very limited exception, been almost contemptuously indifferent to these efforts made to prepare it for its mission of gospel grace and Christian civilization to these Mohammedan races- if indeed it has, as a race, any perception of its providential place and spiritual mission in their midst.

5. As viewed <u>linguistically</u>. While, undoubtedly, after the Chinese and the Japanese, the Arabic is the hardest language in the world, yet it is also one of the richest and most refined of Oriental languages. Its construction- even in its vowel signs- is of the most logical and symmetrical order conceivable, and bears a relation to present languages of Western and Middle Asia, and Northern Africa, which the classic Greek did, in its glory, to the languages of the nations around the Mediterranean. Whether considered as the language of the descendants of Ishmael's "twelve princes according to their nations," (Gen. 25:16) or as the religious language of more

than 200,000,000 of our race, or as the vehicle now used by missionaries from the upper waters of the Tigris to the upper reaches of the Nile, and from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, for the spread of the "Gospel of the Kingdom," it bulks so largely from any point of view, and promises so much in the future as an instrument for winning millions to the standard of the true Prophet of God, that it excites one's enthusiasm as he comes to the study of it, and advances in the use of it, for Christ's sake.

But enough. Pardon me for writing so much in a letter which I trust may prove but a prolegomenon to interviews, not "with paper and ink," but I hope we shall "shortly see thee and shall speak face to face." May the Holy Spirit lead you where He wishes to use you for the Kingdom of Christ and the glory of God.

I remain,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) A. N. Andrus.

than 200,000,000 of our race, or as the vehicle now used by missionaries from the upper waters of the Tigris to the upper reaches of the Nile, and from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, for the spread of the "Gospel of the Kingdom," it bulks so largely from any point of view, and promises so much in the future as an instrument for winning millions to the standard of the true Prophet of God, that it excites one's enthusiasm as he comes to the study of it, and advances in the use of it, for Christ's sake.

But enough. Pardon me for writing so much in a letter which I trust may prove but a prolegomenon to interview, not with paper and ink," but I hope we shall "shortly see thee and speak face to face." May the Holy Spirit lead you where He wishes to use you for the Kingdom of Christ and the glory of God.

I remain,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) A. N. Andrus.

Copy of letter from A. N. Andrus to R. S. Fortich.

Trabzon - Turkey. Sept. 9-06.

Rec'd OCT 6 1904
Ans'd NOV. 4 1904

#11.

"Rocky Rest," Mardin, Sept. 10-'04.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favors of July 25 & Aug. 2 are before me. I am very glad that the Reports & Tab. Views reached you this year in time, & that you will not lack material for your report upon the Mission. Only the reports of the Girls' High school & of the Kindergarten were prepared after the examination of the Kindergarten — too late to reach you in time to be incorporated in your report. We are very glad that Miss Miriam Platt is able to return to Harpoot, that Mr. Riggs is now "set up", & that Van is to receive reinforcement. We are in great sorrow over the fresh calamity that has fallen upon Erzroom in the burning of their Boys' High school. This would seem to confirm the suspicion that the burning of the Girls' new building was of incendiary origin, & probably the work of revolutionists who have conceived the false notion that the work of the American missionaries is dividing of the Armenian church & nation.

In regard to the hospital called for by the will of Mr. Sahagian do you know whether the will states that the hospital must be in the city of Diarbekir, or the vilayet of Diarbekir, or simply says in Diarbekir? If the latter it might mean the vilayet of Diarbekir as well as the city — & Mardin is in the vilayet of Diarbekir, & Dr. Thom has a hospital in it. Perhaps the wording of the will is elastic enough

(certainly the interpretation of wills is usually elastic enough) to admit of such an interpretation! We certainly would not object to having the Underwoods for our nearest neighbors if such an arrangement were necessary. Probably Mr Sahagian was not aware of the existence of a hospital at Mardin under the care of the Board or he might have come to its aid instead of stipulating for another one in the vilayet.

I send you, in this letter, a letter for Mr. Emrich, in accordance with your request that I should write him, as I promised to do during the vacation. I do not know that it is just the kind of letter you had in mind upon making the request, but my object in it is to have Mardin appeal to him strongly enough to become a motive to a choice under the guidance of the Holy Spirit whose will must, or should, in any case, be the determining factor in the decision of such matters. I have not emphasized any special department of the work here because I was speaking of the field as a whole, & also because a work of the scale & variety attempted here requires "all round" men rather than specialists. Only a work on a comprehensive scale can afford specialists. As things now are here the first work to which a new man would naturally be assigned, so soon as he become sufficiently familiar with the language, would be the principalship of the Boys' High school. You will probably write him a few lines when you forward my letter to him, if your judgment approves

sending it to him, & what you write will have more weight with him than anything I have written, or can write.

Mrs. Andrus was ill when we came out here to the garden, & continued so for two weeks, but we have remained out here long enough to get the benefit of rest & change, & now feel ready to go back to the city & increase the pressure preparatory to putting on full head of steam when the schools reassemble the 21st inst.

I am sorry conditions are not more favorable for fuller schools. We have had 30 applications from new parties for our Boys' High school but not all were accepted in meetings of faculty & trustees. And of those accepted some will be hindered by cholera, which is raging now in & about Mosul, & others by the growing insecurity of travel, from coming to school.

During the vacation two teachers were sent into the field in different directions to look into the preparation of pupils seeking entrance to the school, & at the same time embracing the opportunity to remove prejudice against the school & to enlighten the communities in regard to its aim & methods. It was not an attempt to drum up pupils, for we hold that the communities are beholden to the school, & not the school to the communities.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in heartiest salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself, & I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

A. H. Andrus

Martin, Secretary
Sept 10 - 1904

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Rec'd DEC 13 1904

10f.

Mardin, Nov. 8 ~~189~~

Ans'd DEC 17 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have your favor of Sept. 2, & also one later in which you refer to the case of Miss Diantha Dewey & desire an expression of the opinion of the station as to whether she is likely to be wanted here. Her case was brought up in station meeting week before last but no conclusion was reached. It was introduced at the meeting again last week and the vote to call her stood two in favor and one against calling her. The votes favoring it were cast by the two young ladies, & the vote opposing it was mine. Dr. Thom is chairman of the station meeting & did not vote, as previous to the voting he explained his attitude & the reasons for his abstention from voting. He has probably written you in regard to it, & I now briefly state to you the reasons why I voted against calling Miss Diantha Dewey. But before giving them let me assure you that there is no personal element entering at all into the question in my mind, for if any one is to come here as a reinforcement of the woman's work there is no other person I know of whom I would desire to fill the place so much as herself, because we both know her & love her very much.

Leaving out, then, the personal element which, if considered, would be wholly on the side of inviting her to come here to work, my reasons for the negative vote are these:-

1- A recent letter from Mrs. Strong stated, a- That not enough young ladies for filling vacancies were offering themselves. b- That if there were there is not money enough to send them. The proposition to call Miss Dewey to Mardin is not to fill a vacancy but to provide an additional young lady.

2- From Mrs. Strong's letter it would follow that the W. B. M.

would not consider a question of supplying Mardin station with an additional lady missionary before the consideration of a question pertaining to the filling a vacancy at some other station, as the supply of both young ladies & funds would be primarily needed for filling vacancies.

3 – It was suggested that Miss Dewey should be called to take the place of Miss Pratt whose chief work was that of touring among the out-stations. Considered in that light the call of Miss Dewey might be regarded as one to fill a vacancy. To my mind there are two objections to voting for her coming under that category which led me to vote in the negative – a – The fact that Miss Dewey is not physically very strong & I have doubts whether she would be able to stand the physical strain involved in touring. b – The fact that owing to the present & growing insecurity of travel in the vilayets of Erzerum & Bitlis, in which our touring chiefly lies, but very little touring would be possible until there is a change in the present order of things. The young ladies are not in a position to judge of the state of the country so well as are the gentlemen, & it is not to be wondered at that they should affirm that a lady is just as safe in traveling as is a man. For myself I have never felt quite easy whenever any of the ladies have gone off touring without being accompanied by a missionary; & that before the existence of the present state of affairs.

4 – The last reason I would mention as leading me to vote negatively upon the question of calling Miss Dewey to Mardin is the position we have taken that we ought to have at least one more missionary family here before we think of increasing the force of young ladies. There is a much louder call for a missionary family than for another single lady. If Miss Dewey were to come out with a missionary family we should receive her most gladly, but why should a sentiment have the precedence of a most urgent need?

You ask how the station got on when it had five families. It was but seldom that there were five families at one time in Mardin, as usually one family would be living in the house at Midyat, or residing at Mosul, & the other would be boarding with one of the other families that were in Mardin. & there are not arrangements for more than three families to be at house at Mardin. All are well here & as usual very busy – The schools have opened well – 95 in the two high schools, & over 200 in the city schools.

Yours. Andrus joins me in cordial greetings to Mrs. B – & yourself & Sophie. A. H. Andrus

1 colM #

100

Rec'd DEC 13 1904
Ans'd DEC 17 1904

Later — Dear Dr. Barton: —

In view of the impossibility of working with the Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian church, & also seeing that the Archbishop of Canterbury has indefinitely postponed action looking to efforts for the education of the clergy of the Jacobite Syrian church, I have been led to think whether we might not do something to aid the Jacobite Syrian community in providing them with more suitable teachers for their schools. The community are more anxious for the advancement of their schools than is the Patriarch, & would not hesitate to employ teachers trained by us who were of their own community. One indispensable requisite, however, would be that they should be able to give instruction in the Western Aramaic, or what is termed the Old Syriac. The following plan has occurred to me as the readiest, most feasible & economical way to meet such a demand. Introduce the Old Syriac language into our school upon a plane of equality with the English language so that it may be optional with pupils to elect either one of the two for study. No diploma to be given any pupil who shall not have taken the regular course in English, or its equivalent in Old Syriac. Such a plan will need provision for a teacher in Old Syriac & the purchase by the school, for rent to pupils, as in the case of Arabic & English books, of text-books in that language. I estimate that

we should need L.T. 36 per annum for the teacher's salary & an initial expenditure for text-books of L.T. 10 - making L.T. 46 additional for Appropriations for the Boys' High school. This addition, however, ought not to come out of the Appropriations for the General Work which is too meagre already. It ought to be secured either as a special to the school, or be granted from a fund specially allotted to educational institutions under the care of the Board.

I have spoken with no one about this plan as I did not wish to excite expectations which might not be realized & so occasion only disappointment & unjust criticism of the Prudential Com. If the Prudential Com. see fit to endorse the scheme & back it up financially it seems to me it will prove the best way to initiate the solution of the problem of getting nearer to the old Jacobite Syrian church & preparing the way for evangelistic labor through the preached word.

I have no question of the practicability of the plan, & believe it will be heartily approved by the teachers associated with me in the school, & be welcomed by the more enlightened of the Old Syrian community throughout our field.

P.S. Our course is six (6) years & we could not guarantee to furnish the Jacobite Syrian community teachers from among their own boys within less time than that, so that we must reckon that we should spend $1000 to turn out the first class & begin the supply. That will not be a dear experiment. What says the Com.?

Yrs &c.
A. N. Andrews.

Received Nov. 1, 1904.

106.

Rec'd JAN 6 1905

See last page bottom

#13.

Mardin, Dec. 5/'04.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Ans'd JAN 18 1905

I wrote you my letter #11 on Sept. 10, & enclosed a letter to Mr. Emrich, open for you to read & judge whether to send it to him or not. On the 14th of Nov. I sent you another letter, #12, in which I recorded the vote of the station in regard to inviting Miss Diantha Drury to become a member of it, & my reasons for opposing it - reasons in which Mrs. Andrus agrees with me, & which are not at all based on any personal prejudices, since there is no other person we should like to join as so much as Miss Diantha Drury. Your letter of Oct 26, in regard to her case reached us some time after the station had taken action upon it based upon previous information from you in regard to it. Dr. Thom's views upon the question are the same as mine but probably for his wife's sake he abstained from voting upon the question.

I hope my letter enclosing the one for Mr. Emrich was not lost, nor mislaid, as it probably reached Boston while you were attending the meetings at the West.

In my last letter I also propounded a scheme for working among the Jacobite Syrians from the side of the community rather than through their Patriarch who is a persona non grata with them. Dr. Thom & Miss Grafe -

turned from their trip to Midyat in good condition, & the church sent a letter of appreciation of their visit to the Coöperation Com. We are making special efforts to still further improve the character of our village schools which do not prove the feeders to our High school to the extent they should, except in the case of the village of Kavolash which, in this respect, has been not unlike Redwan in the Koordish Home Mission field. Poor Redwan is about destroyed, thro the oppression of the government & the raids of the Koordish Aghas in the vicinity. Last week Mr. Young, the British Vice Consul for Harpoot & Diarbekir passed through here on his return from Mosul whither he had gone with Dr. Norton who was on his way to Persia, as you have doubtless heard. He remained with us only a few hours.

All of the station are well and as busy as usual in the several departments. Mrs. Andrus joins me in hearty salutations to Mrs. Barton, yourself & all at the Rooms. We rejoice that the Annual Meeting was such a success. Ext. * made K.O.M.

I have not been able to receive a copy of the Missionary Herald this year from the Rooms. They have sent us a few copies from Harpoot. Now for the next year may I trouble you to have a copy sent to the following address? E. G. Freyer, Esq. American Press, Beirut. (For A. N. Andrus) via London & Brindisi. Mr. Freyer will then send it in book boxes. Please have the subscription chg'd to me. Very truly yours, A. N. Andrus

#14.

107.

Rec'd JAN 9 1905

Mardin, Dec. 12-1904.

Ans'd JAN 18 1905

My dear Dr. Barton;-

Your favor of Nov. 4 came to hand the 7th inst. I was very glad to learn that what I sent Sept. 5th reached you safely. It really begins to look as tho we may see Mr. Emrich & his wife here next fall, & we trust we shall this time not be disappointed. It is said, you know, that no man's work is done until he has trained his successor. Dr. Williams broke me in before he was called home, & I hope I shall have a chance to break some one in before I leave. Are we to understand that they are now married, or from your letter are we led to infer, or did you speak by anticipation?

No Intersessional Vote for the transfer of Dr. & Mrs. Underwood to Erzroom Station has yet come to my knowledge, altho it is possible that Erzroom Station has started one which has not yet reached us.

On Aug. 1st an Intersessional Vote for Miss Foote to join the Eastern Turkey Mission & to be located at Erzroom was sent by me to your address. It is numbered 38, & was unanimously carried.

We were delighted with the report of the Annual Meeting of the Board at Grinnell, Iowa, which we read in the Congregationalist - the only report we have seen. I wrote you last week also. Hastily, but truly, yours, A. H. Andrews

Nardini. Dec. 12, 1904.

#17.

Rec'd APR 7 1905

108.

#2.

Mardin, Mar. 6-'05.

Ans'd MAR 7 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith an Intersessional Vote (#40) which was started by Erzroom Dec. 22, 1904, but the last votes for which reached me only recently. Parts of the votes on two other Intersessional Votes are in hand, & when all votes on them are in I shall forward the results to you at once.

Your letter of Jan. 18, announcing the appointment of Mr. & Mrs. Emrich to E. T. M. "with the understanding that they will go to Mardin" was thankfully received by all the station. However, so many have been appointed to Mardin & then turned off to other places that we shall not count them ours until we see them enter the station compound. By the post of last week your favor of Jan. 27, enclosing letters from Mr. & Mrs. Emrich, were received & read with great pleasure. The letters made a good impression upon us all. As to their outfit they would do well to write to Mrs. Drury at Endeavor Academy, Endeavor, Wis. I shall not be able to write them by this post but will do so later. Briefly I should advise them not to bring much beside clothing & bedding & a toilet sett - the clothing & bedding to be what they would use in New England climate in winter, with a little fuller supply of light clothing for summer. As to the journey here, if they do not plan to visit England, or the Continent, the most direct & cheapest way would be for them to sail from Boston in the "Old Dominion Line" for Alexandria, Egypt, direct, & from there they

would take an Austrian Lloyd steamer for Beirut & Alexandretta. If Miss Diantha Dewey should be appointed also to Mardin she & her mother would probably wish to return with them. I hope it may be possible for the Mission to hold a meeting at Van some time in the summer. It can hardly be held before that time. All well here. Government is straining every nerve to be ready for something — we do not know exactly what, as affairs in Arabia are more threatening than in Macedonia — as it is collecting both soldiers & troops in advance — the new civil system not having yet begun.

Very truly yours,

A. N. Andrus —

P. S. Since writing the above the mail has been received in which Bro. Corey, of Harpoot, has asked me to supply him with a dozen blanks for Annual Tabular View. I had only three left. I last year wrote you suggesting that a supply be sent to each station from Boston direct, as it would save both postage & time. We have received none, & I judge the other stations have not. It would be well to have supplies sent at once, unless a change is to be made in the get up of the blank.

A. N. A.

send 18 to Harpoot

109.
ABS'N APR 22 1905
ABS'N APR 27 1905

3.

Mardin, Mar. 21, '05.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I send you enclosed an Interseccional Notes (#41), pertaining to the permanent transfer of the Underwoods from Bitlis station to the station at Erzroom.

I wrote you on the 6th inst., & since then nothing new has occurred requiring notice. Spring has fairly begun & the plain is looking finely. The spring, however, does not bring so much delight to men because men see that with the incoming of a new civil year fresh taxes are being imposed & more rudely collected, & they are wondering when & where all this will end. There is to be an ordination at Oorfa early in April, & the station has voted me to attend it. The pastor of the Mardin church will accompany me. All well here & the outlook at present is quiet. The January number of the "Missionary Herald" was received last Saturday by box from Beirut; so the prospect now is that it will continue to be received.

I intended to have a letter ready & send to Bro. Emrich by this post, but I have had too many interruptions.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrus

Mardui. Mar. 21. 1905.

Rec'd JUN 9 1905

ERICAN MISSION,
N, TURKEY IN ASIA.

#4.

Mardin, May 8, ~~1905~~ 1906.

Ans'd JUL 10 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have before me yours of Feb. 20, Mar. 20, & have this morning received your favor of Apr. announcing mine (#2) of Mar. 6, & enclosing an Intersessional Vote for a furlough for Miss Bushnell. I recently made a trip to Oorfa, in company with our pastor here, to assist at the ordination of the first Protestant Syrian pastor ordained in the field of the Central Turkey Mission. It had been some 25 years since I had seen Oorfa, & the work has in that period grown immensely. They are particularly fortunate, both in the Armenian & the Syrian quarters of the city, in having ample grounds in which to allow their plant to grow as the increase of the work demands more buildings for schools, parsonages &c. The native communities here & at Harpoot are altogether too cramped for room for their churches & schools, & too poor to purchase sites for the buildings they really need.

In my absence the photographs of Mr. & Mrs. Emrich were received, & we are pleased with the faces of our expected new associates.

Last week I sent you a batch of Intersessional Votes but was not able to write anything to accompany them. And now today I send you one more, #45.

We rejoice with you that the fire did not effect serious damage to the property of the Board. Later I shall hope to write you more fully, as work piled up in my absence & I cannot write at length.

Yrs very truly, A. H. Andrus

Mardin - Turkey - May 8-1905.

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

#5.

Rec'd JUN 13 1905
Ans JUL 10 1905

My Dear Dr. Barton:— Mardin, May 15, 1905.

Your favors of Mch. 8, 20, & Apr. 7, are before me. A letter received this morning from Dr. Underwood states that he was about to start with Miss Bushnell to escort her to Trebizond, as she was quite used up. It is well Miss Foote is now there. Miss Daniels will be welcomed back to Harpoot, especially as Miss Huntington is planning to go to Europe to meet her sister.

The Mission long ago voted her to Erzroom — i.e. Miss Foote — so I was not prepared to write, as you did Nov. 8, "Her location in the Mission, therefore, awaits mission action &c". The vote reads, "Resolved, That Miss M. M. Foote be invited to join the Eastern Turkey Mission, & to be located at Erzroom." This vote was sent to the Rooms from here Aug 1. 1904. Does the case need any further action? The last two posts I have sent you Intersessional Votes — #42, 43 & 44, May 1st, & #45 May 8th. I trust they have all been received. At our last station meeting we unanimously voted to start an Intersessional Vote for a full meeting of the Mission to be held at Van on, or about, July 24. This vote has gone to the stations & we shall shortly know what the Mission decides in regard to it. But in a letter received to-day from Dr. Barnum of Harpoot there is information that government has an order not to allow Americans to travel about the country! & that because of such an order Bro. Covey & Prof. Tsnekejian were ordered back from Lija. If there be such an order I hope our minister will quickly see to it that it be rescinded.

The acting patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian church, recently appointed by that community, through their bishops, & confirmed, as Kaimakam, by the government, is expected here this week from Mosul, on his way to Diarbekir, to receive his credentials from

government at the hands of the Wali.

In regard to the plan for training a few Syrian young men, of which I wrote you, you said you would put it into the hands of Dr. Strong to present in the "Herald" or "Congregational Work", in order to see if some one would not take it up as a special. Has that been done, & if so has there been any response? I hope it will not fare as did my appeal for aid to the orphan work here, of which Bro. Peet sent you several copies for distribution. I paid him some three English Pounds for printing & postage, but until now have not received response enough to cover expense of printing the appeal! And the department for orphans is in debt to the Boys' High school for board of orphans some £T. 50. We cannot throw the boys into the street, & they need to stay a while longer to be fitted for as teachers, or as mechanics. We have more faith than funds for them. I trust something may be done for both these causes, & also that our schools here may be remembered in the list of institutions provided for by the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller. Please remember that Mardin has but few friends, & they are all poor. We feel confident that the Prud. Com. will not neglect its only work conducted in the Arabic language in the broad field of Mesopotamia.

I enclose the Annual Tab. View for the year 1904.

All well here. Matters restless on the plain, & today an order for collecting 20,000 Redif from the district under the control of the 4th army corps has been received. This will increase the burdens of both Moslems & Christians.

Yours truly, A. N. Andrews

A. N. Andrews
Mardin, Turkey
May 15-1905.

JUL 26 1905 112

Mardin, May 22-1905.

My dear Dr. Barnum:-

Yours by last post came last Sat. afternoon, for wh. thanks - We have seen no Times nor Mail since the Mail of March 20, as the Consul has not been at home in Diarbekir but is off in the region of Bitlis - or Van - The only way we have kept up with the outside world has been thro Miss Thom who sends her father weekly the chief telegraphic news. The Po'keepsie Eagle - Twice a Week edition - comes thro very intermittently.

Bishop Abd un Noor has left Oorfa & will probably go to Hassan Mansoor, or Adiaman, to look after the building of a church there.

The Kaimakam chosen in place of the Patriarch who has been removed from office called last Sat. morning. He is the ablest man the Syrians have among their bishops, & is especially versed in dealing with government officials, but he is not such a spir-

itually minded man as is bishop Jerg
of this city. He sent a letter to the Patria
who is now living at Deir Mar Abrohom
in Midyat, requesting him to come on to
Mardin for consultation & transfer of
Deir Zaafran &c to his charge. The Pa
riarch sent back word that he had no
information of his appointment as Kai
makam, & that it would be time enough
to see him after he should have established
his position as Kaimakam! It looks as
tho the Patriarch intended to show fight
act like a fool. Here they have begun
collect the Redif but with great difficulty
They got 12 from the market here in the
city & when they reached the outer door of the
castle, whither they were to be lodged, the
were but 5 left! It is also said that
the "Muntohfodh" (منتحفظ) are also wanted
They have also begun to take the new cens
& have finished the Protestant community
in the city. The roll amounted to 600+, so tha

is now a larger community than that of the
Khaldzans. There were some 30 persons
whose names had not been previously reg-
istered. i.e. they were what is called
"Ketun". Those of the other communities
not so written run up into the hundreds.
The other communities have made inquiries
of the Governor of Diarbekir whether the
government will not show mercy & not
collect the back taxes due from those who
have not heretofore been written, & make a
fresh start with the new census & the en-
rolment of every person. No answer has
been received to this request, & the commu-
nities are in a state of considerable anxiety.
I had sent a separate copy of the Jezeiresian-
al Note, asking for a meeting of the Mission
at Van to each one of the stations, & at the
top had written in red ink requesting that
the station sign & return direct to Mardin.
The object of this was to get a return from the
note in the shortest time, instead of having one

copy circulate among all the stations. [illegible]
the vote is in favor of a meeting at Van Dr[illegible]
Mrs. Reynolds will not leave until after
the meeting is over. –

On the plain both sides of the Orol[illegible]
in the quarrel are mustering their
forces, & it will not be long before there
will be a great battle between them [illegible]
far from Mardin. To-day the near[illegible]
villages on the plain begin to harvest the
barley. The villagers farther out on the
plain have moved their tents up to the
pasture lands of the villages near to
mountains from fear of the Arabs.

Locusts also are beginning to appear [illegible]
some places on the plain.

All well as usual, but unusually bu[illegible]
as the end of the term is approaching & we
have also to make preparations for the
Summer School which follows imme[illegible]
diately upon the close of the term.

Allies join me in love to the Ba & Ohrest
the circle – As ever yrs &c, A. H. Andre[illegible]

Rec'd JUL 5 1905
Ans'd JUL 11 1905

113

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

6.

Mardin, June 3, 1905.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of Apr. 20 was received by the last post. The accompanying note stating that the Annual meeting of the Board was to be held one month earlier gave us quite a start, as we had expected to have more time to prepare our reports. We therefore pulled ourselves together & four reports were prepared by the members of the station during this week. I herewith forward them to you together with the Totals of four out of the five Stations of the Mission as presented in their Tab. Views. Erzroom alone has failed to send the clerk something. I hope all these documents will reach you safely. I have put them into two large envelopes.

I believe I told you that Mardin Station sent out a summons in the form of an Intersessional Vote asking for a meeting of the whole Mission at Pau on, or about, the 24th of July. This afternoon a telegram was received from Dr. Raynolds stating that Pau station approved of the plan. I feel pretty sure that both Bitlis & Erzroom will vote unanimously for it, & in that case only Harpoot considers not the plan. We do not know how Harpoot has voted as the paper sent to them has not yet been returned. I have also sent you a batch of Intersessional Votes which got around to me by the last post - some of them having been a long time in getting around the Mission. We are now looking to hear from you in regard to the action of the Woman's Board to which were referred the papers of Miss Dionitha Dewey after their approval by the Prud. Com.

The last ten days have seen the biggest disturbance on the plains to the south of Nisibin that has occurred during the last 30 years. Thousands of Arabs & Kurds were gathered in two hostile camps on either side of the Jaghjagha river that flows south from Nisibin. Two Arab chiefs of the Shammar tribes - Hadi & Jar Allah - cousins, but jeal-

one of each other, had massed their followers & friends for a str
gle for supremacy. The government was too weak to interfere
Some fighting took place with losses on both sides probab
amounting to some 400 killed, & considerable property plund
ed on both sides. The issue, however, was not decisive, as eac
side drew off owing to treachery among some of the tribes the
were not of the Shammar tribes, but allies of Hâdi.
Ibrahim Pasha, the great Hamidi chief of these regions, was
the assistance of Jâr Allah, & succeeded in driving off seve
thousand sheep as his share of the spoils of war. As a resu
of this raid villages have been plundered, crops have been eate
& trampled down by the multitude of horses & camels assem
the roads have been made still more dangerous, merchan
of Nuredin & Nisibin have suffered losses, & the weakness
indifference of the government more gloriously revealed. Th
fact that each side claims the victory only presages an
& more bitter struggle later on, & ensures a period of greater
security upon the plain than we have experienced thus far.
Meanwhile the government is pressing the forcible collec
of taxes more vigorously, demanding the instant payment
all the taxes for the current fiscal year, which is from Ma
to March, & one fourth more of the amount of each main tax
for the current year, as a forced loan! Partly on account of
war on the plains, partly because the wheat harvest has n
yet come, & partly on account of the visitation of the locus
which have appeared in vast numbers for the last few da
flour has gone up nearly one half additional to the regular
price, while the increased insecurity has given a great chec
to enterprise & the opportunity for work whereswith to prov
daily food. The clouds seem growing darker over this section of
country, & the margin between the poor & distress is very
perceptibly narrow. All well here, & the city is quiet tho th
Mutasserrif is almost wild with rage at the state of things & i
inability to prevent matters from becoming worse. Yours very
A. H. Andrus

I hope Rev. Emrich received my letter giving him what data I could in regard to outfits & routes. We shall be with him in spirit & work for him & to-day - the date of his ordination - a. H. A.

A. H. Andrus

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Rec'd JUL 17 1905 114

Dear Bro. Barnum:-

Mardin, June 5, ~~1905~~ 1905.

Yours of May 24 & ors in hand. Since writing you the battle on the plain near Nisibin has come off in which some 400 were killed & many wounded, but it was a drawn battle, in which not all the clans were engaged; & also because some of the allies from tribes outside of the Shammar Arabs proved treacherous. Hôdi retreated beyond the Sinjar mountains & Ibrahim Pasha drew off back to Weran Shehr with some 20,000 sheep taken as spoils. This is not to be the last of this rivalry between the cousin sheikhs Hôdi & Jer Alloh. Since the battle lawlessness has increased on the plain, villages have been plundered, caravans robbed & some muleteers killed & wounded. Yesterday an Aleppo caravan was plundered within 3 hrs. of the city. Fifteen loads of goods were carried off & 9 mules, & two muleteers were injured. The merchants went in a body to the Mutasserif & complained & he sent a posse of mounted zaptiehs, not to recover the plundered property, but to escort the rest of the large caravan in safety to the city, which had turned back when the head of the caravan had been spoiled. So it goes from bad to worse. A Kaimakasi of the zaptiehs sent a telegram to the minister of the interior complaining of the depredations of Ibrahim Pasha & his Hamidiehs upon the plain & stating that the plain was destroyed by them. The reply to it was an order to take his sword from him & imprison him. But as he is a Beg from the region of Kerkook & Suleimaneyeh, & well to do, they have put him under guard in his own house. "The Hamidiehs seem to be more holy than were the Janissaries!"

Last Sat. a telegram from Dr. Raynolds announced that Van accepted the proposition to have the meeting of the Mission there. So the plan seems assured, as Bitlis & Erzroom will surely vote for it. The votes about Miss Huntington & Winifred Knapp come by last post - carried. Please notice the endorsers from Boston & pass on. Mary's Tab. View is rec'd with thanks.

Yours truly, A. N. Andrus -

A. W. Andrus to Dr. Barnum

Mardin - Turkey - June 5 - 1905.

Rec'd JUL 5 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Ans'd JUL 11 1905

I very much wished to be able to announce that we would open the Syriac department of the curriculum of our school with the beginning of the new school year, the 20th of Sept. next.

The new Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian church is going to put emphasis on schools, but he will not work with us, nor let us work with him, as he is both bigoted & self-sufficient. But this new condition should not deter us from our efforts to reach his people indirectly & promote their spiritual & intellectual welfare — rather shld it stimulate our zeal, & be a fresh

argument to use in getti
the Syrians to send up prep
as we can say their Patri
arch is himself anxious t
advance the schools, & we
wish to help him prepare
good teachers for them.

I feel confident that o
teachers are the best east
Beirut & south of Diarbeki
in the Arabic, Turkish &
Syriac languages, & tho
we can turn out the best
teachers for the Syrians.
we can have the funds to he
us set up this department

The case is urgent - more
since the election of this P
mokam, or acting Patriar
which occurred in Travel
He is the bishop of Mosul & h
gone to Diarbekir to receive in-
structions from the Wali. Yours
Mon. June 5 - '05. A. H. Andrus

116.
Rec'd JUL 24 1905

Mardin, June 26, 1905.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose Intercessional Note #49, which was started by the Mardin station May 11-1905, for the purpose of summoning a Mission meeting. The response, as you see, was almost unanimous. I hope the reports & tabular views duly reached you. We trust, also, that Bro. Emrich received the letter of instructions in regard to outfit & routes which I sent him. We have had no word from you as to whether Miss Dromtha Drury is to be, or has been, appointed to this Mission with the expectation that she will be located at Mardin.

Miss Frenenga & myself have been appointed by the station to represent Mardin at the meeting at Van. We are all busy with the Summer School which opened for all the helpers of our field immediately upon the close of our High schools. It's a big job & we are driven with work, so you will excuse brevity. Last Friday morning two men were shot right behind our houses in a quarrel over a load pertaining to some of our students who were returning to Diarbekir. One of the muleteers has died. The murderer, who was also a muleteer, escaped. All well, & all quiet here. Fearful pressure & violence in the collection of taxes. Redif to move each Friday. Salaams from all to all. Yours very truly, A. H. Andres-

Mardin - Turkey. June 26 - 1905.

AMERICAN MISSION,
MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA.

8 – + Enclosure –

Rec'd OCT 2 1905
Ans'd OCT 21 1905

117

My dear Dr. Barton; Summer Retreat, Sep. 5, 1905.

The meeting of the Mission convened at Dan on schedule time & proved to be one of the most harmonious & spiritually uplifting meetings I ever attended. We reached Mardin on our return Sat. Aug. 19. I took hold of the work that had accumulated in my absence too vigorously & in a week reached the end of my rope & was completely played out. Dr. Thom wouldn't give me a tonic, as I asked him to, but ordered me out here to stay 10 days & do nothing! That was a very stiff prescription, but that evening I bade him good bye & came out here where Mrs. Thom & her child & niece, & Mrs. Andrus with Miss Graf were recuperating. To-day my time will be half up & I am happy to say that I am beginning to pull myself together again so that I shall be ready to return to the city next week & resume work.

Owing to this 10 days' delay you will not receive a copy of the Estimates of the Mission quite so soon, but I trust you will not be inconvenienced thereby. I have, however, enclosed to you a copy of the Apportionment of Estimates & Appropriations for 1906 according to the new percentages agreed upon for the several stations. You may not have at your elbow the old percentages wherewith to compare them so I send you also a copy of those. You will see that that the growth of the work forces our hands, & compels us to swell our Estimates for next year from $6000, to $7608., & the Contingent items – all of which are necessary, & most of them urgent – will run the amount still higher. The spirit of our meeting on the financial side was exactly that so forcibly expressed by Dr.

Arthur H. Smith in the Herald Extra, pp. 373 (July 7th).
The protest we make is not to the Prud. Com. but to the constituency of the Board. Have the Congl churches of America reached their limit in contributions for the foreign section of the work? Should they reach it before they reach their limit in Home Missions & expenses for their own local church work? If they should give to these three sections of the Lord's work, on an all-inclusive — in accordance with the principle of the equilateral triangle the difficulties of the Boards of Home & Foreign Missions would immediately disappear. Is not such a pro rata distribution practical? or is human nature too selfish?

Your favors of June 7 & 9 & July 11, have been received with thanks. We are now beginning to actually look for the arrival of the greatly needed & longed for reinforcements for Mardin. Now as to Bitlis there seems to be no prospect that either Knapp or Stapleton will draw out from his present location to relieve Bitlis, & if there is no man to be found to go there from the Western Turkey Mission how would the Prud. Com. regard the proposition to extend a call to Rev. Richardson, formerly of Erzroom, to go & stand by Bro. Cole? I incline to the belief that Cole himself would favor such a step.

The timeliness of our effort to attempt something toward the preparation of some Jacobite Syrian boys to become teachers in their old community has been decidedly verified in the fact that the acting Patriarch has within the last two months been fitting up a school room in his great convent of "Zaafaran" an hour & a half to the so Mardin in which to gather from various cities & towns a company of boys to instruct for just that purpose. We shall watch his experiment with interest & well wishing.

At the same time you have heartened me by your last sentence upon this subject in your last letter (July 11) — "We do not intend to let the matter drop." We here do not, either, & I now become personally responsible for three Jacobite Syrian boys who will our school this year, in the hope that before the year closes I shall receive necessary help to meet their expenses. Rev. A. Joins me in warmest regards to Barton & yourself. Most truly yours

A. W. Andrus

Summer Retreat, Sept. 5-1905

Rec'd OCT 19 1905

#9. 2 Enclosures.

Mardin, Sept. 25-1905.

Ans'd OCT 21 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Last week I sent you a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Mission at Van last July, & now I send you a copy of the percentage of Apportionment of Estimates & Appropriations for 1906 only. Also I enclose a copy of the Contingent Items for Harpoot & Mardin stations, which are outside of the regular estimates. The Contingent Item for Van station was the grant for a missionary house, (L.T. 200), which the Prud. Com. have already voted, so I omit it. The other stations, (Bitlis & Erzroom,) have no such items.

I am sorry not to be able to send you the detailed estimates for each station, but my forced rest for 10 days after a 43 days absence for the trip to Van & return has put me back in the effort to catch up with my work. I felt the Mission ought to have a young man for stated clerk, but the meeting insisted on my taking it. This makes considerable additional work for a man already overloaded. I shall try to make out duplicate copies of the estimates of all the stations as soon as possible, & will send you a copy of the same. It may avail for future reference, even if it should not reach you in time to be of use in deciding upon the Appropriations for 1906. All well & very busy, as our schools are just getting started for the year with a good attendance. Yours C. H. Allen

Thursday - Turkey. Sept. 25 - 1905.

#26.

Mardin, Oct. 5 - 1908.

Dear Dr. Bowen:-

We are very thankful that you escaped as you did, & that Dr. Ward was at hand to attend to you at once. We also hope that your attack of indigestion - probably from sympathy on account of the general shake up you received - is over and that you will shortly be quite yourself again -

We had Consul Heard with us from Wed. afternoon until Sat. noon last week, & his coming was of the Lord, as he was able to assist the Muttasarrif, & the new Valik for Diarbekir in planning for Mezra Shehr.

Ibrahim Pasha died & was buried at Suffayeh on the road to Deir - 22 - 23 from Mezra Shehr. His wife & sons, & other relatives surrendered to the "Nifrizeh" of the Deir & of Mosul who had been sent to intercept Ibrahim Pasha. Hadji Hussein Kanjo surrendered at his castle & turned over to the government 800 rifles with a pile of ammunition. He has been sent under guard to Diarbekir. The Redif shot down men of the

Millé tribe of Ibrahim Pasha, & of the Shirkian tribe of Hadji Hossein Kojo after they had surrendered! Many women of the latter tribe have been made captives — it is a Yezidee tribe. Over 20 villages have been plundered & burnt, & 25 000 people, at the least count, are left homeless & destitute of everything. Mera Shehr is full of the refugees from these villages, & I have telegraphed to Pest for funds to relieve. I have not had time to get details from those who have come from Merran Shehr & the "Kusr" of Hadji Hossein Kojo — but hope to do so later.

The whole plain is in a terribly anarchical condition, & I fear we are to see more disturbances. In Jebl Toor also the Koords have risen against each other, & the people of Midyat do not dare to go or come. All roads out of Mardin, except the one to Diarbekir, are unsafe. We rejoice that Eunuch's baby is picking up. I delivered the letter from bishop Abdul-Noor to Kor Elias with my own hand, & he read it to me.

Affy yours, C. H. Andre

Rec'd NOV 13 1905

Oct 16, 1905.

Ans'd NOV 24 1905

Dear Dr. Bo

Overwhelmed with work & no time to write or the post must go -

No word yet from Constantinople from the travelers -

I am sorry that I cannot possibly furnish the detailed estimates of the Stations in time for the Com. to review them before making the Appropriations for 1906. I previously

sent you a copy of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, a statement of the Percentages of Apportionment of Estimates & Appropriations for 1906, also a statement of the Totals of Estimates of each Station for 1906, & a list of Contingent Items desired for the current year, & also a list of the Contingent Items for 1906 in the Hoopoo & Mandin Estimates, so that the detailed estimates of the Stations are not absolutely necessary for the Com. & action.

Hastily but truly yours,
A. H. Baldwin.

Mandin,
Oct 16 1906.

#10,- 1 enclosure.

121.

Rec'd NOV 20 1905
Ans'd NOV 24 1905

Mardin, Oct. 21-1905.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Last week I mailed you a copy of the salaries of the missionaries of the E. T. Mission, & I trust you have received the same. Since then we have received a letter from Mr. Emrich, written before his sailing, & also one from Mrs. Dewey, written on the steamer & mailed at Gibraltar. We have had no news from Westfall of their departure for the interior. We surmise that they are now in Marsovan, & will leave there next Monday for Sivas. We expect them here in time to keep Thanksgiving with us.

I herewith enclose a copy of Intersessional Vote #1. The letter upon which this vote is based was received by the station from Miss Bushnell after the return to Erzroom of the delegates to the meeting of the Mission at Van.

"We are all well here. Raiding by the Arabs, upon an extensive scale, has begun upon the plain. This week the Shammar Sheikh, Hâdi, plundered two tribes of Kurds & besides tents, camels, horses & family furniture, carried off some 20,000 sheep - many of them the property of residents of this city.

"Eydi, one of our outstations in Jebel Toor, has been almost totally destroyed by fire - the villagers saving but few of their belongings, & only escaping themselves. Midyat at once sent the villagers assistance, but later government tax collectors went to collect for taxes what had been distributed to rebuild houses!

A new war levy (in anticipation of a coming conflict) has been put upon the already oppressed people which is called "A Certificate of Honor"! The rating, in a Kaimakamlik, is from 15 pi. per capita to 150 pi. according to one's social standing; in a Mutasserriflik it is from 25 pias. to 250 pi., & in the capital of a vilayet, like the city of Diarbekir, it ranges from 35 pias. to 400 pi! This special tax is to have precedence, in collection over all other taxes, & not a para of it is to be expended in the locality of its collection, but it must all be immediately forwarded to Constantinople. This city protested — Moslems & Christians uniting in the protest, but it was of no avail. Such drastic devices disclose a state of financial desperation, so that an armed conflict with even Bulgaria would spell the ruin of this part of the country.

It is probable that Dr. Thom & our pastor Jurjis will set out next week upon a tour to Sert & the eastern part of our field.

I have seen nothing containing an appeal for aid to Syrian youths in preparation to become teachers in their own community. We have already begun to train some, however, in faith that we shall not be entirely neglected. Two out of the three in the accompanying photograph are of that class — the one standing up, & the one on the right of the picture as you look at it.

The action of the Mission regarding the transfer of Mardin Station to the Presb. Board (I sent you a copy of the Minutes of the Meeting) I will refer to in a future letter. Yours very truly, A. N. Andrews.

Mardin - Turkey.
Oct. 21-1905.

Rec'd JAN 6 1906
Rec'd JAN 25 1906

Mardin, Dec. 4, 1905.

#4 - Announcements by the Stated Clerk of The Eastern Turkey Mission.

(a) Please find inclosed two sheets of Estimates for 1906 — the second instalment. We hope to issue another shortly, but you must be patient with your clerk who has too much to do.

(b) Our reinforcements arrived in good shape at Mardin, Dec. Nos. 14-1905. There was a pouring rain at the time which prevented a rousing reception. The Emwiche are boarding with Mrs. & Miss Drury who are in their old home.

(c) Please do not forget to secure statistics from your churches at the close of the year for the Congregational Year Book. Send them in to us as early as possible and oblige your clerk.

(d) We were visited about ten o'clock this morning with an earthquake shock of several seconds duration. Have not heard of any damage.

(e) Miss Platt of Harpoot has variloid & Miss Wilson is nursing her. Mesrop & Inna Vartapetian & Grace each in very station. Yours, A. K. Hudson —

Announcement by Stated Clerk of
Eastern Turkey Mission -

A. N. Andrus

Mardin - Dec. 4 - 1905.

Rec'd FEB 24 1906

#1.

Mardin, Jan. 23-1906.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

"The Seasons Greetings with best wishes" from Mrs. Barton and yourself were graciously and thankfully received and most cordially reciprocated. I desire also to acknowledge your favors of Oct. 23, Nov. 24, the Communication by the Prud'l Com. of Dec. 12, yours of Dec. 14 enclosing the Appropriations for the E. T. M. for 1906, also your note of Dec. 15 in regard to the transfer of Mardin Station to the Presbyterian Board, and that of Dec. 19 respecting the delay in the receipt of Estimates for Women's Work for 1906. The latter have all been forwarded as fast as I have been able to get them copied, & I trust they have all come to your hand.

I send you herewith Intersessional Vote #2 respecting a furlough for Rev. & Mrs. Cole of Bitlis.

Last Saturday at a special meeting of our Coöperation Com. it was decided to at once call a regular meeting of the Com. to act upon the Appropriations for Mardin Station just received. At regular meetings we summon those members of the Com. who do not reside in Mardin. We expect such members (one from Karabâsh & one from Midyat) to arrive here the latter part of this week. The revival meetings conducted here for five days by a Mr. Franson resulted in about 100 conversions, & interest is still maintained. Bsgt Week of Prayer we very had here followed his departure. All well. [illegible] the city. [illegible] - pure [illegible]

Mardin-Turkey. Jan. 23-1906.

Rec'd MAY 7 1906
Ans'd JUN 9 1906

124

3.

Mardin, Apr. 9-1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The mail of last Sat. (7th inst.), brought from Bitlis the vote upon the Intersessional Vote sent you last week. There were three votes in favor of it, so the total affirmative votes are now 23 - a practically unanimous vote.

At two o'clock yesterday morning a boy was born to the Emricks. At last reports both mother & child were progressing normally. There is great rejoicing over the coming of a boy to the station - the last here being those belonging to Dr. Yates.

The question on the Persian border seems to have reached an acute stage, & possibly England & Russia may have a hand in settling it. Troops from these parts, & from Anatolia are still massing upon the border between Mosul & Bagdad. The Hamidieh of these parts are all ordered to the front, but there is not money enough to move them. The forced collection of taxes in a brutal manner is driving many out of the cities & villages. Crop prospects so far very fine, but the political outlook is gloomy. All well. Salutations to all at the Rooms.

Yours very truly,
A. H. Andrus.

Thiardin - Turkey - Apr. 9 - 1906.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906 625

Mardin, July 2, 1906.

Ans'd AUG 1 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:

To-day I forward to you, in two packages, the Annual Tabular View of Mardin Station for 1905; the Annual Report of the Station for 1905; the Annual Report of the Boys' High school for 1905-6, & Intersessional Vote #5 on a furlough for Dr. & Mrs. Thom. No station has sent me a copy of the Annual Tab. View, so I am unable to give you any information in regard to the stations. I have waited long for statistics from Van for the Congregational Year Book, & shall give up getting anything. It will be impossible to get statistics for that publication to be in time for incorporation until the second year, i.e. statistics for 1905 may be printed in 1907. Mrs. Thom & daughter, with Miss Steele plan to leave here the 11th.

instant & go via. Aleppo & Beirut. I do not know their plans beyond that city. Your favors of Mar. 28 & Apr. 24 were duly received.

No meeting of the Mission this year. All well here. Weather still endurable in the city. Affairs are quiet here.

Altho the school vacation has begun mine is still quite far off, as work has accumulated & I must clear the boards before another term begins. The Emerichs & Miss Dewey are making good progress in the language.

Mrs. Andrews joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Barton & yourself, & I remain, Yours very truly,

A. N. Andrews.

A. M. Andrews

Guardian

July 2 - 1906

SEP 17 1906
126.
8 1906

#6. 2 Enclosures. "Rocky Rest" - Aug. 20 - 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This is dated from "Rocky Rest," but the vacation in the schools has not thus far been a rest for me, for I came out here chiefly for two reasons - first on account of Mrs. Andrus, who cannot rest well at night in the city because of the heat & sand flies, and second in order to get away from men so as to have an opportunity to catch up with my work, which has fallen in arrears because of so many demands on my time from men of all faiths & conditions, & from the general work. The preparation of diagrams of the different properties of the Board in my name & the Dr's, showing the tracts covered by the deeds, to be sent to Bro. Pest along with the deeds, in order to have the properties transferred to the Board in its own right, has been a long job, as I had to make two copies of each - one for Pest & the other to file here. My correspondence is way behind, & other clerk work is got to be disposed of before school begins again, so I shall not have much chance to get a rest before entering upon another campaign.

I send you herewith two enclosures - #1 being Intersessional Note #4, & #2 being Intersessional Note #7.

Within two weeks there have been four murders among the Kooks in over ward of the city, & a great deal of bad blood is stirred up in the tribe Mishkenah in consequence. The government pays no attention to anything but the vigorous collection of money from Moslems & Christians alike. Both Mi's & Ch's are getting away from the place as fast as they can in consequence of government demands on the one hand, & indifference on the

other. I would acknowledge yours of June 9, another one in June in regard to the appointment of Dr. Ward to Diarbekir, & your last of July 5 - respecting the coöperation of the "Deutsche Hülfsbund" of Germany, in the work at Harpoot, Van &c. This last matter does not affect Mardin station because the Germans are interested in the Armenians, & not in the Syrians — only Presbyterians are interested in the Syrians.

I trust the report from Mardin station reached you in time to be of service to you. Nothing of any kind has reached the Stated Clerk from any of the Stations except Bitlis. I hope everything has gone from the other Stations to you so that you are supplied with the material for your Annual Report. We mourn with the Prud. Com. over the loss to the Board & to the work of Secretary Smith, & we sympathize with you in the added burdens which have come upon you in consequence of his transfer to the higher service. May the Lord add to your wisdom & strength as the need shall be.

We rejoice at the return of Bro. Browne - the Apollos of our Mission - & trust his "true helpmeet" may be able to follow him later.

Please do not forget that Mardin needs another man as well as Harpoot, for I may drop out any day - not much loss, to be sure, but it would be too hard on young Emrich whose back is yet to be fitted to the burden.

Mrs. A - joins me in salutations to Mrs. B - & yourself. I should be especially glad to be present at the Haystack Centennial meeting of the Board, for many of my college associations gather round the spot in the grove where the haystack stood, & about the "Mills Theol. Soc." with Goodrich, Tracy &c.

Yrs very truly, A. H. Bond

Rec'd JAN 24 1907.
Ans'd FEB 27 1907

Mardin, Dec. 26-1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The Appropriations for the Mission, for 1907, of $6,500 (of which $500 are for the theological seminary at Harpoot), together with your accompanying explanatory letter, have been received. We recognize the wisdom of the Prudential Com. in holding the Mission, for another year, at least, to the accustomed retrenchment figure of $6000.

It will be a greater occasion for rejoicing & thanksgiving than was the attaining of the million dollar mark if the churches, congregations, Sab. schools, societies & individual givers unite in toeing that mark for the next five years, & in gathering momentum for reaching the next line of 1,250,000. Then there can be an advance all along the line & new parallels dug & held.

In regard to the accompanying Intersessional Votes I wish to merely call your attention to two points:

First, that in vote #9 Miss Bushnell, the only other single lady at Erzroom, did not vote for the return of Miss Foote, but did vote for the furlough to Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton.

Second, that the entire station of Bitlis abstained from voting on both the votes, although the votes were sent to them from Van, & thence forwarded to me. It is quite unusual for a station to abstain "en bloc" from voting. Possibly both points will be explained by letters from the abstaining parties sent to the Rooms of either the C.B.C.F.M. or the W.B.M. Yours very truly, A. H. Andrews -

P.S. May you, & all of the Rooms have a very Happy New Year! a.h.a. E

Later. The vote from Bitlis arrived & I have noted the results in the respective copies of the votes - a.h.a.

Ans'd FEB

Thardin Turkey Dec 26 1906.

A. N. Andrews

Rec'd FEB 25 1907 128.
Ans Mar 29

Mardin, Jan. 22-1907.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Yours of Dec. 14-1906 with copies of W. B. M. appropriations for 1907 was duly received. We are sorry those of the W. B. M. I. could not have been sent at the same time. The appropriations for the general work were received before the close of the year, & it would be a convenience if we could get the appropriations of the Women's Boards at the same time.

Also it would be cheaper if instead of sending all the copies of the appropriations to me to distribute to the different stations you would send a copy to each station direct from Boston. The appropriations would also reach the stations in that way considerably quicker — & in this matter time is a large consideration. We shall try to have the estimates of all the stations of the E. T. M. in at Boston in good season.

Cordially yours,

A. N. Andrus,

Mardin - Turkey - Jan. 22 - 1907.

REC'D AUG 5 1907
Ans'd Aug 6
129

Mardin, July 9-1907.

Rev. Mr. E. F. Bell,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Your favors of May 28 & 29 are before me. Your letters are informing. We did not even know that you were trying to secure a Mr. Carter, & your announcement of the appointment of Miss E. G. Rogers to the E. T. M., with the expectation that she will be located at Van. We sorrow with you over the poor outlook for a missionary for Bitlis. We deeply sympathize with the Misses Ely in their loneliness, but hope some one may go to them either from Van, or from Harpoot. There is but one man in Erzroom now, & Mardin has a different language. I send you herewith the Tabular View for the Mission so far as the stations have reported, & the Reports for Mardin station that have been prepared. We are glad to learn that Dr. Barton has had such a successful trip, & that you are to have him back in the Rooms toward the end of September. How vast & momentous the opportunities for the Gospel in the East! Will the West rise to their opportunity thus furnished them by the East? The Laymen's Missionary Movement is one answer the church is giving in the affirmative, & I firmly believe England, Germany, & America will not be disobedient to this new heavenly vision. Yrs &c, A. H. Andrus

Mardin Turkey July 9. 1907

REC'D SEP 23 1907

130

Mardin, Aug. 20-1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I enclose with this two Intersessional Notes, both pertaining to Mardin. One of them was received by the last post.

The same post brought also a letter from Dr. Barton to the Mission. It was written on the steamer on his way from Shanghai to Japan. It is very optimistic as to the future of the missionary work in China. Now it is Turkey's turn to wake up, & then, perhaps, it will receive a deputation!

The Emrichs have gone to Harpoot, on Mrs. Emrich's account, as she needed to be near a physician. We expect they will return a little before the time for the opening of the schools about the middle of September.

Our last word from Dr. Thom came from Port Said just before he took a steamer to Marseilles en route to London.

There is nothing of note to mention, except that just now everything is quiet about us.

We trust that this letter will come to you & find you relieved by the presence of Dr. Barton with you at the Rooms. May the coming meeting of the Board at Cleveland be an inspiring & helpful one every way.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Andres

Wardin Tucker
Aug. 28-1907.

OCT 25 1907

Mardin, Sept. 30 - 1907.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It was very pleasant to receive your letter to the Mission written on the steamer which took you from Shanghai to Japan. It is still on its round among the stations. You sounded a very optimistic note in regard to the outlook for China, whereat we are glad, but we fear more for the constituency of the Board, lest it should fail to meet its responsibility for China, than we do for the missionaries there lest they should come short of their opportunity there. And, after all, the measure of the ability of the missionaries to meet their opportunity will be determined by the degree to which the constituency responds to its responsibility & privilege.

Conditions in our E. T. M. keep growing worse rather than better, so an increase in Appropriations is not called for in order to an expansion of the work, but there is urgent need for a reinforcement of Bitlis, Erzroom, & Mardin stations with young, strong, & very much alive missionaries. Also a call for some increase in the salaries of native agents, & of many of the missionaries. I personally do not believe in increasing the salaries of missionaries & leaving those of the native workers as they have been, nor in advancing the salaries of missionaries first & then considering the salaries of the native agency. The cost of living has

increased for the native as well as for the foreigner, & if the proportion between the salaries of missionaries & of native helpers in the past was a correct one, then we shall be dealing justly with them, & only fairly with ourselves, in preserving that proportion. What proportion of an increase in the salaries of the native agency should be borne by the congregations is a question for the missionaries, Unions, & coöperating committees upon the ground to settle -

Mr. Emrich was obliged to take Mrs. Emrich to Harpoot about the first of Aug. for medical treatment. They returned Sept. 17.

Mr. Emrich has entered upon his duties as principal of the Boys' High school, & the year has opened with some 67 pupils. The High School for Girls has gathered some 45 scholars.

I send you herewith three (3) enclosures for action by the Prudential Committee. We shall be praying during the coming days for the Annual Meeting of the Board, & also for the other meetings to follow, as well as for the National Council. All well here. The plain below us is in a perturbed condition, & it looks as though a severe tribal fight were impending. Thirty villages in the neighborhood of Jezireh (mostly Christian) have been plundered & burned by the Hamidieh cavalry, & the government looks on supinely. We shall need relief for these villages.

Mrs. Andrews joins me in felicitations upon your safe return.

Yours sincerely, A. H. Andrews

Tuardik - Turkey
Sept. 20 - 1907.

Rec'd NOV 23 1907

Mardin Oct. 28-1907.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The question of salaries, both for missionaries & native helpers, is becoming acute. Something ought to be done, & according to this vote of the Mission, the Prudential Committee will have it to do. Personally, although Mrs. Andrus & I have, for the last ten years, been obliged to draw on our private funds to enable us to keep out of debt, I shall not ask for an increase of my salary. But my case is no criterion. The missionaries who have come on the ground the last few years have a more expensive standard of living than the older missionaries have, because the standard in America has been raised, & they have become accustomed to it. We do not expect our younger missionaries to live so simply as do Mrs. Andrus & I. The calls of the poor, the unfortunate, the widows, aid to struggling families & congregations,— especially since the events of 1895-6,— are what bring us into debt. We cannot stand by & see our brothers have need, & shut up our compassion from them, even tho we sometimes have to fall into debt to do so. But it seems to me the increase of salaries should begin with the native agency, who are pinched more than the missionaries, & then the missionaries can ask, with better grace & face, for an increase in their own allowance. Yours very truly,

A. H. Andrus

The Van. vote was received after the above was written, & in time to be enclosed with this - A. H. A.

Near Dinar Turkey. Oct. 28-1907.

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

acked

Mardin, Feb. 17-1908.

Messrs Barton & Bell:

Dear Sirs;

Your favor of Nov. 8, 1907, was duly received, & its contents noted. The letter has been put on the files of the Mission for future reference.

There is a matter which I wished to present to both of you together, & if you should think well of it, you might present it to the Prud. Com.

Two years ago last fall a High school was started in Diarbekir, the Apostolic See of the Old Syrian Church. We gave this movement our moral support, & did not withold from them any teacher they asked of us, & also let them have school books at a large discount, so that they were greatly obliged to us, & knew that our desire for their success was genuine. When the new Patriarch was installed he pledged himself to do all in his power to support the school. There remain about six months to the close of the school year. The other day the teacher whom we gave them came to me & wanted to resign as for the year was ended. I asked him why & he said that so far he had received but two months' salary, & that when the teachers asked for their back salary the Patriarch had replied that at present there was nothing in hand with which to pay their salaries. I know that the Patriarch is in financial straits, & that but a small portion of his community have become sufficiently interested to contribute liberally for the support of such a school. We should regret very much to have the

Turkey. Feb. 17-1908.

school disbanded before the close of the regular school year; & if the Patriarch had a little more time, I think he would be able to continue the school. It would hearten him a great deal if the Prud. Com. could see their way clear to make a present to this school of $500. It would also help us considerably, & give us a still greater hold upon that community, which is affiliating with us more & more. Such a gift, with special reference to the payment of the salaries of teachers, would give the Patriarch just the breathing spell he needs, & just the encouragement he requires, to help the school to a firmer financial basis. This sum would not be given in a lump, but in instalments of from $50 to $100 each, as upon consultation with the Patriarch, with whom we are upon the best of terms, conditions might seem to require.

That community needs a school of this character, & if it were to be transferred to Mosul, I think it would be still more successful. But wherever it may be it will be a feeder to our High school, so that it would be a good investment, from our point of view, to save that school by thus tiding it over the hard period of its career to become established. I make this suggestion not at the instance of the Patriarch, for he has not hinted such a thing, but simply because I am very heartily in sympathy with his heroic effort, & believe we shall be very much the gainers by a substantial expression of our good will at just such a juncture as this.

We trust that the blessing of the Lord will rest upon every method by the Prud. Com. in its efforts to increase the contributions of the living.

Very truly yours, A. H. Andrus

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

Mardin, Feb. 17-1908.

My dear Dr. Bartow:-

I believe my last to you was dated Oct. 26, 1907. Matters since then have gone on as usual with us, except that we have had more to do than usual in connection with the church here in Mardin. They have gotten into a great snarl over a matter of a screen in the chapel which was put up by a party, & taken down & burned by another party. There had been considerable feeling before, but the affair of the screen brought matters to a head. For the last three weeks I have been out nights, in company with a number of the church members, who have thrown themselves into the breach, seeking a reconciliation of all parties, & a resolution to unite in a new start in devotion to Christian work. Several times I have not gotten home until morning - i.e. we would reach home after 12 o'clock at night, owing to prolonged sittings in the houses visited. But we are making good headway, & I feel that the church will shortly be united, & will enter upon a more vigorous campaign than it has waged for several years.

The transfer of Miss Mary Riggs from the Western to the Eastern Turkey Mission has been unanimously welcomed, even tho not formally made. We might have expected some criticism of the manner of transfer from the Mission which lost her - there was none from the Mission which received her.

The members of Mardin station who received the increase in their salaries are grateful to the Prud. Com. for the action taken, altho, as a Station, no Interessional Vote for such increase was started by it. The case of Mrs. Dewey, which more nearly parallels that of the married men, since she keeps house, ought to have been put on the same footing with theirs.

We enjoyed exceedingly the reading of the group of addresses, given by the missionaries at the meeting at Cleveland, & published by an Oberlin paper. I think that arrangement, when representative missionaries are carefully selected for such an occasion, to be one of the most telling features of the gathering.

Yours of Nov. 25, 1907, giving the Appropriations for 1908, was received in good time, & our Coöperation Com. immediately proceeded to make its schedule of Appropriations for the General Work both for men & women. The amount was £T. 189.25 for the men, & £T. 72.99 for the women, giving us £T. 262.24. Our Appropriations amounted to £T. 294.65, or an increase over what Boston gave us of £T. 32.41. This increase is in Women's work, & chiefly in Bible Readers. We expect to meet this increase by a fund given us some time ago for that branch of the work. You might be interested in the Summary of our Appropriations, which is as follows:

Division	Amt. on People	Amt. on Treas'y	Total
(a) Churches	9480	2760	12,240
(b) Preaching Places	2880	7800	10,680
(c) Bible Readers	410	2810	3,220
(d) Common Schools	4800	5600	10,400
Grand Total for the Gen'l Work	17,570	18,970	36,540
Women's Work – Bible Readers – Amt. on People 1490, Treas'y 3370			
Common Schools – Amt. on People 2955, Treas'y 7125	4,445	10,495	14,940
Grand Total for the Gen'l Work, Men & Women	22,015	29,465	51,480

From this table of Summaries you will observe the proportion which is given to the purely evangelistic work, & to the educational work under the administration of the Coöperation Committee which represents the churches in our field. You will notice, too, that, looking to the bad economic condition of this part of the country, the increased taxes by the government, & the increase in the cost of living, the amount expected from the people is a pretty good proportion. It is up hill work to push up self-support in a country that is rapidly dropping down to a lower level of general poverty.

We have worked the three positions determined upon by the Prud. Com., & think them prudential from the point of view of the Home Office. You must, of course, keep as free of debt, as you require the Missions to do the same, & so you are obliged to appropriate an amount you can reasonably expect from your constituency. The attitude of the churches, in response to the opportunities & needs of the fields, is the determining factor in the whole enterprise: & the attitude of the churches is largely determined by the degree in which the missionary spirit has possessed the pastors thereof. Fire up under the pastors until they glow with a divine enthusiasm, & they will warm their churches until the men take off their coats, & the women their bonnets, & they all together roll up the contributions as did the children of Israel in the wilderness when gifts for the tabernacle were called for. The $73,000 more than last year will then be forthcoming, & you will get your $2,000,000 for the colleges, too.

The last item of your letter of Nov. 26, touches upon the case of

Brother Stapleton. It seems to me that Brother Cole's suggestion is not a bad one, & that it can be more naturally realized than the schooling plan of sending him, temporarily, to Harpoot. The last plan contemplates Mr. Stapleton only, while Cole's plan expects both Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton.

His suggestion is that when it comes time for the Stapletons to return to the E. T. M., if no man has been found for Bitlis, they be invited to go temporarily to Bitlis & help those noble sisters Ely, who are staying so stanchly by the stuff.

We are in these days moving with reference to the calling in some of our young men from the field, & organizing a theological class next fall. Our last class graduated in 1900, & we are sorely in need of more preachers. We have sent out questions to ten men.

All are pretty well here, & constantly busy, day & night.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in kindest remembrances to Mrs. Barton & yourself.

Faithfully yours,

A. N. Andrus

Hardin-Wheeler - Feb. 17, 1903.

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

27

Mardin, Feb. 17-1908.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have written you nothing since the year began, altho I have received several letters from you. I have before me yours of Oct. 30, Dec. 5, 12, & 31, 1907, & of Jan. 3, 1908. All the matters referred to in them have been attended to, & the missionaries are grateful for the $500 increase in the Appropriations for the General Work. We think, however, that in the matter of the increase in the salaries of missionaries it had been better to have had the Prud. Com. come to an agreement with the W. B. M. & W. B. M. I. before declaring an increase, inasmuch as the Intersessional Votes on the subject were signed by both the single ladies as well as the male members of the Mission, & the increased expense of living presses with equal heaviness upon them. It has, therefore, come hard upon them not to receive an increase as well as the missionary families. We also wonder that Mrs. Dewey's salary was not raised along with those of Dr. Thom, Mr. Emrich, & our own.

We learn with regret that no man has yet been found to go to Bitlis. This delays the needed supply for Erzroom, & also puts off the prospect for a third ordained man for Mardin. We hope that this latter request of the Mission will not be pigeon-holed.

The project of raising $2,000,000 for the colleges related to the work of the A. B. C. F. M. is a most timely one, & we trust it will be secured, not in driblets by small subscribers, but in large sums by

financial magnates who have in this plan an unparalleled opportunity to make gifts of world-wide significance.

The next thing to which, it seems to me, the attention of the Board should be turned, in a special way, is the serious fact that in Turkey, at least, almost every station is seriously undermanned. The consequence is that all are overburdened & cannot, therefore, do anything at their best. All are laboring extensively, but none intensively, & that for lack of sufficient time. The quality of every line of work would be improved were the stations properly manned.

Another step following that would be to try & make special provision for the High schools so that their financial basis shall be independent of the Appropriations for the General Work & their fluctuations, or too stationary amount. For example, here in Mardin the Appropriations for the General Work for 1908 are L.T. 540. Of this sum we have set aside, for the Boys' High school, L.T. 150, & for the Girls' High school L.T. 63 84/100, or a total of L.T. 213 84/100. This is a large slice, but we could not appropriate less without a loss in efficiency in those schools, which are the life of the outside work, because all our helpers are raised in these schools. With so large a sum in addition set free for the General Work we could enter many doors now standing open with pleas for us to enter in & labor. You have undoubtedly received ere this the "Quarterly Letter" which it was Mr. Emrich's turn to write. He is now at work on a Semi-Annual Report of the Boys' High school. Yours very truly,

C. H. Andrus

Mardin - Turkey. Feb. 17-1908.

REC'D MAY 1 1908

#6 - 4/28/08

Answered

A. W. Cleaves -
Mordin, Mich. 24/'08.

Dear Dr. Thom -

I can hardly believe that a month has passed since I last wrote to you, but so it is. In your last to Miss Fenenga (Geo.) you asked about Mr. Saeed's note of 550 fr. to the Soc. of Lex, or the Community, I do not remember which. I paid as you directed, & sent you the note last Oct. or Nov. I am surprised you did not receive it. To make sure I went to the safe & looked over all the notes but failed to find it, so I feel pretty sure that I enclosed it to you in one of my letters to you.

The clock & watches come last Sat. The glass on the face of that beautiful clock was broken because the clock was not properly packed - at least not when it got here. They so disturb packing at the Custom House at Alexandretta that we do not know whether the fault is at the store where the goods are purchased, at the Lorma in Boston, or at Alexandretta - I shall follow your directions about these watches & clocks. The pay for the stores is all in except the excess of pipe

REGIM

appropriated by Khowaja Saeed Jebbovi. Kevin will shortly collect that.

Two weeks ago last Sabbath I was down at Gorlé. The work there moves slowly, but it is better than before. A week ago last Sabbath I was at Tisibin. Ishok Shemoon is doing good work there, & I can see the improvement over a year ago, when Riggs & I went there. Matters here at Mardin are on the up grade, but progress is slow. Next week is to be a week of prayer for the church & congregation, & Bro. Emrich & I are helping the pastor to prepare a special program for the same.

Last evening the Emriche gave a station dinner in honor of Mrs. Dewey's 64th birthday. It was a stormy night & so Olive, who is troubled with rheumatism in her knee, was not able to be out. She has been better this winter than she was last. Yesterday I put in an application for permit to enlarge the Dewey house so that

you may have yours when you g
& the Dewrys may go into the new roo
Sirre Effendi is now the mayo
the city, & I think he will not
any obstacle in the way of our go
ahead with the needed addition.
trouble will be in getting the Pres.
to agree & to send the funds immediat
We have replies to an Interessional Co
the subject from Harpoot & Erzr
& last week we telegraphed to Bitlis & i
hurry up their answer by telegraph
thought was that we should have their
in hand to day, as I could send them on we
votes of the other stations, but no ans
have yet been received.

Everybody sends you salaams & wa
know when you are going to be back. The
boys returned yesterday from Egypt
week ago last Sabbath the Patriarch and
5 new bishops. He has received permi
to visit Constantinople & expects to start
week, taking Jerusalem on the way. Love to all fro
Yrs. as ever, &c.

Rec'd JUN 8 1908

Mardin, May 11-1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I trust you were greatly refreshed by your outing in Florida, & are able to grip more tightly upon the many & large problems which the growing exigencies of the work are continually thrusting upon the secretaries & Prud. Com. of the American Board.

I enclose herewith two Interventional Notes - #24 & 25. You will be pleased with one of them, though there has not been an agreement upon the time for the meeting. It looks very much as though the meeting would be composed, as happened once before, of delegates from but two stations. I very much want Mr. Emrich to go, & he has agreed to do so if I will take his place at the closing exercises of the school. It is a bargain. He & I have been working together hard to plan for the future of our school for 200 years to come. Since Dr. Dewey's death, & until Bro. Emrich came & saw with his own eyes, & heard from me, the strategic advantages of our position for present work among the Arabic & Kourdish speaking Christians, & future work among Arabic & Kourdish speaking Moslems, I have had no one who could appreciate & sympathize with my desire to see the work here put upon a footing more accordant with our environment & opportunities. Bro. Emrich has caught on, & as he is young, more up to date in training & methods, &

will have a larger part to play in the future development of our policy we are now formulating than is possible for me at my age (would that I were young again). I have gladly turned over to him not only the task of the present superintendency of the High school, but also the full embodiment of our program for its future for long years to come, & plans for its realization, in the successive papers which will reach you. He & I are of one accord in the general outlines, & shall undoubtedly agree in all the details when the time comes for their expression either in curriculum or in buildings.

Our very first necessity is to secure the site & sufficiently ample grounds for our purpose in the most quiet way, without arousing either the curiosity of the people or the suspicion of the government. We hope funds for this purpose will speedily be forthcoming. Later I shall write you in regard to one point connected with our program which I talked over (as we always do) with Bro. Emrich, & to which he heartily assented & asked me to write up for you. I have not the time now, as Semi Annual Accounts are called for by Nov. 1st earlier than usual, but I shall communicate to you our thought later. Yours of Apr. 11 came yesterday, also a letter somewhat earlier from Dr. Strong in regard to the appointment of the Maynards to the E. T. M. with reference to Bitti's, & three letters (Mch. 24, 27, & April 1st) from Mr. Bell. Replies later.

Yours faithfully, A. M. Andrews

Nuardin Turkey, May 14 1908.

JUN 29 1908

Mardin, June 1st 1908.

Messrs Barton & Bell, Secretaries,
Boston - Mass -

My dear Sirs:-

Your esteemed letters from Mr. Barton of Apr. 11, & from Mr. Bell of Mch. 24, 27, Apr. 1, & 17, have all been duly received with thanks; but the statement referred to in the letter of Mch. 24 has not been received. We should be very glad to get a copy of it. In regard to Dr. Usher's place in his absence from Van being supplied by Dr. Ward, it was felt by both Harpoot & Mardin stations that he ought not to be drawn away from his specific field & work, especially as his language is to be Turkish & not Armenian as is the chief language of Van. As respects aid to the school in Deir Zaafaran our station last week mailed a communication to Dr. Barton's address enlarging upon this & other points in behalf of the Jacobite Syrian church, & other matters pertaining to the best interests of the work of Mardin station for a long future. We are thankful to the Prud. Com. for making provision for language study, & have received the L.T. 10 from Mr. Pesh & turned it over to Mr. Emrich. We have also begun to have the auditor of the station countersign the drafts issued by the station treasurer in accordance with the resolution of the Prud. Com. The matter of the increase in the salaries of the ladies at the station will not

usually come before the meeting of the Mission which is to convene at Harpoot Sat. June 27. It had been appointed for the 8th inst. but to accommodate Erzroom & Van it was postponed. Mr. & Mrs. Emrich had made all their plans to leave here for the meeting appointed for the 8th inst., & so, to escape the heat, they left us this morning. I am to superintend the remaining examinations in the High school, & the closing exercises.

The papers which have recently been sent from this station to you, together with the semi-annual report of the High school, you will please consider in the place of the annual report of the station. The Annual Tabular View of the station for 1907 I have handed Mr. Emrich for the Mission meeting; it will be sent to you from there after the meeting. Copies of the papers sent to you will also be read at the meeting & the meeting will undoubtedly take some action upon them. Please remember, however, that some things in these papers are not for publication. Too much has already been made public, & as a consequence the government has taken the alarm & begun to act in a way that shows a determination to passively resist in every way the founding of new evangelical schools, & the enlargement of those already founded, or even the repair of their buildings.

Declined N.B.M. May 5

Intersessional Vote #23 was sent to you in March, but we have not yet received any reply in regard to it. The increase of house room is absolutely essential to the comfort of the mis-

sionary families & the efficiency of the missionary force. You should see how we are even now cramped for room, & Mrs. Thom among her last remarks when leaving us for the visit to America said she hoped Mrs. Dewey would be out of her house before she returned to Mardin. She is right. Her house is only large enough for her family & a guest room likely at any time to be occupied. We are having a larger number of travellers to entertain than used to be the case. With the addition we wish to make to the old Dewey house Mrs. Dewey will still need one room in it, so that the remainder will not be more than enough for the Emrichs to occupy. Our house has every room full except the guest room, which Miss Graf will have to use until the new rooms are ready for Mrs. Dewey & her daughter. We hope, too, we shall not be left much longer without another ordained man on our force here. The Coöperation Committee representing the churches & the missionaries have just voted to call in a theological class the middle of next Sept. & have accepted the eleven helpers who have made application, & whose preliminary papers have been satisfactory to the Committee. This will entail an additional burden upon the present force none too large for the already heavy load we are trying to carry. The rule of the station has been to form a theological class every five years, but owing to circumstances beyond our control it is now eight years since the last theological class left for work in the field after graduation & a license by the Mesopotamian Union. We may call in

outside help for a time to enable us to pull thro the first term of the school, at least. Such help adds another argument to prove the necessity for the additional rooms we have planned to build, & the Mission has approved our doing. We earnestly press the necessity of this addition & trust the Prudential Committee will see their way clear to at once furnish what we ask, as the time for building soon to be able to use the rooms the coming fall is now. We urge an immediate & favorable decision, & bespeak information upon it without any delay. The work here at Mardin has been slowly coming to the birth & is now ready to be delivered. All the necessary swadling clothes should be ready for it that it may have appropriate covering & protection from the beginning of its new life.

We hear that Mr. & Mrs. Wiggin are to be at the meeting at Marsovan of the W. P. Mission the 3d of July next. We should be glad if they could get down as far as Mardin & Oorfa.

One thing more. I notice Mr. Bell has several times addressed me as Dr. I have no claim to that title in any sense, & prefer it should not be connected, neither before nor after it, with my name. Simple Mr. Andrus is enough for me. Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial salutations to you & yours. Miss Graf is at Midyat at present inaugurating a Kindergarten school in that town. Mrs. Andrus, Miss Franga & myself are the only ones here at present. We today had a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Aleppo of Mrs. & Miss Dewey.

Yours very truly, A. H. Andrus

Mardin - Turkey. June 1 - 1908.

SEP 17 1908

Mardin, Aug. 17 - 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I herewith send you the Station Estimates of the different stations, with the exception of Erzroom station, & the Summary of Estimates which includes Erzroom. These should have been sent to Mr. Peet by the chairman of the Finance Com. so soon as possible after the close of the meeting, but Mr. Riggs sent them down here by the last mail. I do not know why the detailed Estimates for Erzroom station are not with these.

It is now getting so late that I have thought it best to send them directly to you instead of forwarding them through Mr. Peet this time.

Brother Emrich & I are waiting to hear from the Pred. Com. as to what action they will take upon the resolutions of the Annual Meeting in respect of the proposals of Mardin Station as indicated in the papers presented at the meeting.

We also urge the Pred. Com. to let us have for our theological class (the largest we ever have had) the balance of the $500 for the seminary at Harpoot which will not be needed for Mr. Covey.

We should have greatly liked to have his assistance

in the instruction of our theological class, but it was not possible for him to give it, as his other engagements precluded the possibility of his spending 8 mos. with us.

It is loading Bro. Emerich + me pretty heavily to carry these schools and the amount of general work which you know is not small. We ought to have now another ordained man here, but as he is not with us we trust the Prud. Com. will let us have Chandler (now of Sivas) next year, or some one else as tutor in the High school, so that Bro. Emerich can give more time to the theological students. Failing to secure either him or French (formerly of Harpoot) we expect to have a young man from Beirût for tutor this year — one recommended by President Bliss.

We shall be very glad to welcome the Thoma back again. It has been a heavy load to carry in his absence the treasury work with all the general work of the station, the touring, & callers, too. I am 65 + ought to begin to go a little slow, but I do not remember a more strenuous year of steady grind, night + day, than the past has been; + now with a theological class on hand next month we shall be loaded below the Plimsoll safety line!

Faithfully yours, A. H. Andrus

Marsdin - Tuckey

Aug. 17. 1908.

Rec'd NOV 28 1908

Mardin, October 23rd 1908.

Your telegram in reply to my three was received Wednesday last and I on the same day sent you another stating that I was pressed by the needy ones and needed some immediate help. Today I received a petition from Veran Shehir (called by the government Yeni Shehir) from which I make the following extracts, as it is too long to translate in its entirety. "Some 50 villages have been burned, between 500 and 700 of the Shirkian tribes have been killed, and some 100 children, from a month old and upward were abandoned by their mothers, in their haste and fatigue, on the road of their flight between the Kusr and Viran Shehir, where they died and were eaten by the vultures. Women and girls were appropriated by the soldiers and the Koords of Davik, Ghoori, the Dasheeyah, Mishkeeyah and other tribes, to the number of 150 women and girls; and those of the Yezidee men, women and children who reached us with nothing upon them none under them (i.e. without bedding) are between 3000 and 4000.

The villages were burned by the Redif and the Koords from the west, north, and east of Veran Shehir. They also killed the Shirkian Yezidees, and made captives of the women. The 300 refugees in Viran Shehir are not all, by any means. I have a list of 40 houses of them in Telermin, of 10 houses in Gosle, of 16 families in Koondoor, and Kazil Ajak. We have not yet in hand the lists of the refugees in Davik and places in the mountains. The 50 villages burned were not all that were so treated, for more of the villagess dwell in tents (block) than in houses, and all of these were carried off, so that they are in as bad a plightas if not worse than, those whose houses were burned. That is to say over 100 villages are now homeless, foodless, clotheless, bedless, without cattle, plows, seed; and their sheep and camels and donkeys all driven off. They escaped with only the clothes on their backs, and even some of those were taken from them by soldiers in the places to which they fled. Several Arab and Koordish thibes were plundered by the soldiers and their Koordish enemies, but not to the extent to which the Yezidees have suffered, though in numbers they exceed the Yezidees. 1000 tents out of 2000 Arab tents of the followers of Ibrahim Pasha have been plundered by the Tai Hamidieh and the Koords of Ashita. The area given up to plunder, killing and burning stretches three

days journey from east to west, and two days journey from north to south. It is a worse calamity for the Yezidees and some of the Arab and Koordish tribes than fell upon the Christians in 1895. Surely here is a chance for the Red Cross Society to lend a hand, especially in rehabilitating the Yezidee villages, because the government will be much more likely, if it does anything to aid the Arab and Koordish villages to recuperate themselves than to assist the Yezidees whom they hate.

If we could come royally and loyally to their aid these Yezidees would without doubt open their villages to the establishment of schools, and we could thus use this severe providence, which God may have permitted to open a door of entrance among them as an occasion for obtaining a permanent hold upon them And they are now looking to us as their only Saviour in this their time of trouble and distress. Even on grounds of humanity we are under obligation to do for them what we can, and that at once. We have not brooched the religious question, nor shall we until we shall have been able to get them on their land, settled again in their villages, and ready to receive teachers among them. I personally have been praying 40 years for the Lord to open to us a door of access to the Yezidees of this plain and it begins to look as though their hour had struck This is another argument for making a great effort to do them good in body that we may ultimately reach their children, if not themselves, with the bread of life.

It is a safe statement to say that today, on the plain before us, and in Viran Shehir (for some 4000 inhabitants of that town are as badly off as the refugees who have fled to it, having been robbed by the soldiers sent for their protection) there are 20,000 homeless ones, helpless ones, facing a winter with nothing to eat or wear or sleep in. Must we fold our hands and say be ye warmed and filled and do nothing?

The Yezidees who have thus so cruelly suffered, and that after their chiefs had surrendered to the government, belong tothe following tribes:-(1) Shirkian, (2) Savan, (3rd) Demad, (4) Khalta and (5) Moseka.

Yours very truly,

A.N.Andrus.

days journey from east to west, and two days journey from north to south.

It is a worse calamity for the Yezidees and some of the Arab and Koordish tribes than fell upon the Christians in 1895. Surely here is a chance for the Red Cross Society to lend a hand, especially in rehabilitating the Yezidee villages, because the Government will be more likely, if it does anything to aid the Arab and Koordish villages to recuperate themselves than to assist the Yezidees whom they hate.

If we could come loyally and loyally to their aid these Yezidees would without doubt open their villages to the establishment of schools, and we could thus use this severe providence, which God may have permitted to open a door of entrance among them as an occasion for obtaining a permanent hold upon them. And they are now looking to us as their only Saviour in this their time of trouble and distress; even on grounds of humanity we are under obligation to do for them what we can, and that at once. We have not broached the religious question, nor shall we until we shall have been able to settle them on their land, settled again in their villages, and ready to receive teachers among them. I personally have been praying 40 years for the Lord to open to us a door of access to the Yezidees of this plain and it begins to look as though their hour had struck. This is another argument for making a great effort to do them good in body that we may ultimately reach their children, if not themselves, with the bread of life.

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The Yezidees who have thus so cruelly suffered, and that after their chiefs had surrendered to the Government, belong to the following tribes:-(1) Shirkian, (2) Savan, (3rd) Derwa, (4) Khalta and (5) Mosaka.

Yours very truly,

A.N. Andrus.

DEC 21 1908

12

Mardin, Nov. 23-1908.

Dear Bro. Bell:-

Your favors of July 29, Aug. 12, & Sept. 22 have all been duly received. The first, in regard to the house for the Drury's, was a distinct disappointment. We simply had to build the house, & we expect that the Board, or Boards will in course of time pay for it. The account will probably be rendered with the next semi-annual account of the station.

The second letter, respecting the refusal of grant for the Erzroom church building, for the Boys' High School at Van, & for the assistance in meeting the expenses of Mrs. & Miss Drury for dentistry & eye doctoring, but granting furlough to the Knapps, the Atkinsons, Miss Mary Riggs, & the Underwoods, was another damper to the enthusiasm of the Erzroom & Van communities. The expense account of the Drurys will accompany the next semi-annual account.

The third letter in regard to language study has made the matter plain to those concerned.

Dr. & Mrs. Thom & Miss Katherine Thom arrived here in good condition on Wed. Oct. 21st & received a royal welcome.

All well here - The new régime goes hard here as the reactionaries are in the majority. We have called for relief for the sufferers in the late trouble at Mezra Sheh & the "Kusr", but so far have received but one response. The suffering is great & the need is both great & urgent. Yezidis especially are dying from exposure, fever, etc. Andres

Mardin - Turkey Nov. 23 - 1908

Rec'd FEB 12 1909

No.1 Mardin Jan.2 1909.

Dear Brother Peet,

I enclose herewith a specimen of the kind of aid we have been engaged in distributing the last three months to the Refugees from Viran Shehir and the "Kusr". I began to give relief before receiving any funds through you, using some private funds reserved for another purpose in faith that I should be able to replace them when aid should be received through you.

A little explanation of some of the items of the enclosed may be interesting and informing.

The tents were made to order as they do not make them so small for sale to the Arabs and Koords. The smallest "black tents of Kedar" are larger than two of these tents. We could not afford such. The winter cloaks answer for sleeping in as well as for warmth during the day. They are made of coarse wool strongly woven, and are what are commonly worn by villagers.

The list stands for about 100 families of whom about 75 are Yezidees and 25 christian. The Christians have returned to their relatives in Mardin and the Christian villages near Mardin, whence they went to Viran Shehir to improve their condition, but have now returned from these entirely fleeced. As for the 75 families of Yezidees I made an arrangement with three Armenian merchants of Mardin by which they were to advance them plows, cattle, and seed wheat, so that they might work the fields of villages belonging to these merchants on shares, while I aided the families to shelter(they are to occupy ruined villages with no houses) clothing, bedding and food. This was better all round, as not only being economical in the way of aid, but also giving them work, and insuring their future. These families formerly occupied these villages, but when Ibrahim Pasha wished to strengthen himself against the tribes he obliged the leaders of these Yezidees to compel these families to settle near Viran Shehir and the "Kusr."

But what we have done is not a tithe of what we might do if we had the wherewithal. I do not love to visit either the "Kusr" and the villages about it, or Viran Shehir and its villages because although I have previous-

ly sent messengers and procured very full and accurate lists of the plundered and needy families in and around those centers, I have not funds enough to to go around and give to each person even a little. I must wait until I have enough in hand, for it were better not to begin than to be obliged to stop before getting half through! Now that the Constantinople Commission have reached Viran Shehir and begun to aid the Refugees from the villages to work their fields, I do not need to wait for any permission from the government before distributing relief. They, or the government they are setting up at Viran Shehir (it seems it is to be raised to the rank of a Muttassariflik) will undoubtedly facilitate my efforts whenever I may be able to make the distribution. Their own aid is confined to the possessors of land to till, and it is given as a loan. They allow to each "fiddan" 2 kails (about 16 bushels) of seed wheat and also a certain amount of wheat per capita of each family for food. At the time of harvest this amount of wheat for seed and for food is to be repaid to the government. The Commission, however, have written to their superiors to see whether the aid may not be reckoned in money and the farmers give notes for the amount! and when the time of the notes expires, if they are not able to take the notes up, they can apply for an extension of time. The above aid, it will be noticed does not help them to tents, or rebuild their houses where burned, nor to clothing bedding, nor cooking utensils.

Sunday evening 3rd.

Today I received a letter from Viran Shehir. It bears the date Dec.29 western reckoning. From it I extract the following:- "The Commissioners from Constantinople (three persons) arrived eight days ago (i.e. Dec.21st(and their first business taken up was to send word to the villages of the "Shirkian" (the general name given to the Yezidees tribes) ordering them to come to Viran Shehir and make out lists of their plundered property in detail and of the persons killed from their tribes." (He next corroborates what I have before written about their loaning seed wheat and wheat for food, as I learned it from another letter from my friend the Syrian priest.) But in regard to that he adds the following:- "Whoever of the villagers has no standing with the chief of his village is left in a destitute condition and in deep want in mid-winter" (The number of such

we shall try to ascertain, as those will be the ones to help.) "And now the work of the Commissioners is this- Every day they receive from 100-150 written complaints but not one of them is attended to. The Kaimakam receives from one a statement that another person is owing him and at once he turns it over to the gensdarmerie for collection without inquiring whether the debtor has been plundered or not. And in reply to most cases he refers them to the government at Severeli (a day's journey away). Today a mayor and his mejliss were appointed without any election by the citizens as is usual in other cities, and as a consequence there is quite a stir over it because many of those who were associated with Ibrahim Pasha have been chosen and are now members of the mejliss, and so have become excellent men in the estimation of the officials! The fact is that here iniquity works secretly and today there is greater lawlessness and arbitrariness in Viran Shehir than in the days of Ibrahim Pasha."

The photographer has returned from Viran Shehir, but with indifferent pictures, as the time is winter and the artist is rather new to the business, but he was the only one here. I am sending some of the pictures with a description to accompany them.

A STATEMENT OF WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY BEEN ABLE TO DO IN THE WAY OF RELIEF TO THE REFUGEES OF VIRAN SHEHIR AND THE "KUSR."

14 tents of black goat's hair - 16 square for 28 Yezidees families at125 per family, or 250 pias per tent. . .	3500
25 Yezidees persons provided with bedding .	235
2 pieces of cotton cloth for undergarments for Yezidee women and children 10 persons . . .	92
9 Yezidee persons provided with winter cloaks	334
72 carpets of wool, goats hair and flax-answering for bedding at night as well as for carpets on the ground floors of houses, on the earth under their tents during the day. . . . . (Most of these also were for Yezidee families)	.2320
43 families of Yezidees (about 300 souls) aided in corn for flour.	1597
27 families of Christians (about 180 souls " " " and seed wheat.	2376.10
For medicine distributed to the sick Yezidees	28
" shrouds to bury a Yezidee priest and a woman	34.20
Total during Oct.-Dec.1909 direct help to the distressed scattered in Mardin and 6 villages on the Plain.	.10516.30

A.N.Andrus

Mardin
Jan.2 1909.

Statement of Relief Work to
Refugees from Urian Shehir & Kuar

Jan. 2 – 1909.

J.F.B.

MAR 31 1909

The Latest Word from Weran Shehir

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Statement re work at Weran Shehir

A short time ago I prepared a list of 12 questions which I sent to my friends the Jacobite Syrian priest and two Protestant prominent merchants of Weran Shehir with the request for as full answers to the same as they could obtain and have them accurate. A letter from them has now been received embodying so much interesting information that I desire to state the questions and give their answers in the order in which they were given to them.

QUES.1-Have the Yezidee tribes presented to the government lists of property plundered from them? ANS."They presented, not to the local government, but to the Commission on Plundered Property, sent out from Diarbekir, and to the Commission from Constantinople, a copy each of the lists of their plundered property."

QUES. 2-Have they handed to the Constantinople Commissioners a list of their killed and wounded? ANS."They gave a list of their killed, their wounded, and their prisoners to both the Constantinople Commissioners and the Commission on Plundered Property."

QUES. 3-Have they presented a list of their women and daughters made captive -stating where they are and in whose hands? ANS. "They presented to the Constantinople Commissioners a list of their captive women and daughters together with their names and also the names and residence of those who hold them captive."

QUES. 4-Has any one of you a copy of such lists? ANS. "We procured for you a copy of all these lists except their list of plundered goods; we did not secure the total of that but the larger part of the total amount." This last answer also covers question five which asked if I could be supplied with copies of these lists.

QUES. 6 - To whom have the government given aid? ANS. "To 480 Mohammedans and about 160 Christians."

QUES.7 how much is loan and how much gift? ANS. "Aid in the way of gift was to those mentioned in the answer to question six, and 20 kails of mouldy and old stored wheat when a church, which Ibrahim Pasha had appropriated and used as a storehouse for grain, was, by the Constantinople Commissioners

restored to the Papal Syrians. All the rest is in loan payable at the next harvest." "The amount of such lians - wheat, to be redeemed with wheat at harvest-to Moslem, Yezidee, and Christian farmers is between 5000 & 6000 kails of wheat. (A kail of wheat of the grade loaned to the farmers is worth about 100 pias.)

QUES. 8. Did the government grant anything besides grain and if so, what? "The government gave some millet also, to everyone having a plow and cattle remaining, a kail, and less, for sowing and for fodder for the cattle."

QUES. 9. How did the government treat the Yezidees in the matter of aid? ANS. It made no distiction, in respect of aid, between them and Moslems and Christians, except that in bestowing it upon them it also reviled their God and rebuked them!"

QUES. 10-Who has been left without any aid, and why? ANS. "The farmers of the "Abra" (i.e. the immediate followers of Ibrahim Pasha, who moved with him from place to place in his encampments) whose homes are in Weran Shehir, received nothing from the government, whether by loan, or by gift; but why the government refused to grant them aid we know not."

QUES. 11-What kind of aid will be required for such and about how much on an average, for each family? ANS. "All the nomad portion of the region who were plundered-whether of the "Abra" or Arabs, or others-received no loan from the government, and those so left out by the government are unknown to us, nor can we tell how much they may need and help them through the present distress without inspection and examination, it is possible they may not need assistance.

QUES. 12. What is the prospect for punishment by exile, for any of the family of Ibrahim Pasha? ANS. "From what we learn from the officials here we understand that those who are imprisoned in Diarbekir both of Ibrahim Pasha's family and those associated with them, will not return to these parts again, and that is either that they will be exiled to some distant vilayet, or be deprived of their rank (They are now majors, colonels and major generals in the irregular cavalry which is called "Hamidieh" cavalry) and become common men. It is thought their case is one which will be decided by parliament."

* * * \

A LIST OF THE KILLED; THE WOUNDED AND CAPTIVE OF NINE TRIBES OF SHIRKIAN COMPRISING ABOUT NINE HUNDRED HOUSES OR 4500-5000 SOULS.

(1) The Beleka Tribe

a. killed after surrender!	13
b. Died from fright	55
c. Women ditto, and in captivity	35
d. Little children and girls lost and abandoned in flight upon the slaughter of the fathers.	35
Total	138

(2) The Koobona Tribe

Killed after surrender!	25
Died from fright	35
Women ditto and in captivity	38
Little children and girls lost and abandoned in flight	45
Girls captive in the village of Kuttri near Darik	2
Total	135

(3) The Adian Tribe.

a. Killed after surrender	8
b. Died from fright	20
c. Women and children from fright & in captivity	25
Total	53

(4) The Merwan Tribe

Killed after surrender	8
Died from fright	10
Women & children from fright captivity and lost	20
Total	38

(5) The Touwlah Tribe

a. Killed after surrender	25
b. Died from fright	51
c. Women and children from fright in captivity & lost	38
Total	114

(6) The Susannah Tribe.

Killed after surrender	4
Died from fright	15
Women & children lost & died from fear and in captivity	25
	44

(7) The Tribe of Mackan

a. Killed after surrender	12
b. Died from fright	25
c. Women & children lost and died from fright & captivity	35
total	72

(8) The Kualitan Tribe.

Killed after surrender	8
Died from fright	15
Women and children lost & died from fright & captivity	25
Total	48

(9) The Denadeeyah Tribe

a. Killed after surrender	35
b. Died from fright	45
c. Women, girls and children lost in captivity in the village of Ghurs and died of fright	25
Total	105

Summary

Total under a.	136
" " b.	271
" " c.	256
" " d.	(45
	(37
Grand total	745

(Note. Some editor could make a pretty strong article upon the basis of these lists. The massacres of '94-5 did not exceed in relative severity.

A LIST OF VILLAGES BURNED MOSLEM VILLAGES

OF THE MILLI TRIBE	10
Yezidee villages of the Shirkian Tribe	6
Total	16

NOTE

(a) The greater part of the villages around Weran Shehir and "The Kusr" are tent encampments. All of these were carried off (i.e. the tents and most of what was under them) bodily, so that such removal is as bad as a fire.

NOTE (b) Inasmuch as the government at Weran Shehir distributed only wheat and millet to the plundered farmers and not a para of money; and inasmuch as all the wheat and millet were distributed to them from the confiscated storehouses of Ibrahim Pasha, one is tempted to ask what was done with the £T 600 sent from Constantinople by the Central government for aid to the plundered poor of that region!

Mardin,
Feb. 15. 1909

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Mardin,
Feb. 15. 1909

Statement of A. W. Andrews

Re-work at Veran Shehir

3 copies

E. M. P.

Miss Wheeler

Rec'd APR 16 1909

Mardin, Mar. 11-1909.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your favor of Jan. 12 was duly received. In it you speak of an Enclosure which, it seems, was not enclosed. I presume, from the connection in which you refer to it, that it had reference to the "Joint Campaign" which, I trust, is proving one of the most fruitful ever planned. I am always deeply interested in the Reports of the Conference of the Board Secretaries. The Reports from the first constitute a very valuable contribution to the literature of the Science of Missions.

I enclose herewith six (6) Intersessional Votes. Some of these you will probably consider as "back numbers", since the Prud. Com. will have already acted upon their subjects. I waited as long as I dared to receive replies to some of these from some of the Stations, & have now sent them with scant votes. We have sent a copy of Vote #6 to the Com. ad Interim at Constantinople as that Com. informed us that they were contemplating a move in this direction, & had also received similar overtures from the Central Mission. I think it would be well to defer action on #6 until the Prud. Com. shall have heard from the Com. ad Interim in regard to this most important & urgent measure.

Yes, we have indeed been quite lost sight of in the overwhelming calamity about the Sicilian Straits, but now that the gifts from the entire outside world to meet the great need there

have proved to be so abundant as to be embarrassing, we hope that a rivulet from this great stream of benevolence will be turned our way so that the pressing wants of the Yezidee sufferers may receive the attention they deserve. I am out of funds, but in faith have kept on doing what I could to help those I could reach, in the hope that shortly we shall have more funds to enable us more adequately to cope with the sad situations of these Yezidees, & the suffering Moslems & Christians. Today I had not a para left, & had to turn a number of fresh applicants away with indefinite promises. Mr. Peet & I tried to have the Red Cross assume the chief responsibility for relief in these regions, but the Turkish Government did not incline to let too much light upon what was done in that short & sharp campaign against the rebellious Hamidieh Ibrahim Pasha.

Our work moves on with nothing special to mark its quiet progress. We are praying & hoping that the relief we are rendering the Yezidees, who are practically heathens (probably not unconnected with the Guebers of India), may result in our being able, when they shall have been restablished in their homes now broken up, to open schools for their children & so reach them through their children.

We have, as a Station, been receiving a visit from the influenza, but so far the attack has not proved serious.

Yours very truly, A. H. Andrus

Mardin, Turkey.
Mar. 12 1909.

R 20 1909

Mardin, Mar. 20-1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I believe the only unanswered letter from you is that of Nov. 25, 1908, in which you enclosed a copy of the Appropriations for 1909 for the entire Mission. Along with the Appropriations you quoted in your letter the percentages of distribution of the Appropriations for the General Work according to the vote of the last meeting of the Mission. You did not observe that that vote was conditional upon an increase in the amount for the General Work for 1909. As the Prud. Com. did not think it wise to increase that amt. the Mission resorted to the percentage of distribution which was agreed upon in the Annual Meeting at Mardin in 1894, & made use of to the present day.

The fact that for so many years we have been compelled to work on a basis of retrenchment has been a severe strain upon the loyalty of the missionaries to the constituency of the Board — for we do not blame the Prud. Com. for this long period of marking time. We trust, however, that that same constituency will shortly give the word "Forward, March!" If the changed conditions in Turkey, the eager spirits in the Missions chafing because restrained from improving the great opportunity, & the newly awakened zeal in both sides (Foreign & Home Missions) of the one work do not conspire to bring the Congregational Church as a whole up to

the measure of its responsibility then it may shortly look to see the handwriting on the wall. In this connection we trust that the $10,000 for "a forward movement" in Turkey, referred to in your letter of Nov. 20-1908, is quite in sight. It certainly would be a most timely response to the Intersessional Vote of Mardin station, now going the rounds of the Stations, if the Prud. Com. could appropriate one tenth of that sum ($1000) for the contemplated enlargement of the accommodations of the High School for Boys. Mr. Emrich will send you a plan of the proposed enlargement. The school has quite crowded the theological class out of its share of the rooms & entirely off the premises so that we have had to pay over 1000 pias. in rent to provide living rooms & a recitation room for the 13 students. We voted in our last Station meeting to ask Hopkins to allow us the rest of the $500 appropriated "for the maintenance of the Eastern Turkey Theological Seminary," as we are going to be short of funds before the Appropriations for 1910 for the class come round, & it does not now look as if any of the 13 pupils will be dropped from the class. We are giving the course mainly in the English & so are obliged to spend considerable upon an entirely new set of text-books. Besides these expenses upon the pupils directly we have had to make extensive repairs upon the places rented, & cannot expect to get through 1909 free from debt without the entire $500.

Of necessity, in calling in from the field the candidates for the theological class, several places had to be left without teachers who, in some cases, did preaching also. We supplied two of those places with new helpers, but left the others to get on as best they could alone, & so far interest has been maintained.

We expect to have the theologues four months in the field, beginning from the middle of May until their return to the opening of the school in the middle of Sept. As this is the last class I expect to have a hand in preparing for their life work I feel a peculiar interest in each member of the class.

It is not too early for your Com. to be looking after a man to be associated with Mr. Emrich in the conduct of both the theological classes of the future, as well as the High School of the present. When the present theological class goes out in 1911 I desire, if able so to do, to return to the necessary & long-neglected (except occasional visits) work of touring & pioneering in the field.

I have been too busy with relief work in connection with the regular demands upon my time & strength to write many letters to the Rooms, but probably Dr. Thom & Mr. Emrich have kept you posted on matters in general in these parts. I believe in one of your letters to Dr. Thom you referred to the fact that some one from this country who went to America has stated that Free Masonry had a large share in effecting the recent changes in this land. Before having heard this both Mr. Emrich &

I had heard from the native members of the newly organized Society of Union & Progress with its branches in all parts of the empire, that it is a secret order, & from their description of the way in which the members are sworn in we recognized several Masonic rites — a blindfolding when swearing, & with one hand upon a sword & the other upon the Bible (when a Christian), or Koran (when a Moslem), or the Pentateuch (when a Jew) in the administration of the oath & when taking the vows of fidelity to the Constitution & to the country. It may not be Free Masonry pure & simple, but simply an adoptation of Masonic rites & formulae for the sake of importing greater dignity & solemnity to the vow of patriotism. If it be a propaganda of Free Masonry then that will be the power behind the throne which has already overthrown ~~Hozem~~ Kiamil Pasha, led to Nizam Pasha's withdrawal from the present ministry, & given the present Sultan a better leverage for the prosecution of his intrigues. It will prevent the constitutional exercise of the Constitution, & hinder the normal relation of Ministers & Parliament, & of both to the people. It would mean a secret government of Turkey by a foreign society with the connivance of Turkish members of the same. As such it would be a peril to both the government & the people. We are still studying the situation & cannot yet say that we have touched bottom. In these parts it is the old régime under new names — that's all. The reactionaries are in the majority & everything is going their way, & will continue so. Nuri Vali, Muttaserrifs, Kaimakams, & hundreds are bona fide members of Germania — [illegible] according to the principles & methods of the Leonidas [illegible]

JUN 12 1909

15

Mardin, May 15-1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your two favors of Mar. 17 & 31 have been duly received. The reply to the first will be sent you by the following mail; the answer to the second accompanies the enclosed Intercessional Notes. We should like to have the Prud. Com. reply to #10 by ~~cable~~ cablegram to Dr. Ward in Diarbekir, either "Yes" or "No" (since the Mardin office neither receives, nor takes for sending, telegrams in English, or French). The reason for haste is that we need to improve the vacation time in making the enlargements. We shall write Dr. Ward so that he will know that the cablegram is meant for us. We hope we shall not be disappointed in our request for the funds.

Miss Graf's case is still undecided, & she seems now so much better than when Dr. Thom wrote you about her, that she is hesitating whether to take her furlough this summer.

We are very glad that Harpoot is to have such an addition to its staff of workers, & if he be as thoroughly equipped in his line as is Dr. Ward in his Harpoot will not let him go at the end of five years.

The return of Mrs. Browne in greatly improved health, at which we all rejoice, will certainly retain Mr. Browne

to the Mission for a longer period than we could have expected but for her return.

We were very sorry to have felt obliged to call off the Annual Meeting which we had hoped to entertain here next week, but the disorganized condition of the country – especially between Van, Bitlis & Mardin – & the warning from our embassy about exposure upon the highways at this juncture, led our stations to decide it would be more prudent to postpone the meeting. We had, too, just received the sad news from Adana of the way in which the Annual Meeting there was broken up. The trains were all laid for a similar explosion in all this region, but by a series of special providences, which I could enumerate, the blast was not ignited. By them Diarbekir, Mardin, Moran Shehir, Midyat, Goïle, Kulleth, Nisibin, & Kerboran, together with the villages about Diarbekir, Mardin, & Midyat were saved from slaughter, plunder & burning. The Lord wrought for us a great deliverance for which we are profoundly grateful.

The theological school year has just closed, & next week the students disperse to their fields of work for the ensuing four months. We are thankful that Harpoot station voted us the balance of the $50 for the school

of theology there, as they had no class this year, & we have a class of thirteen. Last Friday was the closing day for the class, & the next four months they will be in the field in practical Christian work. One of them has been asked for by Miss Shattuck at Corfa to take the work at Gürmoorh in order that the preacher there may take of work at Corfa in place of the Armenian pastor who was killed while on the way to the meeting of the Union of the churches at Adana.

Two items in the last Semi-Annual Ap. not under Appropriations, but sanctioned by the Mission, have not been heard from since they were reported to the Prud. Com. by our Mission treasurer. We hope they will not be pigeon-holed, but that our Station will be reimbursed by vote of the Prud. Com. so soon as possible. We need the money, & also have a laudable desire to keep our Station credit good with Pesh, Miggin, & Co.

We hope that the right man for Erzroom will shortly be found so that you can begin on the hunt for an A 1 man for Marsovan — a man as much superior to Bro. Emrich as is Bro. Emrich to me. Remember that in the selection of the man you need to keep in mind the embryo college & the advancing theological school. My teaching days are nearly numbered, but I hope to yet do considerable touring & preaching.

Mrs. Andrus joins me in cordial greetings to Mrs. Barton as well as yourself, & all at the Rooms. Yrs. faithfully, A. H. Andrus

Mardin - Turkey - May 15 - 1909.

JUN 21 1909

Answer Mardin Station. — 147.

Effect of Missy Work on New Regime

May 21-1909

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Secretary of the American Board,

Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your favor of March 17 should have received earlier attention, but we have so much on hand that it is difficult to add anything more. In reply to your inquiries my point of view is of course that of a missionary in the interior of the country, & at the last meeting of our Station (Mrd. May 12) it was voted that the following should be regarded as the answer of the Station to your questions.

The work of the missionary has not at all been a direct work upon any of the ruling class in the country, but it has been a direct work upon the people — especially upon the coming generation. We have not prepared the government to introduce changes, but we have been preparing especially the Christian portion of the people for such changes as have come. I think the government is neither better nor purer because of the work of the missionary in the land, because we have seen that government steadily going from bad to worse during all these years in which we have seen the results of missionary work expanding & strengthening in their influence among the people. In time the influences created & fostered by

the American missionaries would undoubtedly have led the people to demand changes in the government looking toward purer justice, larger liberty, fuller fraternity, & actual civil equality before the law; & the transition would have been effected more gradually & normally.

The Turkish revolution is not a revolution by the people although it be for the people. We need to remember that it is a revolution by the army against intolerable tyranny & despotism aided by the more intelligent minority of civil officials, & approved by only a minority of the people of the empire. Outside of the army they who are against the Constitution are more than those who are for it, & for a long time to come bayonets must prop the Constitution until it can safely rest upon the hearts & heartbeats of the people. Just here is the point of contact between this movement (practically within Islam itself) & the definitely religious, moral, & intellectual influences resulting from the work of the missionaries for the past 80 years. During all these years this work has been a leavening influence among a limited portion of the people, implanting "the true meaning of justice, liberty, fraternity, equality, & of the rights of the governed in a state."

There is no question but that the success of the American schools throughout the land has been a chief factor

in stimulating the government to develop a school system upon modern lines, & along with this a drain for an up-to-date literature — especially in newspapers & text-books.

One of the most general & potent influences which the missionary work has developed is the position & work of woman in the home & in society — an influence which has penetrated behind the "purda" of the harems of many officials & probably played a larger part among the silent forces contributing to the late revolution than will ever be acknowledged.

But to our mind the momentous question is this — Given that the missionary work of the past has had its modicum of responsibility for preparing the land for the changes which have come & it, is it not now the bounden duty of this work to take the next step in the process & seek to guide the movement towards constitutional government into ethical & religious channels, that it may be saved from being drawn into & swallowed up in the vortex of infidelity?

But to effect this the working force, the working plant, & the area of their operation must be enlarged, & a fuller supply of the Spirit must be sought for by both the missionaries in, & the constituency back of this work. Increased missionary responsibility con-

ries with it increased obligation on the part of the constituency. The two things must move pari passu. More work for the missionary means more praying & giving by the church as workers together, & both with God.

Another view of this movement, and, to me, the most significant of all, & constituting an additional argument for such increase of the work as we have urged is this:- This movement is already discovering a cleavage in Islam itself. On one side of this cleavage are those whose faces are toward the past, & upon the other side of it are those whose faces are toward the future. The secret conference of the leaders of Islam, held last year in Cairo to unite upon a policy of purging & propagating Islam in conformity with the spirit of the age, broke up without obtaining a working basis because of the wide divergence of views there divulged. The Turkish Constitution is a wedge which is being driven into that divergence & is developing the cleavage. Those whose faces are toward the future are the party that will succeed, though not without many & severe struggles. But by reason of such discipline there will issue a Reformed Mohammedanism which will give it a longer lease of life, because it will be more pliant to twentieth-century influences. It will of course not be so ignorant & fanatical, but it will be more subtle in doctrine

& more persuasive in life. It will be more theistic & less pagan than Southern Europe, more liberal & progressive than either Oriental paganism or Oriental Christianity.

This constitutional movement in Turkey was begun as a political & social revolution without any reference to the religious conditions of the country — nay with the avowed purpose to have nothing to do with religion. But the organic union of church & state as expressed in the Sultan as Caliph for the entire Moslem world, in the Sheikh-ul-Islam as the chief interpreter of Moslem law, & in the position & influence of the Ulema in the politics of the land could not & would not be so thoroughly eclipsed & ignored in the effort to effect such radical changes in government & society. The leaders made a tactical mistake in discounting the religious attitude of the people, & the recent acts of the sultan & the leaders in reaction at Constantinople, which compelled the Salonika Committee to march an army to Constantinople to save the Constitution, were the answer to that blunder. The Constitution was saved, but the conciliation of the religious leaders & the winning of them over to even a negative support of the Constitution have been made more difficult.

It is impossible that the religion & social order of

Islam should not be affected by a constitutional form of government. The question is, shall that influence be infidel or evangelical? Christ with the Congregational & Presbyterian churches of America more than any other religious bodies working in the empire, to decide.

Mardin,
May 21-1909.

Faithfully yours,
A. H. Andrus.

Mardin - Turkey - May 21-1909.
Answers - Effect of Young Turk Revolution on Mission Work.

(copied 7/12/10)

Rec'd JUL 6 1909

Mardin, June 7-'09.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your advices of Apr. 27 were duly received with thanks-

Today I am sending you the Annual Tab. View Totals for the Mission minus those for the three stations of Bitlis, Erzroom, & Van. This is the second time they have failed to send here, though it is just possible they may have sent their Tabular Views directly to the Rooms. I hope they have, for I sent Dr. Strong's letter around in which he urged promptness in sending Tab. Views & Reports of the work. I also enclose the Estimates of Van station for 1910. Please send postal of acknowledgement upon receipt of the enclosed & oblige.

Matters are quiet here now, & the Arabs & Kurds are beginning to realize that the government is more in earnest now in following up miscreants.

We prayerfully watch the Joint Missionary Campaign & look to see greater momentum given to the rising barometer. But the spiritual & informing results will alone more than compensate for the outlay upon it.

Yours faithfully,

A. N. Andrus -

Madden - Farm 1909

JUL 19 1909

Mardin, June 21-1909.

My dear Mr. Bell-

The enclosed Tab. View for Van station for 1908 reached me too late to enable me to incorporate the totals in the table I mailed to Boston some few weeks ago, & so I send the paper itself as it may reach you in time to be of service.

Last week I returned from a tour on which we were able to help in a council which organized a church of 36 members & ordained as pastor over it their preacher in the village of Kullett which is one of our oldest outstations & where a church had formerly been disbanded. It was the best time I had had in that village during the forty years I have been visiting it.

Today the Misses Grof & Fruenga leave us for Beirût, taking Miss Katherine Thom with them for a visit to her sister there. Miss Grof goes to Jerusalem & Miss Fruenga is on her furlough to the United States.

Affairs here are, for the present, quiet, but this is Kurdistan where everything is peaceful & lovely one day & the next day all in uproar & confusion.

Yours faithfully,

A. N. Andrus-

Mardin - Turkey June 21 - 1909

SEP 3 1909

Madrid, Aug. 9-1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favors of June 23, 24, & July 12 have all been duly received & contents noted. The communication in regard to medical certificates for invalided missionaries returning home will be put on file, & whenever the Mission has an Annual Meeting an item in regard to it will be put upon the docket. We are very glad that the Prud. Com. could approve of the request for an American tutor for our school, & we trust Dr. Patton may be equally prompt in securing just the man for the place. We are not surprised, however, that the Prud. Com. did not see their way to grant the $1000 asked for to enlarge the accommodations of the Boys' High school, as we know how anxious they are, now that the debt of last year is cancelled, to come to the Annual Meeting at Minneapolis with a report that the Board enters upon its 100th year of existence without a debt. We shall try to squeeze along at least for another year, & the fact that the Girls' High school will be closed next year, because of the furlough of the principal (Miss Fuenza), will make it possible to utilize some of the accommodations of that school for the Boys' High school.

I am glad that you could make any use of what was sent

from this station in answer to your list of questions upon the influence of missionary work upon the new situation in Turkey. Just now I am working hard at a list of 12 leading questions sent by the chairman of Commission 1 of the "World Missionary Conference of 1910". The general subject of that commission is "Carrying the Gospel to all the World."

Now as to the item in your letter of July 12 respecting transfer of property. You are quite right in feeling that Bro. Pest has misunderstood us, but in his last letter to me he writes as follows:- "Your letter of June 29th has come to hand. I thank you for the explanation you have given. I only wish these explanations had been made earlier. It would have saved, perhaps, something in our settlement of the case." The trouble was that these explanations could not have been made earlier because the duplicity of the government in dealing one way with the Embassy at Constpl. & another way with the missionaries at Mardin had not been fully revealed (though suspected) when Bro. Pest wrote you. I have spent a good deal of time & strength both in writing letters to both Messrs Pest, Bowen, & Masterson on the subject, & in interviewing officials here respecting it. Bro. Pest goes on to say, "I now understand from the Embassy

that the whole matter at Mardin is settled according to our position." Last week Tuesday I went into the city from our garden retreat to attend coöperation meeting & make inquiry of the Registrar as to whether he had received any orders from Istifle., or the Valiat Diarbekir, to the effect indicated in this letter from Bro. Pesh. He replied that he had not yet received any but asked me to wait until after the next post before telegraphing to Istifle., & I promised to do so. To-morrow I shall go in again & make inquiry of the Registrar of Deredz. I shall rejoice when we are fairly through with the tiresome & expensive job.

We have been enduring the hottest summer for 30 years, & as a consequence there has been much sickness in the station & great mortality among the children in the city. Dr. Thom has been kept too busy through it all & is showing the overwork. It is too bad he "got left" on that doctor, though his loss is a gain to the "Mission to Arabia".

The reformation of the vilayet of Diarbekir is a serious problem & it remains to be seen how the new Vali will go to work at the task —

Mrs. Andrews joins me in best wishes to Mrs. B— & yourself. We finished yesterday reading together your "Daybreak in Turkey". It is a most informing book & valuable for reference. Yrs. truly,

A. H. Andrews —

Mardin - Turkey - Aug. 9-1909

Rec'd NOV 12 1909

Mardin, Oct. 16. 1909.

Messrs Barton & Bell.-

Dear Sirs:-

Your joint letter of Aug. 27 in regard to several points was received by last post. It had gone south & returned & so was late in reaching us. We thank you for the clear statements upon all the matters touched upon, & will endeavor to keep in still closer touch with you upon whatever affects the work here so that you may be kept "up-to-date" as respects the Mardin field.

Mr. Bell's letter of Aug. 12 has also been received, & we are glad that Dan is to have at least some crumbs of comfort if she cannot have all she has asked for.

It was quite a disappointment for us that no tutor for our High School was forthcoming, & this added to the slip up about securing a teacher from Harpoot has made many difficulties for Bro. Emrich with his large school upon his hands. Don't give up the search for the right man for tutor, & also for another missionary family for Mardin. No, your standards are not too high, & the Foreign field will respond only to the best. Mistakes in the past will not condone for similar mistakes today. As in goods so in men — the best are the cheapest.

We have been remembering the Board during these days

and are now anxious to know whether the Board will up to Minneapolis without a debt, & also upon how high a plane it starts upon its course for the centennial year.

Mrs. Andrews has just prepared the "Quarterly Letter" of the Station for July – Sept. so it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon station news.

I think it would be well to send to each Station of the Mission a fresh supply of Annual Tabular View Blanks, unless you have prepared a new style of Blanks so as to secure uniform reports with the other Boards of the Mission Boards' Conference.

We have for some time been asking for three cast off communion sets for three places in our field, but as far none have been sent to us. I have reminded Mr. Hosmer of them in a recent order.

We condole with you & with all the stockholders in the great loss of the new Hiram Bingham & her gallant & devoted Captain Walker. It is a strange providence, but it will not be without its value as a test both to the shareholders in the S. Schools & Y. P. S. C. E. at home, & to the Mission & missionaries to whom the ship & her captain ministered.

Would it be possible to add a little to the $5.00 grant to the theological seminary this year? We have had to

spend considerable in procuring English text-books for the seminary last year & this, so that we are likely to run behind in the amount we need for the monthly aid to the students — especially as this year the price of foodstuffs has doubled, in almost every item, over what it was last year. We need $200 more to enable us to reach the end of the seminary year (May 15) free from debt.

Monthly aid to students

It is February with the new regime so that the political vane points pretty steadily to "variable" in these days. Now that Ramadhan Bairam is over we are expecting to see how thoroughly the government will apply the process of eliminating the corrupt element in the various official departments. We are pleased with the appearance of our new Vali from Diarbekir who was here a few weeks ago. Just now the Sanjak of Mardin is unusually quiet, & travel is uncommonly safe.

Travel safe

Faithfully yours,

A. H. Andrus —
E

A. N. Andrews

Noordw-Turkey Oct. 16-1909.

Ans-

Your Letter

Aug 27

A. N. Andrews
Mandri - Turkey Dec. 21-1909.

Rec'd JAN 24 1910

Mandri, Dec 21/09.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

The letters on Furloughs & Appropriations for the General Work have duly received with thanks. It has been impossible for me to get a letter written to accompany the enclosed Intersessional Note, as our work piles up as at the close of the year. Shall hope to write later; meanwhile "A Happy New Year" & a successful one to all at the Rooms. Yours truly,

A. N. Andrews

Rec'd NOV 12 1909

S/Jan 20

Mrs. A. W. Andrews

153.

Mardin, Oct. 15. '09.

Dear Dr. Barton:

July found the Mardin circle somewhat reduced in numbers - Miss Fenenga had left for the homeland. Miss Graf and Katherine Thom had gone to Beirut and Jerusalem for a three months' absence, and Mr. Andrews and Miss Dewey were spending a fortnight with the church and congregation in Darihè. Affairs in that village are in a very unhappy state because of divisions. The fortnight's visit each did not heal the breaches, and two schools have been in session there and the congregations worships in two places. Our latest word is that time seems to be working a cure and that matters may commend. After the return from Darihè some of us fled to the hills to escape the unprecedented heat that continued for five weeks, but Dr. & Mrs. Thom remained in the city where there was much illness calling for a physician's care constantly for out-patients as well as for the crowded hospital.

Early September found the Mardin circle again in the city except Miss Graf and Katherine who did not arrive until October. The Boy's High School and the Theological School opened the middle of the month as usual. The Girl's High School remains closed for this year

in order to give opportunity to push village school and evangelistic work more than has been possible the past few years. A most earnest petition was received from old graduates and others in the city asking the continuance of the school without interruption, and we were very glad to see what a hold the school had secured on the hearts of the people. But of late village work has necessarily been much neglected and this branch of the service is in so much worse shape than the city educational work. And so it seemed best as soon as already overtaxed by Miss Fenenga's absence to curtail work here that more effort might be made to bring the outside work more up to the city standard, and that without seriously crippling the city work. The last of Sept. Mrs. & Miss Dering left for Sert where they will remain for three weeks, and then visit mountain villages with special reference to school work. The best of teachers need supervision to prevent their falling into irregular, loose ways of doing things that are a hindrance to progress. We would like to have some one in the field most of the time looking sedulously after this work, and had hoped Miss Dering might do it. But the High Schools have made such demands upon her that she has been able to get away but rarely, and we are hoping for good results all around from this year's arrangement.

The Boys' High School has about the usual number of

boarders and cannot all have room in its present cramped quarters. The theological class which numbered thirteen last year has lost three, but the ten remaining are earnestly taking hold of their second year's work. One of those who left will not be lost to the work of hope. He has proved very successful as a teacher in the past; and there are many places in need of such service, so that we hope soon to see him settled again in school work.

The new Vali of Diarbekir is proving himself active in pursuit of offenders who for years have been killing and plundering in the mountains. And a token of his success was displayed in the city recently - the head of one outlaw who had been caught and killed crowning a pole in a conspicuous place. This was a sight that had not been seen in Mardin for more than forty years. Some years since in Midyat - about thirty years ago - when another noted outlaw's head delighted the crowd from sunrise to sunset one Sabbath day. The government's excuse for such barbarity is that this class of offenders cannot be awed by any other forms of punishment, the death penalty alone being very little heeded. And certainly in the Midyat case of Hadjo it was a deterrent for a long time. Men must be dealt with where they are until they can be lifted to a higher plane - which day may God hasten!

A class of offenders the government does not seem able

Speculators are those who for gain are raising and keeping up the price of grain, and in a measure of all food supplies. The harvest was abundant and the granaries of Japan are overflowing. But little appears in the market and prices of wheat and barley are double last year's price and four times the average of earlier years. So suffering is great among the poor, and the perplexities of the rich are much increased as the money they can use in charity goes so little way in relieving need.

Dr. Thom has been hoping to leave on a medical tour in the eastern and southern parts of our field, but until now has been hindered by illness in his own family as well as in the city. Miss Kaja also leaves for Siam in a few days with the hope of opening a kindergarten in the Siam quarter there, and perhaps also in a village near the city.

With kind remembrances from all our circle to all the workers at the Rooms.

In behalf of the Station

Olive P. Anderson

Mrs. O. P. Anderson
Mardzi-Turkey
Oct. 1909.

Dr. R. R. Hamilton

San Francisco, Cal.

March 30, 1901

Rec'd APR 6- 1901
Ans'd APR 6- 1901

Jane Hospital.
March 30, 1901

Dear Dr. Daniels
Yours of the
22nd at hand.
Miss Wilkinson writes me
that you wish further
information in regard to
the tumor removed from her
side. It was removed
here at this hospital
I assisting in the operation.
The tumor was located
on the upper outer margin
of the left breast. It
was removed easily with-
out any mutilation of
the breast. It was
encapsulated and about
the size of a tennis ball.
It was examined histologically

H. H. Atkinson
15 K.

by our pathologist, Prof Ophuls of Cooper Med. Col. It proved to be an adeno-fibroma of a benign type. The wound healed by first intention without any trouble. She was in the hospital only a week.

In regard to her uterine trouble I can give you no information, as I have not examined her nor have any other doctor here. I ~~do~~ only know what she has told me which I believe she has also told you.

If there is anything that either one of us can do to facilitate matters, kindly advise us. Thanking you most sincerely I am Yours truly,

R. H. Atkinson M.D.

by our pathologist, Prof Ophuls of Cooper Med. Col. It proved to be an adeno-fibroma of a benign type. The wound healed by first intention without any trouble. She was in the hospital only a week.

In regard to her uterine trouble I can give you no information, as I have not examined her nor have any other doctor here. I ~~also~~ only know what she has told me which I believe she has also told you.

If there is anything that either one of us can do to facilitate matters, kindly advise us. Thanking you most sincerely I am Yours truly,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd APR 15 1901
Ans'd APR 15 1901

Address all communications to
LANE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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Dr. E. Rixford, Dr. William Fitch Cheney.
Dr. G. T. Hanson.

Lane Hospital

Corner Clay and Webster Sts.

San Francisco, April 10, 1901

Dr. C. H. Daniels,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Friend,

Your letter of the third received yesterday. It brought great joy to my heart for I now see the realization of an ambition cherished for twelve years. Of course there are many questions which now suggest themselves but I understand that I must reserve them for Dr. Barton

I wish to thank you for your kindly interest in me and the gentlemanly patient treatment of my application. I shall always remember our correspondence with pleasure and hope before departing to meet you personally.

Yours most sincerely,
H. H. Atkinson M. D.

F. H. H. Atkinson

San Francisco, Cal.

April 10. 1901

Dr. J. H. Nightingale
Lane Hospital,
San Francisco Calif.,
May 23, 1901.
Rec'd May 29

Judson Smith D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass

Dear Sir,

I received your favor of May 11th a week ago, but have delayed [redacted] for various rea[redacted] Thank you for the information furnished. I have written Dr Usher asking him to give all desirable information. I expect a reply by the first or middle of July. I shall write to Rev Allen and Mr Carey of Andover as you have suggested. I shall rely a good deal on Mr Allen's advice and

hope we shall all be able to sail together.

Since receiving your letter I received one from Mr W. W. Peet of Constantinople which is very disconcerting to me to say the least. He gives the present requirements of the Turkish government for practicing in the Turkish Empire. I think I will have no trouble in meeting all but the examinations themselves. I will have to pass these examinations in <u>French</u> and without the aid of an interpreter. To use a western phrase, I feel that I am up a stump, for I do not know a word of French.

Before taking this examination I desire to review some of my professional studies. To do this, to acquire a sufficient mastery of the French language to pass a medical examination in it, & to get my personal and professional outfit in addition to the traveling and all other interruptions I feel as though it were much more than I could accomplish in four months. This seems to me a real dilemma and I wish your advice in solving it.

Three alternatives appear to be open for me.

1st To go ahead doing the very best I can, hoping to succeed even

if I have a mountain to climb. I might go by way of Paris or France staying there a month or two to perfect myself in French, or go direct to Constantinople finishing my studies there, doing all I can before starting and on the way.

2nd I ~~do~~ remain here another year studying for another year perhaps at the State University of Calif taking double French, Chemistry & Botany I have never studied the last and am rusty in Chemistry. To do this

I would need aid from some source as I have been entirely self supporting for the past eight years and the last three year I have been at a heavy expense with no income therefore I am at my financial ropes end.

3rd To resign my appointment to Turkey and ask for some location where I will not need to pass any medical examination, at least in a foreign language.

I have talked this matter over with Mr Adams and ~~th~~ he seems to think

that the only thing for me to do is try the 1st. He says that one can not know what he can do until he has been forced & tries. I am willing to make the try if you think best. I will not say which one of the three I personally prefer, but will do willingly & faithfully whatever you think best.

I believe that Elr Daniels is interested in me because of his friendship for Elr Adams, my pastor. I would be pleased if you would consult with him in regard tt to this matter and then advise me.

I suppose you know that the 1st church here has voted unanamously to assume my support in the mission field. This is in addition to the gift of the ladies through womens board.

While awaiting a reply I shall study French. Hoping that your decision will be the best for my future usefullness

I am,

Yours cordially,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

San Francisco,
Lane Hosp.
May 23, 1901

Judson Smith D.D.
Cong. House
Boston, Mass

Dear Mr Smith,

Since writing you this morning the following plan has been suggested to me and which I think the most feasible if I am to go to Turkey this fall. That I get married in early July & come to Boston. Stay there a day or two just long enough to arrange for my professional outfit and sail for Paris. Leave my wife in Boston to procure our personal

and housekeeping supplies
and she come with Rev.
& Mrs. Allen and Rev & Mrs Carey.
I would go to Paris with
letters of introduction to
some of the clinics of Paris
and to the Mc All mission.
After arriving in Paris
to get an apartment
away from English speaking
people and attend the
French clinics thus
studying medicine in
French for six weeks or
two months. When my
wife & the rest of our
party sail I would join
them either at some
Mediteranean Port or
else at Constantinople.
If the Board thinks
best I would be willing

to undertake this plan though I confess it would be quite a disappointment to give up the association of so pleasant a company to Constantinople. And also the seperation from my wife would be a trial for us both. The time until arriving in Paris would be spent in trying to acquire the rudiments of the language.

I am willing to do what you gentlemen think best and shall anxiously await your decision

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

H. H. Atkinson M. D. S

San Francisco, May 23, 1901.

Rec'd June 1.

Dr. H. H. Atkinson
Lane Hosp.,
San Francisco,
June 11, 1901.
Rec'd June 18

Judson Smith D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith

I have just received your letter informing me of the approval of the Prudential Committee of my plan of going to Paris.

I shall now regard my plans as definite and proceed energetically.

I feel that July 15th is a little late to leave here but I feel that I owe it to my mother to spend at least a quiet week with her before starting. I have had only two weeks vacation

during the past two years which has been filled with hard study & taxing hospital work. Therefore I feel as though I shall be much better fitted for hard journey & harder work if I have this weeks quiet rest. It would be an advantage to sail in a French steamer as I could thus be absorbing French on the transAtlantic trip.

Miss Wilkinson says that she does not rebel at being left in Boston. But we do both hope that the way will open for us to go together. We are praying over this matter and will come to Boston expecting to do what is best. She is a bright girl and is

learning French fast. I am sure she will be a great help to me. Dr Adams suggests that you allow my salary to begin with the date of my departure from Boston and that I manage to make it cover our living expenses while you pay our necessary traveling expenses.

~~The~~ We have been taking French lessons every other day and begin daily lessons with today. You may be sure that I shall study with a <u>vim</u>. Through the kindness of a ~~friend of~~ parishioner of Dr Adams these lessons will cost the Board nothing.

I have always succeeded in any undertaking that I have entered on and

should I fail at Constantinop
through any fault of mine
it would be a source of grea
chagrin to me. I realise
that it would be a great
misfortune to go on to Ha
with out a lisence and sha
do all in my power to obtain
even if I am not a brilliant fell

We have received those
letters from Harpoot which you
kindly forwarded to us. I
is very pleasant to receive
such warm words of welcom

Thanking you for your
cordial interest in our dilemm
we are yours,

Most sincerely

H.H. Atkinson M.D

20 Rue Clairaut, Batignolles,
Paris, France. ~~Oct~~ Nov. 3, 1907.

Judson Smith D.D.
Boston, Mass
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Smith,

I am afraid you will think me a little slow in writing you. I have been intending to but in some way have not got at it. I knew that you had my address for I had written Mr Swett when I first arrived here and several times since, also I've written to Mr Wiggin. I do not know what the custom is in regard to missionaries writing to the secretaries but suppose they wish to hear from us once in a while even if we haven't any missionary work to report. Therefore I write you now.

Our voyage across the Atlantic was very pleasant in all respects. We became very much attached to our fellow ~~pa~~ voyagers Dr & Mrs Riggs, Mr & Mrs Holway, Miss Wolf & Miss Dormeler. Our stay in England was as brief as possible. We expected to be in London only one day but it took us a day + a half to do what we could have done

in Boston in a half day. Therefore we had to stay there over Sunday. This gave us Saturday afternoon free which we used in visiting West Minister Abbey. In crossing to France the channell was very rough. ~~We~~ we both sea sick, Mrs Atkinson very sick. She was in bed for a day or two after as a result. While trying to find a suitable French lodging place we stayed at Miss Woods 21 Rue de la Grande Armée, a very pleasant place. I had difficulty in finding a suitable French place but at last with the aid of Rev. Mr Speer, a Methodist minister I found this place. We think it very pleasant here because we seem to be among friends. This a French protestant boarding house. We feel that the people take a personal interest in us. Our friends are plain, sincere, earnest Christians. One especially I desire to mention. A Mme Cane, a former public school teacher, who has recently married an Englishman, also a sincere Christian. When she learned who we were; She volunteered to assist us in our French. So twice each week Mrs. Atkinson & I have spent ~~to~~ the afternoon ~~to~~ with her. During the past ~~three~~ weeks she has been giving us daily lessons, in which the Underwoods also shared. She will take no pay, though offered. The price we pay here for board

though high for San Francisco is by far the cheapest that we found in Paris after a week's search. Lodging + all meals for 250 francs per mo. The best that the Underwoods found was 300 francs per mo for lodging & two meals per day. But when they spoke of coming over hear with us their landlady dropped to our price. Our room is over a French Methodest mission chapel and we hear at least three services in French each week. They are plain and sincere and we enjoy them. We can now understand enough to follow and get the spirit. Incidentally it helps us in our French. We think the advantages here for learning french good. All the family speak only French but one daughter who can speak English. They are all kind and take trouble to assist us. The boarders are also kind and patient with our feeble ~~progress~~ attempts. They all encourage us by saying that we are making very rapid progress in French. It seems to us so very very slow. We feel fortunate in having found this place among friendly protestants and believe that our Heavenly Father lead us here.

Now for a word about the object of our stay here in Paris. Before leaving San Francisco we had sighed and commenced a course in French in the Berlitz school. This course I have finished since coming to Paris. Then we took daily lessons with Mme Cane. She is now sick so they can not be continued. Thus far I have taken regular lessons but have not paid a cent for them since coming to Paris. The Berlitz course was paid

by a member of the 1st Cong. church in ~~Boston~~ San Francisco whom Dr. Adams interested in me. Nor do I expect it to cost me anything. So I have been learning French by taking lessons, by studying, by reading, by listening to lectures sermons & conversations, by trying to talk it and even singing French hymns. I have not as yet undertaken medical French. I can now understand a good deal and carry on a conversation but feebly. I find that a language can not be learned, by me at least, in two or three months, not even "easy French" as some of my friends have called it. I wish I had aptitude for learning a language but it isn't in me. So I shall have to do the best I can and have patience and ask my friends to be patient. My plans for the future are to continue my studies of ordinary french and its grammatical construction. This without ~~the~~ lesons other than friends in the house are willing to give. The Ecole de Medicine begins its course tomorrow. This is free to all medical men. Therefore Underwood & I are going to attend the lectures, perhaps not all but the principle ones at least. These all come in the afternoon. Clinics are held in the mornings in the various hospitals. I intend attending those more easily accessible and also visiting ~~them~~ when there is no clinic. We will also have access to the medical library at the Ecole de Medicin and I intend putting a

good part of my afternoons when unoccupied with lectures in reading in french medical books and papers. The rest of my time, that is the odd hours of the morning and evening I intend studying French grammatically. I have told these plans to Underwood and he intends doing about the same. We will probably work together a good deal.

I almost envy Mr. Underwoods knowledge of French. True that I have been in France some six weeks longer than he. But he took French for two years in his college course. He has a fair knowledge of the language grammatically and also twice the vocabulary that I have. My ear is perhaps better accustomed to spoken French than his I can follow a conversation better than he but he can read articles in the journals daily or Medical quite easily; whereas I have to dig them out with the aid of a dictionary. He thinks me ahead of him because I understand a conversation. But his ear will be accustomed to French sounds long before I get his grasp of the language. I think him at least two months ahead of me. However we hope to leave together and will probably take our examinations together in Constantinople. Just when we shall be ready to leave I can not tell but I hoped to leave at the end of this year.

It will depend on the rapidity with which we progress in Medical French.

I am enjoying very good health and am enjoying our stay in Paris. But Mrs. Atkinson is not so well as I wish she were. That terrible attack of sea-sickness in crossing the English Channel and the new conditions here have pulled her down some. When we get to Harpoot and settled in our own home she will be all right. This delay in Paris is very trying for her. She has always been accustomed to hard work and this enforced delay with nothing to do but study French worries her. We are both anxious to get through as soon as possible.

It is very pleasant having the Underwoods here in Paris with us. The ladies especially enjoy each others company very much.

We shall look foreward to your answer. We enclose a product of our Kodak, the friends with whom we crossed the Atlantic.

Kindly give our regards to our friend Mr Swett, and remember us to Mr Wiggin.

Yours sincerely,

H. Herbert Atkinson M.D.

Paris, Nov. 5. 1901
Rec'd Nov. 16.

Monday A.M. Have just received a letter from Mr. Swett in which he tells me that he succeeded in purchasing for me all that I wished with the appropriation which the Board made for my medical outfit. Of course I am very much pleased. And am very desirous to get through & begin using it. Mr Swett is A No 1 isn't he? H.H.A.

20 Rue Clairaut, Batignolles
Paris, France. Nov. 30 1901

Judson Smith D.D.;
Secy of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Smith,

Yours of the 14th at hand and read with interest. You suggest my obtaining Mr Peets advice. I have alread received a few letters from him and it is his ideas that I am trying to carry out. However I have written again, ~~and~~ explaining what has been done & what I intend to do and asking him to advise me further. When I receive his reply I can formulate my plans for the future more definately & will inform you as soon as they are made.

In regard to our work here we are still working on French with the exception that I am now putting all my time on medical French. I have now dropped grammatical & conversation French as a study. Of course speaking with our French friends will improve us. Beginning with the coming month my wife & I intend trying to express ourselves entirely in French. I hope you do not think

we are trying to learn the French language. I have tried to get only enough to understand and express myself in Medicine. I think you yourself would acknowledge that an understanding of scientific terms alone will not suffice to understand or express oneself in even a medical examination. A little knowledge of the language itself is necessary. While I am getting all that I can of that knowledge I am sure it will be little enough for the purpose. My time will now be employed in the mornings in attendance at the hospitals & in reading French medical articles, in the afternoon 1-3 P.M. study in a public library 3-6 P.M. attending Medical lectures at the "Ecole de Medicine". The library work is the most encouraging but the bldg is closed after 3 P.M. I understand the lectures better also.

Paris, Nov. 30. 1901
Rec'd Dec. 13

I appreciate the fact that Harpoot is short handed & needs a fresh man. This delay in France is trying when I long to be at work and I hope my friends won't misunderstand me.

Mr Atkinson is thinking of trying for a licence as "Sage Femme" and is studying with renewed interest. We both send cordial greetings of the season to yourself, Dr Daniels and other friends in the Long. bdg. Yours faithfully

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

20 Rue Clairaut,
Batignolles, Paris.
Dec 20, 1901.

Frank H. Wiggin
Treas. of American Board,

Dear Sir,

We have recently been advised by the Harpoot station and Mr Peet of Constantinople to remain here a little longer. The former advise us to leave here at the end of January, stay in Constantinople during Feb., in Marsovan during March & to go on to Harpoot in April. Mr Peet said to stay here & go on with Mr. Underwood which will be in about a month. I suppose you understand the object of my letter now. We have stayed here longer than expected & our funds are getting low. We have enough for personal & living expenses but will need traveling expenses to Constantinople and then I suppose we can call on Mr Peet. The two tickets alone to Constantinople will be at least a hundred dollars not including excess baggage, transfers, food etc. I should like to have it here before the twentieth of January at latest. I have & will keep a careful account for the Mission treasurer.

I see you have used my suggestion about a Paris lodging places. The Baringas on their way to Madura India stopped at 26 rue de la Grande Armee. We met them by chance at the American church and formed a delightful acquaintance. They seemed much pleased with their place and were surprised to find it in so nice a quarter of Paris

Miss Osborn & Miss Worthley stayed with us here at 20 Rue Clairaut. They have just left for Genoa etc. They found things here fairly comfortable, cheap but quite Frenchy. All the boarders and people here are French protestants yet they have French customs, as drinking of wine occasionally. Yet it is much cheaper here than any other place we have found. At Miss Woods (21 avenue de la Grande Armée) it is much more like our own customs but you can not find any place like our hotels without paying enormous prices. I recommend Miss Woods most heartily and this place also but with the understanding that nearly everything is decidedly Frenchy.

We thank you for giving our address to these ladies & the Basingas It was very delightful to get the american breeze which they brought with them. We believe that we can always count them as our friends.

My wife & I wish to express to you personally the seasons greetings by means of the enclosed blue prints. We heartily wish you a merry Christmas and that the coming New Year may bring you as much happiness as the past has brought to us.

Will you kindly extend this greeting from us to other friends in the Congregational House, as Mr Swett and his helpers especially Harry. and hand to Mr Swett the two enclosed for him.

Hoping to hear from you soon & thanking you for favors received I am sincerely yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Geo. H. V. Emmons.

REC'D JAN 8 1902

7th

162

20 Rue Clairaut
Batignolles, Paris
Dec. 22, 1901

JAN 6 1902

Judson Smith D.D.,
Secy of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Smith

Your letter of the thirteenth just received and read with interest. I too am sorry that all all this labor of learning French will not count when we reach our field. Yet I feel that it will not be altogether lost and that it will be very convenient for me at times. I intend subscribing for a French medical journal and keeping the hold that I have obtained.

I feel certain of that welcome that you say awaits us when we reach Harpoot, also that we will be in a delightful circle of valued friends. This makes the delay in reaching our destination all the harder as we covet these blessings in store for us.

Since last writing you I have received advice from Harpoot and also from Mr Peet. The latter advises me to stay and come with Dr Underwood. Harpoot suggests that we stay here until the end of January, take my exam and attend to Constantinople

business in February, spend March in Marsovan with Mr Cavrington and his hospital and finish our journey to Harpoot in April. I have spoken to Mr Underwood and he seems to be willing to leave at the end of January so that as far as I can see I shall adopt the plans Harpoot suggests. Pray for us during the month of February that we may get through O.K. It will be a big relief when it is a thing of the past.

We are expressing the seasons greeting by a blue print photograph taken with our Kodak. The good will is especially cordially towards you on the one we enclose for you.

Will you be kindly hand Mr Daniels and Mr. Strong the ones we enclose for them.

Thanking you for this favor and your letter I am

Yours sincerely,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Pary, Dec. 22, 1901

20 Rue Clairaut
Batignolles, Paris.
Jan. 12, 1902

163
JAN 25 1902
FEB 6 1902

My Dear Dr. Barton,

We were very glad to receive yours of ~~Jan~~ Dec. 27, with its expressions of good will & encouragement. Thank you for remembering us so soon after your return.

We too were very much disappointed in not meeting you while in Boston. Our correspondence with Dr Smith was very pleasant & helpful. He was kind & sympathetic. Yet we are glad to get into touch again with one who used to be in our field and who is now to be our permanent correspondent.

There is not much in the way of news to write. We are trying to make our last days in France as successful as possible. Dr Underwood and I are visiting hospitals, clinics, operations, attending several lecture courses in the Ecole de Medicine, reading French medical books in the public libraries and taking a lesson or drill in speaking French with a French Professor. My hold in French at present consists in reading

quite fluently, understanding nearly all in the lectures & clinics but I lack the ability to express myself, to construct sentences. Therefore my conversation is very lame.

You know when I arrived in Paris I knew absolutely no French. I spent the first two months in studying the language, then I turned to Medical French & began acquiring Medical French. At the first of December we began accustoming our ear to the spoken Medical French by attending lectures clinics etc and now we wish to finish with a drill on speaking it ourselves. Of course we have been practising conversational French with friends with whom we are boarding.

We four are planning to leave for Constantinople on the last of this month or first of sept. We can not be certain about date because of uncertainty of the steamer sailing.

Mrs. Atkinson sends greetings.

Wishing you the seasons greetings

I am

Yours sincerely

F. H. Atkinson M.D.

Paris, Jan. 12, 1902

Constantinople, Turkey.
Home of Mr. Knapp
Feb. 24, 1902.

Jas L Barton Esq. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

MAR 15 1902
MAY 9 1902

My dear Sir,

I was very glad to find your kind and cordial letter awaiting me when I reached here this A. M. I am glad that you are pleased with my struggle with French and I desire to continue to give satisfaction not only to you but to all whom I have to serve and the Master above whose cause is to be my life work.

During the month of January my wife was feeling quite unwell. For a while I feared that my coming here would be delayed. On her account I chose the all rail route, taking a second class ticket. I feared that to come straight through would be too much for her so decided to break the journey at Vienna. This was all the more convenient as we wished to make as much of the journey as possible together. So we a left ~~as~~ Paris a day after them and they joined us in Vienna where we spent the sabbath together. They left for a day in Budapest & joined us as we

so we passed through. Thus they had their sight seeing in Munich, Vienna & Budapest while we had a short rest in Vienna. When we reached Lovia we learned that the rail road was washed out near Constantinople and that we would not be able to reach our destination. I had fortunately written Mr Marsh of Philippopolis when we would pass through stating that I had known his sons in Iowa College and wid like to see & shake hands with him as we passed through. So when we reached that ancient city we were very glad to see his tall form awaiting us and to receive his hearty invitation to stay with him a few days, either until the road could be mended or a new route chosen. Our week there was delightful. It was beautiful weather & the scenery was magnificent. But most of all we enjoyed our first glimpse of a mission station of our American Board, to meet this able native associates, to get acquainted with his congregation and friends. At Mrs. Marsh's afternoon at home we were surprised to meet a number of cultured people who

spoke English well. Where were they educated? we asked. Why at our mission school in Samakov. We also met a few graduates of Robert College. How proud Mr Marsh is of his new church building! and justly too. It would be an ornament to any American and is without doubt the the prettiest as well as the most substantial building of any kind in Philippopolis and the finest protestant church in Bulgaria. We enjoyed seeing it from basement to bell and hearing the story of its erection.

When we got off the train we expected that a temporary structure would ~~be so~~ soon allow passengers to go on to Constantinople. A warm rain came & we feared that the flood instead of falling would rise again and that more wash outs might possibly occur. So when we received a telegram from Mr. Pachegieff, our pastor in Burgas, stating that an Austrian steamer would leave Burgas on Thursday, we decided to take it & said good by to our friends in Philippopolis & traveled by slow freight to Burgas. We were met by the pastor who took us to the best hotel in the place which was

miserable enough, though cheap. The steamer promised for Thursday was delayed a day at a time & finally came on Sunday. So we had to spend four long lonesome cold miserable days at Burgas. The pastor & an English lady took off the edge & will be remembered as a bright spot. Mr Pachgieff seemed like an earnest but slow man. We could not but sympathise with him He has an American education, graduate of Union seminary, & has had independent American support until lately. He has used up his own means & don't know what to do. He feels encouraged in his church & wants to continue in the ministry but fears he may have to begin to earn his own living as the missionaries don't seem inclined to recommend his support. Mr Underwood & I spoke a few words through him at the morning service to a fair audience. They were very cordial and came down in force to see us off. Our passage all of one night was very stormy & consequently rough. Mrs Atkinson & Mr Underwood both were quite sea sick though Mrs Underwood & I escaped lightly. We enjoyed the ride down the Bosphorus this morning. Not having had time notify our coming it being Sunday when we left Burgas & the Bible house being closed, we had no one to meet us at the boat. So we came ashore, went through the custom house and found our way to the Bible House alone. We were brought right down here where we will stay as long as in Constantinople.

I want to take my examination as soon as convenient but no one knows when. Meanwhile I'll continue French reading & perhaps also French lessons as one of our Missionaries has recommended a tutor.

That is the situation at present & I'll inform you of developments as they occur. With sincerest regards,

H. H. Atkinson

1902

Constantinople, Turkey
March 27, 1902.

65.
APR 12 1902
MAY 9 1902

James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House
Boston, Mass

Dear Mr Barton,

At last I have some definate news to report to you. Mr Underwood & I have at last passed our colloquium examination and we are now ready to go to our work. I believe I wrote you since arriving here of leaving Paris and our experiences en route, so that now I have only to report the red tape which we have just passed through. It may be of use to you in telling the next candidate that you may want to send through this mill. I began to prepare for this red tape before leaving California. At the advice of Mr Peet I had my state license properly covered with red tape. This consisted in having it certified to by a notary public who knew all of the state examiners that it was genuine, then this certified to by the state secy of state ~~& the~~ with the great state seal and finally visaed by the Turkish consul. The next thing was the learning

of French which you know about. After arriving here we ~~were~~ at once made inquiries as how to proceed and were placed in the hands of the consular dragoman Schmavonian. There is no need to go into details for the various delays & trivial excuses given by the officers. At the sixth visit, after five weeks of delay they finally granted the examination which was oral & lasted twenty minutes. It made one feel a little foolish, after so much preperation and fussing to have it all over with in twenty minutes. The examination consisted in appearing before three professors of the imperial medical school each of whom asked you a few questions & then passed you on. Trivial as it was I could not have made myself understood nor understood them without my knowledge of French, nor would they have ~~permitted~~ granted me the exam. without the other red tape. Though none of it was useless it was trying to have to go through so much for so little. The permits will soon be issued to us & this incident will be closed.

You know that my wife has been studying for a mid-wife's license. Her application for an examination is now in. We do not know as yet whether it will be granted. I hope to learn definately next Saturday and if it is to given will probably be given next week. However we do not intend to delay our departure for Asia minor very long on that account. Miss Hall who is connected with the Harpoot orphanage & has spent the winter in Eng. is going inland with us. She arrives here on April 9th and we will take the next Black Sea steamer to Samsoun and then to ~~Harpoot~~ Marsovan. We will stay there a week or two and then go to Sivas in time to meet Mr Brown & return with him to Harpoot in the first week in May. I should like to pick up as many points as possible from Dr Lawrington's work in Marsovan.

These plans seem the best now and will probably be carried out. Should any changes be made we will inform you later. Mrs Atkinson & I are both enjoying excellent health at present and we are eager to be

at the end of our journey and at our appointed place.

Kindly extend our sincere greetings to our friends in the Congregational House Mr Smith, Mr Daniels, Mr Strong, Mr Wiggins & Mr Swett.

With best of wishes to yourself I am

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Atkinson M.D.

Dr. Burton

JUN 30 1902

Harpoot, Turkey.

May 28, 1902.

DORH
SEP 23 1902

James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-I am begining to realise that time is slipping away without my writing to you.i suppose you have learned from others that we arrived here safely.We experienced the usual delays in leaving Constantinople,first a mistake of those in the Bible house,then the sinking of a French steamer in the Mediteranean,then a storm on the Black Sea. The sea trip was not very pleasant, as the sea was exceedingly rough and all were sea sick,my wife and the Underwoods terribly so.Afterwards my wife vowed she would never go back home again if she had to go over that Black Sea again.Rev. Mr. White,an Iowa College friend of mine, came to Samsoun to meet us: but because of the delays thought he could not afford any more time and returned to Marsovan the afternoon before we landed in Samsoun.We had no trouble with custome house or teskereys Taking an interpreter from the Consulate we reached Marsovan without adventure.Our brief stay there was so delightful. It seemed like home because we had learned to love Dr.&Mrs.Riggs when crossing the ocean with them last summer,I knew Mr.&Mrs.White inGrinnell Ia., and the Carringtons and Traceys are so genial.The four days we spent there were crowded full of pleasent happenings.Marsovan is indeed a model stationand we are glad to have added such a pleasant circle to our acquaintances. In responce to a telegram asking for aid I left on Sunday afternoon with Dr.Carrington's trained nurse,Miss Baldwin, for Sivas.We broke the record making the five days journey to Sivas in two days and six hours and this in an arraba without change of horses.Mrs. Partridges little one had just come to them and she needed attention. So the day after my arrival I operated on her. She came through very nicely.We were also able to aid them in the care of Miss Brewer.I will write Dr. Smith more fully in regard to her condition. My wife and Miss Hall came to Sivas with Dr.&Mrs. Tracy. They had a very pleasant and easy trip.On Monday morning we said goodby to the Sivas friends and set out on the last leg of our long journey ,the home stretch . What a cordial welcome we received.On Thursday morning Mr. Brown and Miss Bush met us at the stone bridge in the center of the Malatia plain.The Malatia doctor and the pastor with a few others were with them.We faired splendidly that evening as guests of our touring missionaries.Friday evening as we neared the khan for the night we were very much surprised to have two young ladies step out and greet us. They were our own Miss Huntington and Miss Platt.Saturday noon the Careys were waiting for uswith a nice picnic lunch.During the afternoon every one seemed to be out to meet us,even Mrs. Barnum and Aunt Hattie came out four hours to greet us.What a crowd there was as we neared the buildings, the missionaries the consul and his family,the German friends from below,the professors,teachers,students,church members, orphans,every one seemed to be out to say hello to us.They had promised us a cardial welcome, but we never expected such a reception.

Harpoot, Turkey.

May 28, 1908.

James L. Barton D.D.

Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-I am beginning to realize that time is slipping away without my writing to you.I suppose you have learned from others that we arrived here safely.We experienced the usual delays in leaving Constantinople,first a mistake of those in the table house,then the sinking of a French steamer in the Mediterranean,then a storm on the Black Sea. The sea trip was not very pleasant, as the sea was seeding rough and all were sea sick,my wife and the undersigned terribly so.Afterward my wife vowed she would never go back home again if she had to go over that Black Sea again.Hev. Mr. Griffin,the Cilicia-Armenian,came to Samsoun to meet us; but because of the delays thought he could not afford any more time and returned to Marsovan the afternoon before we landed in Samsoun.We had no trouble with customs house or baggage. Taking an interpreter from the Consulate we reached Marsovan without adventure.Our first day there was so delightful. It seemed like home because we had learned to love Dr.&Mrs.Riggs when crossing the ocean with them last summer.I knew Mr.&Mrs.Griffin,Mr.Tillinghast &c., and the Cartlingtons and Traceys are so genial.The four days we spent there were crowded full of pleasant happenings.Marsovan is indeed a model station and we are glad to have added such a pleasant circle to our acquaintances. In response to a telegram asking for aid I left on Saturday afternoon with Dr.Cartlington's trained nurse,Miss Baldwin, for Sivas.We broke the record making the five days journey to Sivas in two days and six hours and this in an arba without change of horses.Mrs. Cartlington's little one had just come to them and she needed attention. So the day after my arrival I operated on Mrs.Cartlington very closely.We were also able to aid them in the care of Miss Brewer.I will write Dr. Smith more fully in regard to her conditions. My wife and Miss Hall came to Sivas with Dr.&Mrs. Tracy. They had a very pleasant and easy trip.On Monday morning we said good by to the Sivas friends and set out on the last leg of our long journey, the home stretch. What a cordial welcome we received.On Thursday morning Mr.Brown and Miss Bush met us at the stone bridge in the center of the Malatia plain.The Malatia doctor and the pastor with a few others were with them.We felt quite pleasantly that evening as we neared of our touring missionaries.Friday evening as we neared the khan for the night we were very much surprised to have two young ladies step out and greet us. They were our own Miss Huntington and Miss Platt.Saturday noon the Cartlings were waiting for us with a nice picnic lunch.During the afternoon every one seemed to be out to meet us,even Mrs. Zaptum and Aunt Hattie came out four hours to greet us.What a crowd there was as we neared the buildings, the missionaries the consul and his family,the German friends from Lelova,the professors,teachers,students,church members, orphans,every one seemed to be out to say hello to us.They had prepared a cordial welcome, but we never expected such a reception.

How glad we are that we are here at last, through with the long long journey with its many experiences and vexatious delays. Home at last in the place where we expect and hope to work for the rest of our lives. We are happy to be here: happy to find such a congenial set of missionaries, not one of them rubbing us up the wrong way. We think we have been blessed in being sent to Harpootand we hope we can be of real service to them.

Since arriving we have been trying to get settled and unpacked. Our outfit has all come through safely except the heating stoves. Of course a little damage was done to them and a few things were missing but I think less than usual and certainly not enough to complain of. If the stoves come safely through before winter we shall be well satfied. My wife is turning out to be a tidy house-keeper and I am sure we shall have a pleasant home

In regard to work and plans for the future. Fortunately for me Dr. Shepherd of Aintab is here for the summer. This is a great thing for me as it will permit me to give more of my time to the learning of Turkish and also permit me to see an experienced and successful medical missionary at work. I shall not enter upon a general practice until he leaves, and devote most of my time and strength to getting ahold of my language.

Wednesday P.M.- My plan now is to spend a half day each day with Dr Shepherd and the other half in study and private work, mostly in the language work. He has office hours here twice a week and I spend the mornings of the other days down with him in Mesera. I get more help from his clinical work than the operative. And it is also a great help to be constantly hearing Turkish spoken.

Evening:-The mail has just arrived bringing with it your welcome letter of May 9. I have already answered most of your enquiries about our experiences on the journey etc. I suppose you have heard from Mr. Knapp that I arrived here just in time to take care of his wife during confinement. Both mother and child are doing very nicely now. Mrs. Knapp is up and about again. I notice that you wrote as though you expected me to learn Armenian at once. While we were in Paris we were advised by the station through Dr. Barnum that Turkish would be my language here; and so we began its study while in Constantinople. Every one both there and here seemed to think it the wisest plan. Several of the missionaries here have expressed the regret that I did not spend a year at Marsovan learning Turkish instead of six months in Paris, perhaps it would have been a wiser course. Bua there was no time to consult the mission after I found out that it had to be in either Turkish or French, so I followed the best advice I could get and that came from headquarters in Boston. However I am sure that the French I have acquired will be of use to me. Many of the Turkish officials even here speak French and it is now taught in the Turkish public school. I do not intend loosing the hold I already have of it. YOur letter is both cheering and helpful, as is also the other one sent to Dr. BArnum which I have just read

(Please excuse mistakes as I am just begining to get accustomed to this type writer, a gift from our home Endeavor Soc.)

Mrs. Atkinson joins me in cordial greetings to you. Yours sincerely
H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, May 28, 1902

Reid June 30

OCT 6 1902 167.

Harpoot, Turkey,
Sept. 10, 1902.

J.L.Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-It has been so long since we have corresponded that I have forgotten who wrote last. However I aught to have reported to you ere this, I suppose.

The events of the summer have been unexpected in many ways, perhaps the most so was the sickness of my wife. Towards the end of June she was perniciously nauciated and refused to yield to any treatment. It was a great comfort to me to have the advice of an older physicia Dr. Shephard. After we had exhausted every means known to us both we determined to relieve her of her condition. In making the examination Dr. S. found that the womb was fastened down by old adhesions posteriorly and latterly so that its escape upward was impossible. I had suspected something of the kind and had had her examined by secialists in SanFrancisco and again in Paris, but neither of them found the true state of affairs. But when the womb had enlarged they were easily found by Dr. S. After releaving her, her naucia left, but she remained weak because of a continuous flow which lasted for six weeks. Just before Dr. S left for Aintab we operated again, curetting thoroughly. She has been improving steadily since. She will continue to have trouble every month and also she will not be able to bear any children until a lap arotomy has been performed and the adhesions broken up. This is a major operation which I would not consent to being performed outside a well equiped hospital. Dr. Shephard without speaking to me

advised the other members of our station to send me to Aintab for the winter. My wife could have her operation performed and have plenty of t time to well recover from it before starting back. And I could be in a region where nothing but Turkish was spoken and could give my whole time to learning it. Thus it came about that the station voted to send me to Harpoot for the winter without my asking it, in fact they had all decided before I knew anything about it.

My association with Dr. Shephard was both very pleasant and profitable for me, though my wifes sickness knocked a big hole in it. I look foreward to being with him this winter. You may be sure that I appreciate the generosity and kindness of my associates in sending me to Aintab for the winter. I do not feel exactly comfortable in leaving the station for the winter, but everyone seems united in thinking it the wisest plan.

Now for a word in regard to the general health of the station. You know about my wife. Miss Platt, at the advice of Dr. Shephard is soon to leave for her home. She hopes to travel part way at least with Dr. H.S. Barnum, who arrived here last night. Mrs. Brown will go part way at least with her. All the other members of the station are in good general health except Dr. and Mrs. Barnum. With the latter I think it simply old age creeping on. But Dr. Barnum looks very tired and worn. He has too much responsibility for a man of his age. He told me that he begins this new college year as tired as he ended the old one. If there were any other way to manage I should demand his being relieved of all responsibility and work and taking a rest or better still retiring from active work. I know you are hunting for some suitable person to take

the presidency of this college. I htink he might need a suggestion coming from you to let more of the responsibility come onto Mr. Carey's shoulders. I forgot Mr. Brown, who has a chronic trouble which while it does not incapacitate him is still very wearing. He told me that if it were not for the very shorthandedness of our station he would leave this fall. He intends to leave at the end of three years from last spring.

This brings me to the subject about which I am most desirious to to write you. I spoke to both Dr. Barnum and Mr. Brown about my brother Rev. Geo. E. Atkinson now of Aetna Mills, Calif. I think he is just the one to take up the touring work of this large and important field when Mr. Brown is ready to leave it. He is well qualified mentally, physically and spiritually. His having been brought up in the West, especially the Black Hills So. Dak., a region very similar to this, has given him a training which peculiarly fits him for this region and this touring work. It has been his ambition since his Sophomore year in college to become a foreign missionary. Soon after graduating from Pacific Theo. Sem. he applied to the board and was refused. The grounds of that refusal was not clearly made known to us. It was a very great disappointment to him, I think the greatest of his life He has since been doing very good work in the home mission field & has a record by which you can judge him. I beg of you to reconsider his application. Do not take my word for it but write to those who know and will give impartial opinion of his worth and fitness for this kind of work. I should like to give the following references

who know George and his work and whose opinions can be relied upon.

Rev.J.K.Harrison,state Supt of Home Miss. Soc. for Calif.

Y.M.C.A.building, SanFrancisco, Calif.

Geo.C.Adams,D.D.pastor of 1st.Congregational church,

2710 Devisadero St.,SanFrancisco,Calif.

Rev.Sidney R. Yarrow, classmate in Theo.Sem.

Rocklin, Calif.

George has since married.His wife is an aernest efficient & healthy woman,an experienced teacher.One who would be helpful to him and make herself useful in the work here.

I understand that you are trying to get Mr. Browns prospective son in law for this place.I sincerely hope you will succeed.He is needed in the educational work.

I really believe Dr.Barton, that my brother will make a more efficient and useful missionary than I.He is my supperior mentally and spiritual. I sincerely hope the board will see its way to sending him here.

With sincerest regards to yourself and other friends in the Cong.House from my wife and myself I am .

Yours most sincerely,

H.H. Atkinson M.D.

HARRY WADE HICKS

Harpoot, Turkey,

Sept.10,1902

Charles H.Daniels,

Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr.Daniels:-Perhaps you think this is the wrong side of the fence to be writing you.But I have a request to make of your department so take the liberty.

I have written Dr.Barton,as have also our Dr.Barnum and Mr.Brown to ask that my brothers application to be appointed to the foreign field be reconsidered. My reasons for making such arequest are:-

1st.Our touring missionary,Mr.Brown,is not in good health.He has probably a renal calculus which gives him constant discomfort and has at times caused severe colic.If there were any one to take his place or if he could do so without crippling the work,he would resign this fall from the touring work.He will not continue the work at longest more than three more winters.Should the board wait untill he resigned before appointing another,the work of this large and important station would be seriously crippled before the new man could learn the language and new duties.

2nd. Because I believe that my brother is peculiarly fitted for this workHe is fitted for it mentally, morally and spiritually. His training in the West,especially in the Black Hills of So.Dak. a region very similar to this and his present charge, where he has to do a good deal of touring,has given him a training for this special kind of work that nothing else in America could give.

Probably you remember my brothers former application and the reason why it was not accepted, which was never clear to me. I fear you may have been misinformed in regard to him, or possibly the reasons then existing do not now. It has been his ambition since his Sophomore year in college to be a foreign missionary and his being refused was one of the greatest disappointments of his life. At any rate he has since had a chance to prove his worth in the home missionary work

Fortunately you have a friend out there on whose opinion you can rely. I shall be very glad to have you write to Geo.C.Adams D.D., 2710 Devisadero St.Calif., stating fully why he was not accepted before and asking his own opinion in regard to Geo. Also the Home Missionary Superintendent for California will give you reliable information, Rev J.K.Harrison, Y.M.C.A. Building, San Francisco Calif. Mr.Harrison will be sorry to loose Geo. from tha home field, but his word will be reliable. Another reference will perhaps suffice Rev.Sidney Yarrow, Rocklin, Calif. a Seminary classmate of my brothers.

Ans'd MAR 5 1903

I hhve not told my brother that I am writing to you on his behalf as I do care to give him another disappointment. Write to these friends and then if you thik advisable reopen correspondence with him. His address now is Rev.Geo.E.Atkinson, Aetna Mills, Calif.

I hope you will not think me too foreward in writing in my brothers behalf: and I sincerely hope you will think it wise to bring his application before the Board again.

With cordial greetings to you from my wife and myself

I am: Yours sincerely

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Aintab, Turkey. 169
Oct. 28, 1902.

James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

NOV 21 1902
NOV 21 1902

Dear Dr. Barton,

We were very much surprised as well as pleased to find your letter of Sept 23 awaiting our arrival here. Thank you for the kindness. Yours was in answer to mine of May 23rd. I wrote you at length recently, august or September. I sincerely hope the letter did not go astray. In it I told how this journey to Aintab came about; of my summers work, of the health of the station and in regard to reconsidering my brothers application to be sent out as a foreign missionary. Probably you have received it since mailing this one to me. I appreciate the advantage I had in being associated with Dr. Shephard in Megera and now for a season here. He is worthy of the high opinion you hold of him and I shall strive to make the most of my opportunities.

Mrs. Atkinson was operated upon this afternoon by Drs Shephard & Hamilton. It was a major operation and a pretty serious one. I am sitting up with her (12.40 A.M.) as

she is sleeping now I improve the opportunity in writing letters. If no complications arise everything will be well. The operation itself went off very smoothly. It is too early as yet to venture ~~to venture~~ a remark as to the outcome. We are hopeful.

I appreciate your remarks, in regard to language study, all the more because of my experiences in learning French. You may be sure I shall endeavor to get as good a hold of Turkish while I am here. Hearing it spoken all the time is a big help. We have a senior College student as our teacher. He is a bright fellow & we like him as a teacher. We are trying it "a la Berlitz, which I think the most practical way for us. I am slow in language learning but know that persistent effort will tell.

I understand that the Board is trying to secure a physician for Sivas. If he is to learn Turkish by all means send him here to Aintab for a year and let him pass his examination at Constantinople in Turkish. If his language is to be Armenian, then he will have to pass his examination in French as French and Turkish are the only two languages permitted.

A few days before leaving Harpoot I was called before a station meeting, shown the first paragraph of your letter to Mr. Knapp and asked when I thought my salary aught to begin. I replied at once "On the day that I arrived in Harpoot." I was very much surprised that any such thing, as my salary beginning before my arrival here, had been asked of you. It certainly never entered ~~my~~ head. Soon after my arrival ~~here~~ in Harpoot, Mr Barnum surprised me by writing you asking for a grant for my Paris expenses. My friends were more concerned over my big debt than I was. Though I confess Mr. Atkinson was troubled at having so large an amount charged against us. At the end of July Mr. Knapp had us in debt 139 Turkish Liras. He had charged to our account all amounts drawn from Mr Peet & the station for our traveling expenses. He had also charged to us all medical expenses whether incured by myself or the station. ~~Several~~ A few items of which had been incurred by the station before my arrival and without my knowledge. I do not object to the station getting medical supplies, but I do object to their charging me with the amounts and then commiserating me upon

having a big debt. I had spoken to Mr. Knapp several times. At last Dr. Barnum spoke to him suggesting that he open up a seperate account for the Medical department. He did so in August. And at the last of September he went to work in earnest to straighten out my accounts. To his surprise, & that of the station he found that instead v being in debt 139 Liras we had fifteen to our credit. Mr Knapp never refused me when I asked him to open up the medical account. He simply put me off stating that he was too busy to bother with it. I do not blame him for he is a very busy man. To my mind this incident goes to prove that we need a business man to take charge of all our accounts, college, orphanage, touring, medical, station & the small banking business that is connected with it. I hope I have not tired you by entering into details. I just wished to square myself, as we say in the West.

Will you please kindly hand the enclosed note to Mr Wiggin

My wife would join me in thanking you for your helpful letter and in sending you most cordial greetings were she able to do so.

Yours most sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson M. D.

HARRY WADE HICKS.

170.

Aintab, Turkey
Nov. 25, 1902

Jas. L. Barton M.D.
Secy of A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd DEC 30 1902
Ans'd DEC 31 1902

Dear Dr Barton: In my last letter to you I think I neglected to report to you the small amount of work that I did this summer, Dr Shephards presence there this summer took away from me nearly all who could afford to pay. And I also spent a good share of my time with him. Counting out the time I lost from practise while Mrs. Atkinson was sick & the time I spent with Dr. Shephard this is the report of about three month's work, though it was scattered over from May 10 to Oct. 9.

No of bedside visits	302
No office consultations	861
No operations	125
Total No. treatments	1288
Cash receipts	$35.00

I have not sought practise & shall not do so until I can speak without the aid of an interpreter. The above represents just what came to me and was mostly from our own compound. I shall be so glad when I can work rigorously without the hindrance of language.

We are just begining to receive reports and accounts of the Board meeting in Oberlin. The best of all for me was your paper on "Untabulated Resources." I sincerely thank you for the inspiration and help that I have obtained from it. It will not only be a source of encouragement to us in the field, but be a power in building up the interests in Missions at Home. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of my friends ~~to it~~ in California to it, especially asking those in the 1st Cong. Ch of San Francisco to read it carefully.

As this is probably the last letter you will receive from me before the New year begins, Mrs Atkinson and I extend to you our Christmas greeting, and the wish that the new year may be one full of usefulness and happiness.

Kindly extend our holiday greetings to our friends Mr. Swett, Mr. Strong, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Smith and Mr Wiggin.

Mrs. Atkinson is steadily gaining. She is now able to be up but has to be quiet.

With cordial greetings I am

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Atkinson M.D.

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Aintab, Turkey.
Jan. 15, 1903.

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd FEB 16 1903
Ans'd FEB 19 1903

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Nov 22 came to hand in due time & I've allowed it to hang fire longer than I at first intended.

In regard to Mrs Atkinson's operation. It was a laparotomy in order to break uterine adhesions and correct a displacement. This was done. There were not so many adhesions as we had supposed. The displacement was corrected by shortening the round ligaments. Her trouble last summer was caused by these giving her pernicious nausia. There was no hurry about having the operation performed & I was in favor of waiting until next spring and then staying here only long enough for her to get sufficiently strong to return. But Dr Shepard advised coming down here for the winter & the station unanimously told me to come so I came. She is now improving steadily. Last Sunday she walked to church, a mile into the city, stayed there two hours & walked back. The object of the operation was to place her in such a condition that she could fulfil her wifely functions. She could never have born children without it. While the abdomen was

was open I asked that her appendix be removed though in a healthy condition, which was done. A little work was also done on the cervix uteri which has rendered her in better general health.

In regard to my brother Geo. I do not wish to be too persistent or troublesome but is it not natural that I should give up slowly a long cherished ambition to work together in the foreign field. If you do not think he is ~~fitted to come~~ not needed at to Harpoot let him come to some other station in the Eastern Turkey Mission. I believe you are looking for a good man for nearly every station in the Mission. Touring does tax the resources of Missionaries yet it is nevertheless a healthful occupation. From the physical & health standpoint it is more healthful than college work. As examples I would call to mind Mr Landers of this Mission station, Mr Farnsworth of Caesarea and our Harpoot touring missionaries Miss Bush & Mr Brown. His chronic trouble can not be blamed to touring. In these views Mr. S. agrees with me. However George is well qualified for educational work as well as evangelical. I think he was misrepresented in his first application. However I think I've said enough.

We have recently learned of the appointment of Harry Riggs & his acceptance to the Presidency of Euphrates college. We have met several of that family and they impress one as pretty good people & rejoice in getting him to our Harpoot circle

Since Mrs Atkinson's recovery we have been giving our whole attention to Turkish. We have now a vocabulary of over 600 words, but our ears are not yet sufficiently accustomed to recognise ordinary speech. We are trying to use what we have and also to hear as much as possible. Since the first of the year I am spending the afternoons with Dr Shepard in the hospital ~~one~~ Three afternoons per wk in clinic where I not only see his methods etc but hear medical Turkish and the other afternoons in the operating room.

When I left Harpoot for Aintab it was not my planing & almost against my wish but it seemed clearly the thing to do & I believed God had a purpose in it for me so I obeyed. ~~For~~ I am now seeing clearly what was in store for me. Not only the benefit in health that my wife has gained, ~~but~~ the hospital & medical work which I see or the learning of Turkish, valuable as they all are, but the seeing of successful workers at work. This is especially true just now for there seems to be a deep & strong

revival now in progress. It is a pleasure to see these people work so harmoniously with the natives and it does ones soul good to see their happy faces at the fruits the Lord is now giving them. This I believe to be a most happy event for my first year in Turkey and I am keeping my ears & eyes open for hints in regard to shaping my own attitude & conduct in the future. I am thankful that I am here. I long for a similar blessing for Harpoot.

I enclose a few Kodak photos as an expression of good will from us. We intended sending them for Christmas but did not get them in time. However the wishes for a Happy & successful New Year are just as sincere though expressed a little late. I also enclose a few for other friends in the Cong. house. Will you kindly present them with the season's greetings from us.

On account of the details I have given in regard to my wifes operations will you please regard this as a private note to yourself & not place it on file with other letters where it would be read.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson

Last sheet - show Dr Smith

Aintab, Turkey.
March 20, 1903

James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd APR 21 1903
Ans'd APR 25 1903

Dear Dr Barton: I was very glad to receive your pleasant letter of Feb 21st. But first let me thank you for the greetings for the year sent in your note of Jan 1st. It was kind of you to remember us when you have so many to write to.

It rejoices our hearts to think that you are personally taking up the question of my brothers coming out here. I had & have given up hoping to have him in Harpoot and shall be glad if he comes into the same mission. Of course the nearer the better. I thank you for your kindness in reconsidering it.

We are always pleased when our little photographs are kindly received. Our little kodak a gift from my brother & his wife, whom we would like to see here in Turkey, has given us much pleasure. It is a simple pocket folding kodak, but has an excellent lense. It is such a convient size to enclose (the photo) in a letter that many of the friends here have made use of our films. I feel that my time is of more value than the expense of having them developed & printed and therefore have the photographer do it for me. I can get it done both here and in Harpoot both nicely & cheaply. With

the friends here I frankly admit that I can not afford to give them all they want but that they are welcome to them if they will pay what the photographer charges. Thus over five liras worth have been printed from the first dozen taken here in Aintab. The cost is 12¢ each picture for film and developing & 4¢ for each photo printed. I shall be glad to accept your offer to share the expense with me, as it would enable me to take more than I can now afford. do now take. So if you are willing to give half the cost of the negative and the cost of printing the copies sent you. It would be ~~to~~ for each of us 10¢ for the first copy & 4¢ for each duplicate. I enclose a partial set of those last developed here in Aintab. I have a film at the photographers now of views taken in Marash. It seems rather small to thus allow you to share this expense with us. But if my wife & I follow out our plans (see later) we must use every economy.

I have been doing a lot of thinking lately. Steam has been gathering pressure and has to escape and I have concluded that you are the safest man to tell my thoughts. Therefore I wish to unfold to you my thoughts, longings, ambitions etc.

I felt sure that the Lord had a purpose in bringing me here to Aintab though I could not see it clearly when I left Harpoot, but I do now.

It has been of greater value than I can tell to watch thus early in my missionary career such a work of God as has going on here in Aintab. To see the preperation and the very begining. When we first arrived here we noticed at once the earnest, persistent longing for a blessing from above. There were no frictions and all were united with active cooperation and mutual esteem between missionaries & native workers. Christmas eve was spent in prayer by the missionaries and the last day of the year was spent as a day of prayer by the churches. The revival began among the college students and spread immediately to all branches of the work, every churches, girls school, orphanage; through all classes & occupations including the professional & most influential business men down to saloon keepers & drunkards. It is probably the strongest revival ever seen in Turkey in modern days. I have been much interested and helped watching it. My faith has been strengthened and I understand more clearly Gods methods of work and the methods he wishes us to employ. I have been filled with two great longings. 1st that I may be filled with the Holy Spirit, so that my efforts and words may have power from above. I have seen the same words spoken by different

men; that of the 1st produced only the effect of his personal character, while that of the second had the almighty power behind it & produced wonderful results. I long for this inner life with Christ. I also need wisdom, tact and patience. Will you not pray for me that I may be all for Christ and that in the most efficient manner.

The second great longing that has filled my heart is that Harpoot may receive a similar blessing to the one being enjoyed here in Aintab now. Things in Harpoot are in a much cruder state there than here. There are frictions and misunderstandings. No blessing will come from above while they exist. Both missionaries & native workers must forgive and unite in seeking the blessing from above. The missionaries feel inclined to blame the natives, to think them unreasonable, grasping, to use too much Armenian shrewdness etc. These things are doubtless true, but I can not help but feel that missionaries have oft times acted too arbitrarily, too independently. They fail to feel the native pulse. As far as I can find out you & Mr. Asher are the ones who have sought to get native views before making up your own opinion. They give me the impression of working for the natives at arms length

not in a companionable relation as brothers & sisters. I feel that both missionaries and natives need to mend their ways. You see I'm letting off steam. I realise that I am a new missionary and to give expression to these thoughts here in the field would do no good and also do harm. I feel that my duty is to make it a subject of sincere prayer and careful study. And in my efforts try to bring all nearer to Christ and seek to have his spirit dwell among us. The Harpoot circle is a choice circle of sincere, hard working men and women; and I have thanked God that it ~~it~~ is my lot to be a worker with them. They have been much stirred up by the Good news from Aintab and they are longing and praying for the blessing to come. Oh that their own eyes could see the hindrances that they themselves can remove! Let us unite in prayer for Harpoot. It seems to me that Harpoot is showing the effects of isolation. She dominates in our mission, but she could learn a lot from other Mission educational centers. In educational lines she is behind the standards of other places and they are decades behind the American standard. I can think of nothing that would be of more real service to Harpoot than for Knapp and Cary to come down here, visit and study

Marash and Aintab and then ~~study~~ attend the annual meeting of this mission. They would see the effect of ~~making~~ treating the natives in a straightforeward, open, manly manner. It makes men of them instead of conceited fault finders or whining beggars as so many of our natives are. There are many good men there though and plenty of good raw material. ~~The~~ Now I have spouted. I hope I haven't said too much. I have given my point of view and I realise that it may not be altogether a correct one therefore shall keep it open for correction. I long to be of real service to Harpoot.

While here in Aintab I have tried to make a study of the work here, ~~in~~ its history, its methods, its men etc. As a partial result of this I wrote a 16 page type written letter about it. I wrote it for our 1st Church of San Francisco, but made three other copies, one I sent to our family to be used in my father's & brothers churches etc, another to ~~&~~ my missionary friends in other ~~&~~ stations (as the Underwoods of Bitlis), and the fourth to the ~~Ha~~ Harpoot friends & they to send to Miss Platt, she to return to me as there are some items I wish to keep for reference. If you care to see it Miss Platt can send it to you, the last two pages are lacking of that copy however.

My stay here in Aintab has proved helpful in unexpected ways, and in the expected ways also. My wife is gaining in strength right along. Dr. Shepard has in many ways been kindness itself. I have of course seen a great deal in both the clinic and operating room. What I hoped for was a chance to do operations with his experience to suggest & correct me. I told him this at Harpoot. So far I have assisted in one operation. He gave me an opportunity when I first came to conduct his clinic with an interpreter but thought best then to put my whole time in on Turkish. That's the last offer I've had though lately I've been attending his clinics and operations regularly.

In regard to Turkish I am feeling a little discouraged. It comes very slowly. Memory work is very hard work for me. I find I have learned far less in the same length of time than I did the French. We are staying in Dr Shepards home & do not hear much Turkish only as we attend chapel & services or go among the natives. You suggest my remaining here until I can talk freely. Unless I can get an opportunity to live in a private family for a while I do not think it advisable, all things considered. In this respect my relation with the

Harpoot friends is a little trying. The older men have been here so long that they have forgotten their own hard struggles. Of the younger men Knapp and Riggs grew up in this and absorbed both languages, and Ecrey has a natural talent in this line & has set a standard which it is hopeless for me to try to attain. However hammering away will tell and I expect to study Turkish for two years longer and then Armenian for two years and thus after I have been here five years to speak both not well but well enough to get along.

Being so near Marash Mrs. Atkinson & I thought it a good plan to get acquainted with that station before returning to Harpoot & also to test our Turkish en route. We went with some Christian servants of the Germas at Marash. We could understand them pretty well and they us & we were congratulating ourselves on our Turkish. But returning we had much difficulty in understanding our Kateryje, the khanje or any one else that we tried to speak with and so came to the conclusion that we didn't know much Turkish after all. We spent four very delightful days in Marash, seeing a new phase of Missionary work and gaining some helpful ideas. This letter is only about half done but no more time to write now so will finish later & send this now. Yours cordially H.H. Atkinson

Mr Shepard sends greetings.

P.S. I have just received a note from Mr. Clark of Battleboro Vt. He states that he thinks of going to Paris to study French. This I suppose means that his station has advised him to learn Armenian after reaching the field. This I believe to be a serious mistake for the following reasons

1st If he learns Armenian first it would be almost impossible to learn Turkish afterwards while the reverse is much easier. I have noticed that all Turkish speaking Missionaries living where Armenian is also spoken understand Armenian well. While the reverse is not true. The Turkish construction is entirely different from English, consisting putting on ending after ending instead of modifying words and prepositions. The Armenian resembles the English and so is easier to absorb or pick up as soon as you learn the meaning of the words though it does have more irregularities & rougher sounds than Turkish. A Physician should know Turkish well and enough Armenian for clinical purposes.

2nd Because all Armenians, especially in Sivas region, know Turkish while very few Turks know any Armenian. Thus if you know Turkish only a Physician can get along with both classes while if he knows

Same letter this are identical and he is of the same opinion. Mr. Clark thinks that he will return to Bassar + marry Miss Smith Langmaid soon. Yours

only Armenian he will be cut off from the Turks entirely. Working through an interpreter is expensive and very unsatisfactory work.

3rd The greatest advantage of a Medical Mission to the other branches of Mission work is the confidence and good will and even friendliness which it obtains from the ruling class towards Americans & their work. I wish you could see the influence that Dr Shepard has with the officials here. There is no station in all Turkey where the ruling class is so friendly towards the ~~ruling~~ missionaries as here in Lintab and I believe it to be entirely due to the efficient Medical dep't here. Even the ground on which this college is located was a gift of a rich Turk.

The Turkish law is supposed to be that examinations can be taken only in Turkish or French. This law was broken in favor of German. Dr. Both of ~~Germany~~ Syria passed his examinations using only German. The English insist that English should be used for they have not recognized that law. Col. Massey, consul, told me this. If these favors are granted to German and English they should be to the Americans also, and would be if our representative insisted on it and I think he will if he is made to understand the situation and a little force brought to bear on him. However if Dr. Clark is going to pass his examinations in either Turkish or French. My advice would be, by all means come straight to Turkey, spend a year with Dr. Dodd of Caesarea. There he will be with in 3 days of Sivas, he will learn the work, he will learn Turkish well & can pass his examinations in Turkish, and most important of all he will reach his own station fully equipped for work including language, a tremendous advantage, to a medical man especially.

If he is to go to France don't go to Paris. Too much English, Med. schools are closed until Oct. French Dr's prefer to air their Eng. to helping you with your French. Living expenses in Paris very high. Here I've been away from America nearly two years & have no language yet. Needless delay. I begrudge the time I spent in Paris very much. I have written thus frankly for the good of the cause only. It is nothing to me personally if they repeat my mistakes with eyes open

F. H. Atkinson M.D.

Finally show this to Dr. Clark & write as always is in his Mission.

Sivas, March 20, 1903

Rec'd MAY 15 1903

Aintab, Turkey
April 14, 1903

Ans'd JUN 19 1903

My Dear Mr Barton,

I said in my last letter that I had only about half finished it. As the time draws near for me to return to Harpoot my future work or rather the situation before me comes to mind more really. There are many things which are encouraging and a good many ~~forma~~ stiff problems to face. I should like to present some of these to you as they appear to me.

First the relation of my fellow missionaries to the medical work. I fear that none of them as yet truely appreciate medical work as a missionary force. Some, rather unconsciously, look upon me as a station physician whose duty is to look after their health and incidentally do a little missionary work which they think should consist of touring & preaching. They also think that my fees should more than pay all expenses. So far as my observations go, the most effective medical work is not self supporting. The work here in Aintab has a large yearly income besides irregular donations. Also the work at Caesarea, Marsovan, Van and other places has outside aid. I have noticed that those stations which pride themselves on being self supporting are both lacking in modern

technique and not so effective as a missionary agent. Dr. Shepards work there last summer was not altogether a blessing in its influence towards me. He himself was kindness itself towards me and did all he could to help me. But coming there with a complete equipment and three trained assistants also with a language and twenty years experience in the work and with the people, he set a standard that I shall not be able to attain for some time.

From a Medical standpoint everything at Harpoot is in the future. Even quarters for my work are lacking though I soon hope to have temporary ones. There is a little old man who knows a few words of English and has a little knowledge of drugs who is my only assistant. I need a reliable assistant, a reliable druggist and a nurse. Where am I to get them and how support them? What bank account has the Med. Dept of Harpoot, a little over a hundred liras in debt. If I pay that off with the stock of drugs that I have on hand, I will simply be minus a supply of medicines. I realise that the situation is difficult if not discouraging. But I am not discouraged. I believe that

God wants me to do good work in Harpoot. That He has given me the opportunity and will continue to open the way for me.

Of these problems, perhaps the one nearest solution is that of the nurse. Miss Platt has a friend who is a nurse and is interested in mission work. She wants her to come to Harpoot with her and Miss P thinks that she can raise $100 per year towards her support. Mrs Atkinson and I, after talking it over and praying, have written that we will be responsible for her table board, six months of this we will ~~buy~~ donate from our own salary and the other six months we will try to raise among our friends in America. This we feel is all that we can afford and that we will have to economise closely in order to do it. This is the reason I thankfully accepted your offer for assistance with the photographs.

As soon as I get back to Harpoot I intend to lay this matter before the station and ask permission to make an appeal to friends in America, especially those who are not contributors towards the American Board. If at the end of another year I can have the work at

Harpoot well begun, with an assistant, a nurse and a druggist and the debt and all expenses paid I shall be very content. I intend to begin and end my years records with July 1st and the above is what I wish to accomplish by July 1st 1904.

I enclose a slip telling about my brothers church in California. In his last letter to me he wrote "My but your letters make me homesick for the foreign field."

The hurried trip that Mrs. A. & I took to Marash we found not only very pleasant but profitable. It gave us a chance to see another place of missionary work. I am sure that the broad view the work that we are obtaining in the early part of our missionary life will be helpful in our future labors. I also took a hurried trip to Alexandretta to get Dr. Clark of Rome Italy who has been visiting our colleges. None of the friends here could get away so they asked me to go for him. I had very pleasant fellowship with him and also a chance to test my Turkish. It was a new experience trying to interporate for him. Our katerje arrived from Harpoot just in time to take him on to Marash and Adena. Our katerje speaks

English so was just the one to send with Dr Clark. It gave us a two weeks longer stay here in Anitab which we have improved by living with a native family, the parents of our hojah. We find that we have made more progress in this week than with a months study. We wish we could stay in a family like this for six months. We start back for Harpoot as soon as our kateje returns from Adana which will be this week and we will start first of next week.

Wednesday evening. Our kateje has arrived & we start Tuesday morning, going via Malatia. We had hoped to go via Oorpha & Diarbekir and perhaps Marden. But we are late in starting now, that route is two weeks longer and not altogether safe so do not take it this time.

I have bought another horse. I found last summer that one horse was not equal to all the running around that I had to do and as my practise increases there will be more need of a horse. Our expenses when begining house keeping will be rather heavy. We need some more furniture etc. If we could have the $150.00 of our outfit allowance which is due at the end of

our first year in Turkey we would find it most welcome. Our friends the Careys and the Underwoods of Bitlis, who left America after we did, have had theirs months ago. As it is now nearly two years since we left America and over a year since arriving in Turkey, I suppose there will be no objection to our receiving it soon.

I enclose a few more photographs. My last letter was mailed you after I had left for Alexandrette and I had failed to make a list of those enclosed then. If I send duplicates please let me know.

With good wishes to all Bible House friends I am

Yours sincerely,

F. F. Atkinson M.D.

Aintab, Sept. 14, 1905

Rec'd DEC 21 1903

Nov. 24, 1903
Mardin, Turkey

My dear Mr Barton,

I think that in my note of last week I mentioned that I wished to write a general letter for publication in that medical pamphlet which you intend getting out. I enclose it now. I am sure you will give it careful consideration and if wise publish it with the others. I am sending a copy of it to Mr Shepard so that I expect you will hear his opinion about the project. I believe it would a long forward step if we could carry the plan out. I wrote without consulting Mr S. but I knew this to be a cherished plan of his.

We reached safely last Sat. evening with only the usual amount of unexpected unpleasant experiences. We were advised to come by Araba all the way but the Arabajes wished 5 liras from Diarbekir so we took Kateryes thus saving 4 liras for the Board! Miss Graff rode a load animal most of the time though changing frequently with Mrs Atkinson

both arrived here in good spirits and health. Miss Graff received a warm welcome back and we are spending a few pleasant days with Mr & Mrs Thom. The trip thus far has done Mrs Atkinson a great deal of good.

Will write you again after returning to Harpoot

Yours truly.

W. W. Atkinson M.D.

175

Harpoot, Turkey. December 10, 1903

James L.Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd JAN 12 1904
Ans'd JAN 20 1904

My dear Dr.Barton:-

Your note of the 29th of Oct. I found awaiting me on my return from Mardin.I will answer its enquiries first and then tell about plans etc. Mrs.Carey is much better now. She is able to go out doors,takes walks and even rides a donkey.If she takes care of herself and I believe that she will, Isee no reason why she should not continue to improve. Her trouble has been a pelvic inflamation of a low grade,caused by some exposure last winter. Had she consulted Dr.Shepard when he was here a year ago last summer this illness might have been avoided.However that is a matter of the past. When this trouble once takes ahold of a woman it is very stubborn in yielding. I have known women to be invalids with it for years in spite of all that could be done. She has not been a great sufferer,her greatest trial being confinement to her bed.The trouble could have been cured by a severe operation,but it was an operation that would be wrong to perform on a young married woman. Once during the summer she was up and able to walk but went down and up stairs against orders and had a long relapse as a result. She is up and about again and this time I hope it is permanent.Though I must confess there is constant danger of a return of the trouble. One thing that has helped her greatly is that she has thrown herself heartily into a definate line of Mission work.I am exceedingly glad of this for two reasons :-First because Mrs.Carey will thereby live here on the mission field much more hapily and contentedly and therefore her health will remain much better: Second because of the intrinsic value of the work she is doing. You know that she has organised a class for teaching poor women how to do lace work. Soon after the massacres Mrs. Shepard taught the women in Aintab how to do this work and found a market for their work.There are now in Aintab over a thousand women earning their own support in this way The same thing is also true at Oorfa. How much better this is than to give out right to the poor.It teaches self reliance and develops character,and that is just what is needed here.When we were in Aintab we were very much interested in this work there and wrote fully about it in our letters.There is nothing done by any member of our circle this summer that has pleased me so much as Mrs.Carey taking up this work. She,with her husband's common sense and energy behind her, is just the one to make a success of it.She now wishes to bring a teacher from Aintab who knows the finer work done there, to do the instructing here.This will take a little money.If you happen to know of a small sum free for such a purpose just encourage her with it.I look for the results of her class to be a great blessing to the women of this region.

I believe I have a bit of encouragement to thank you for. I have been wondering who there could be in Boston enough interested in me or my work to give twenty liras. I have come to the conclusion that the credit for it is due to you.If the money didn't come

come from your own pocket then you must have rustled it for me. At anm rate I thank you most sincerely for it. It is all the more encourageing to think that you should think enough of my work to give or advise someone else to give towards it. It will go towards liquidating my debt.
I sent you just before leaving for Mardin an article in responce to your request for something for publication. I also sent from Mardin an article which I hope you will think wise to publish with the other Medical articles, pleading for a Medicol school for the extensive medical work of our Board in this land, to be established at Aintab. I trust that both articles reached you safely.

Before I received your request for the above article I had written a letter for general distribution asking for funds for our medical work here in Harpoot. I presented this letter to the station and they cordially approved of it. I have just finished mimeographing it, and enclose a copy for you. You will notice that portions of it are the same as the article I sent you for publication. Will you please show it to the friend who sent me the twenty Liras and tell him that I applied the sum towards liquidating the debt. Also that I should like to have his name in my lis t of friends interested in the Medical work here, so that I may keep him in touch with it. If you know of some friends who would be more apt to be interested in our work by receiving a letter direct from the field than by receiving a printed pamphlet, please send their names and I will gladly send them a copy with a personal letter If you wish a few copies to send out from Boston please tell me how many and I will send them to you.

In regard to illustrations for that article in your illustrated pamphlet I hardly know what to say. The work is in such an early stage that I hardly know what to have taken. How would a general picture like that of Harpoot city, or the mission buildings do? Perhaps I'll have one taken of some of my home made furniture in the operating room. I'll send as soon as ready If they do not reach you in time put in a picture of general interest.

I will soon send you another bunch of my little kodak photos. If at any time I send you any that you think are not suitable, please feel free to return them.

Thanking you for you kindness I am

Yours sincerely,

F. H. Atkinson M.D.

To ALL INTERESTED IN THE MEDICAL WORK OF THE HARPOOT STATION, TURKEY.

Athenaeum

Rec'd JAN 12 1904

Dear friends:-

For some time I have wished to acquaint you with the work of our medical department, its prospects, and needs.

Ans'd FEB 18 190

First, we have the use of a building for this year and perhaps next. This building is the property of the station. It was build for Dr. Barnum, our senior missionary, and was occupied by him as a home for forty years. On the upper floor are four rooms, two on each side of the hallway. One is reserved as a waiting room. The only article of furniture in it is a small wooden bench. A few colored pictures are on the walls. The adjoining room I use as my office; in which are my desk, three chairs, a home made table covered with oilcloth, holding my clinical reagents, as eyedrops, sprays, and such; a copper tank with wash basin and pail, a set of shelves with my pills and preparations ready for dispensing, and a home made sadier(lounge). A large closet with a window, opens into this office. In it I store my supply of drugs and chemicals, and have a placce to make my microscopical and chemical examinations. From my office we pass through a closet into the operating room, which is also the surgical dressing room. All the furniture in this room is home made out of rough boards, except a chest of four drawers, in which are kept towels, aprons, gowns, rubber goods and a few instruments. The other room, opening from the operating room, is where patients MAY LIE DOWN after an operation until they are ready to take care of themselves. I only perform minor operations and those of a septic character in this building.

Our German colleagues in Mezera, an hours distant, have fixed up a building as a hospital, and placed it in the care of a trained nurse. Some of my major and aseptic operations I take there. This is a privilege which I appreciate very highly.

In the way of instruments and medicines we are well equipped for the beginning. I brought a fair supply with me, and this has been greatly improved by the purchase of the supplies Dr. Shepherd had with him here last Summer. The total value of these amounts to about 175 Liras Turkish(770. dollars, or 155 pounds English.) Anew supply wills soon reach us from London, which wil replace those dispensed during the past year.

The personel of the department consists at present of myself, an assistant, and half a servant. The assistant is a little man, of or th

the leaders in our Protestant community, who has some knowledge of drugs, can give an anesthetic, knows how to do surgical dressings, has a crude idea of asepsis, and is a poor translater. You see he is not ideally qualified , yet I am thankful to have so good a one at the commencement of my work. The servant is a good honest fellow, speaks English well, and whom, I believe, will develope into a reliable man for our hospital, when we get one. At present he gives two thirds of his time to the medical work and the remainder to my household affairs though his wages are divided equally between myself and the medical department. I should also include two orphan boys whose ambition it is to become physicians. They are both bright fellows from Egin, and are now in the last year of their High School course. They have the privilege of attending the clinics and operations, and it is a pleasure to me to have them to train. Pray with me that they may become men of great Christian influence among their brethren. This, dear friends, is our present equipment for medical work. In it we cannot see a well organized medical department. It is only a modest beginning. In many respects very encouraging, yet only a beginning. Let us pray that it may develope into a strong vital force for spreading Christ's kingdom.

Our TERRITORY in which the work of the Harpoot missionaries is spread out, comprises about 16000 square miles, or an area equal to that of Mass., Del., and N.J. combined. In it are about 2500 villages, towns, and cities, with a population of over 200000 Protestant and Gregorian Armenians, and 450000 Turks and Kurds. Or, in other words, a population equal to that of the state of Maine, or more than that of Oregon and S. Dakota (census 1890). Throughout this region the Christian leaven has been scattered. In each large city there is a Protestant community, and in many of the towns and villages. In all there are 25 Protestant churches and 51 schools. For this large area and population what is the medical force? Turkish physicians perhaps a dozen, one or two good practicionars, average poor, none do surgery. From our view-point they may be disregarded. Foreign physicians:-one German colleague and myself. Gregorian physians, one in Diarbekir. Protestant physians;- at Mezere two, at Harpoot, Diarbekir Malatia, and one other place, one each. This is an encouraging feature of our missionary work, that there are springing up throughout all Asia Minor Protestant physicians, graduates of our own missionary colleges, and have taken their professional course, either in America

or at the Presbyterian Medical College at Beyrut. Men who not only take lead in thier own profession, but in Christian work. A fair sample of these is Dr. Michael Hagopian, the most successful practicioner in Mezra, as a physician and as a man he enjoys the confidence of all classes of people alike, Gregorian and Protestant Armenians, Turks, and Kurds. He is an active Christian worker, and from his professional income supports an evangelist who devotes his whole time to the out stations. It is manifestly not the duty of the missionary physician to enter into competition with such men. I regard it as a privilege to cooperate with them and in every way to increase the confidence of the people in them, and to stimulate their influence as physicians and as Christiansworkers. May such native Christian workers be multiplied. The need for them is great. Think of us, less than a dozen, trying to occupy a field of 800000 souls: have we not grand opportunities for Christian work through medical means?

After this brief glimpse at our equipment and environment, let us frankly consider what this branch of the Harpoot missionary work needs to make it a fully equiped agency for advancing the cause of Christ in this region. First, the medical debt. At the beginning of this year the medical debt was 105 Turkish Liras. Those friends of the Armenians, Prof. and Mrs Rendell Harris, this Summer presented the department with its first gift, a cheque for 50 Liras. This reduced the debt nearly one half. There is a modest income to the department from fees for operations and advice. But this hardly meets the running expenses. In other words, I limit the expenses of the department to its income. I have just received my shipment from London, amounting to about 37 Liras. To meet this I have about 17 Liras, thus there will be added to our debt 20 Liras. So that when this reaches you the department will be in debt about 75 Liras. The value of my drug stock alone much more than covers this. But if we allow the income from the sale of drugs to pay the debt, then we are using up our working capital, and the work will be correspondingly hampered. Therefore our first need is that the debt be paid, and then we will be ready for more aggressive work.

Medicines for the POOR. The poor are abundant, and their poverty is at times extreme. Some during the coldest winter months live on a cents worth of bread a day. To ask such people to pay for drugs is rediculous. It is impossible. For them we ought to have a fund to give what is most needed. Dr. Shepherd at Aintab gives away over 300 liras worth of free medicines each year. But he has enormous clinics and my needs are much more modest. But the need is real and urgent, and we hope and pray that some friends will find it in their hearts to help us to help these poor to better health.

FOOD AND NECESSITIES FOR THE POOR. How often my soul has been squeezed, as the Orientals put it, or, as we would say, my heart has been wrung with pity for my poor patients. How my soul is squeezed when patients come to me looking like consumptives simply because they have been denied good food and sufficient clothing. Thin,

gaunt men, ematiated, anaemic women, scrawny children with bloated abdomens, in this condition not because of sickness, but simply because they have had hardly enough food to hold soul and body together. They fall an easy prey to consumption and lung troubles in Winter, and bowel complaints in Summer. This need is met in Aintab by means of a free soup kitchen. I long to establish such a helpful institution here. Charity is always an interesting problem. There is ever the temptation to pauperize the people with free giving. To establish a soup kitchen here with free food for the poor would do more harm than good. But a soup kitchen where a dish of hot soup and some other simple, nourishing food can be obtained at cost by any of the poor; a means by which those who had no money can earn a ticket entitleing them to one warm meal each day for a stipulated amount of labor, and where only the sick poor could obtain a warm meal free, such a soup kitchen would, I believe, be the means of a great blessing to this region. And by combining with it evangelistic work, and doing it all in Christ's name, would be the means of advancing his work, which is our true object. He has said, "Inas much as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me". Will you not share with us this command and blessing?

NURSE. This is the most important, and our most urgent need. I have been freequently asked by friends here and at home, "But can you not get along without a nurse?" Yes, certainly I can. So can Harpoot get along without medical work or a physician; so can Turkey get along without Protestant missionaries. The medical work of any locality is in a crippled condition without a trained nurse. Another question often asked, is, "Can you not take a native woman or girl and train them to do your nursing". Dear friends, think a minute. When it takes two and three years to train an educated bright American girl to become a trained nurse; if in England it requires three and four years hospital traing; and in Germany or Denmark even five years; then is it not rediculous to expect a missionary physician to do this in the midst of multitudinous demands upon his time and energies? He is forced to attempt it at times, but it inevitably forces him to lower very materially the standards of his work. With the assistance of a trained nurse a surgeon can perform difficult and aseptic operations in almost any kind of a house. Without such assistance it is next to impossible in the best of quarters. For aseptic surgery a nurse is an absolute necessity. She can also be trained to do a large portion of the physicians work in women's diseases. This is especially urgent in this country. She also has important fields of her own to occupy, such as teaching the women how to take care of themselves and their babies. There are some shocking practices in vogue among the natives which only a consecrated, trained woman can teach them to give up. There is a large Girl's School and College here. She can be most useful in it, not only in looking after their sick, but in helping teach them hygienic principles and giving suggestions of how to take care of the sick. But this is only the material side of her duties.

and if we consider only these, we should be remiss, and possibly not receive God's blessing in asking her to come into our midst. I firmly believe that there is no more important method of missionary work than that assigned to the missionary nurse. Our strongest motive in asking a young woman to leave her home land, with all its relatives, friends and endearments, is that she would be a strong force in advancing the aim which we all as missionaries hold in common. I firmly believe this to be the most crying need of the Harpoot missionary work. It certainly is of the medical branch. The American Board realizes more keenly the need for preachers and teachers, and cannot find the means for supplying the crying need for them. Therefore, it is almost impossible to induce them to send out a nurse and we have to look to outside aid for her support. The nurse can be found if her support can be provided. I would that you could realize this great need and find it in your heart to help us. If you are interested, please write and tell us.

A fully equipped medical department would require a qualified assistant and a druggist. The need for them is not at present so pressing. When the work grows and the need is great, I hope that the income from fees and operations will be sufficient for their support.

HOSPITAL. This is the last, the greatest, though not the most urgent need for our medical work. The building we now occupy is ours only for a short time. We must have a permanent. To meet the peculiar needs of this field, with its central work, and hundreds of surrounding villages, we need a good medical building, or hospital, and a khan, both in a roomy yard. The medical building to contain, on the lower floor:- a dispensary, two waiting rooms- one for each sex, with doors onto the doctor's office, and windows to the dispensary, (These to be so arranged that they may be thrown open into each other as one large room for services, etc.), the doctor's office, doctor's private room, a small dark room, and a store room. On the upper floor an operating room, a surgical dressing room, two wards, closets, and a bath room. The khan to consist of a series of plain rooms, each opening into the yard, each with one window, a door, and an ojak(fire place). Many of our patients need daily treatment but are otherwise able to take care of themselves. This khan will give the villagers and strangers shelter , while they would furnish their own food and bedding and live in their own way. This would save a great strain on the the hospital, and a great drain on the treasury. Such a building with its khan is a necessity.

I have presented to you a variety of objects for our medical missionary work. Let us now take a brief resume of them with amounts needed for each.

	Turkish Liras	Eng. Pounds	£
Payment of debt.....	.75..	..70	..370
Medicines for poor, yearly,..	..65...	..60	..285.
Soup kitchen, yearly..	...50.	...45.	..200.
NURSE--- ---yearly..	...75..	...70...	..330.
Medical building, khan,etc.	.1000..	.910.	...4400.
Equipment..	any amount, small or large, in cash or articles.		

DEAR FRIENDS:- We hope you will be interested in this work. Perhaps if one portion of it does not appeal to you another will. We are not asking favors for ourselves. It is the Lord's work to which we are devoting our lives. We gladly give you the opportunity of sharing it with us. We need your help and your partnership, and prayers, and gift. Kindly send your gifts to

Frank H. Wiggin, Esq. Treasurer A.B.C.F.M.

Congregational Hounse, Boston, Mass.

or to W. W. Peet, Esq. Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. Please be careful to state that it is a gift for the Missionary MEDICAL work of Harpoot station. If you wish to state which portion of the work you wish it to go to, please do so. If not, I will assign it to that which I deem the most urgent. We shall also be very glad to have you write direct to us, and we will gladly thank you personally for your interest. If you wish we shall be glad to place you on our list of friends interested in the medical work at Harpoot. We shall then consider it a privilege to keep you in touch with the medical work of Harpoot Station, its successes and difficulties, its needs and work.

Trusting that you will find it in your heart to share these privileges with us, I am,

Your, most cordially, in His service,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Approved by vote of Harpoot Station.

Received Jany 12, 1904

177.

Harpoot , Turkey.
~~Dec~~ Jan. 1, 1904.

James L. Barton D.D.
Boston,
Mass.,

Rec'd FEB 17 1904
Ans'd FEB 18 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I remember receiving a very cheery encouraging letter from you about a year ago extending the New Years greetings to me. I am now begin ing this years correspondence with this letter to yourself.

At the beginning of last year I had not really begun my work, therefore in my backward glance I go back to the 1st. of July and review the half year only. Things were in a very discouraging condition. The medical department was in debt 107.25 Liras Turkish. My relationship with my fellow missionaries I felt to especially discouraging. I felt that in many ways I did not enjoy their confidence. I felt that they thought me rather presumptious in ~~offering~~ wishing to be a missionary as well as a physician. I felt that I was considered as an outsider and that they thought of my position with the station more as an employee than as a colleague. The fact that they held station meeting after station meeting without ever notifying me gave me ground for the belief. They insisted on over seeing and demanded on sharing with me all decisions in regard to my own department. I felt that in many ways they tied my hands and hampered me in my work yet would not allow me a voice in all other matters which came before the station as a whole. I had not the slightest desire to interfere with the work of others. It was my wish to attend all meetings so that I might gain a knowedge of the field and intelligently take my share in its work. My advances in this line seemed to me to be met by an attitude of "mind you own affairs". I have always tried to adhere to the principle of not expressing opinions about any thing until the facts were in posession and digested, and I felt that I was not worthy of the distrust of my colleagues. I confess I had many unkind thoughts towards them. I tried to be patient and forebaring. Soon after returning from Aintab I received what I thought to be the most deliberate and meanest insult of my life from Mr. Knapp. I tried to remonstrate with him in a Christian spirit but I am afraid that I was very very plain and blunt. He replied very sharply and cuttingly. I saw that to go further would only raise a bitter quarrel and therefore since then have ignored him with his acts and opinions. I now believe that he did not intend to insult me, but lacks the ability of seeing relationships and facts except from the standpoint of self. This is recognised by the other missionaries and I found that they too had to have patience with him.

He has since shown a kindly disposition towards my department and his department has cooperated with mine most cordially ever since. I certainly shall never take the enitiative in refering to the past. But you see what an ugly state of mind I was in six months ago. I even thought I had cause for feeling hurt with you yourself. You wrote a letter in which you stated, in substance but not in words, that I was not expected to have either a nurse or a hospital until I had battled with many difficulties for many years, as they had been forced to do in other missions. But what really hurt was your statement that I was primarily sent out on account of the health of the missionaries, and the others on the mission compound, to do other work incidentily as it came to me. How discouraged I was after receiving that letter! I felt that you too, who had previously been most kind and considerate, also considered me as a subordinate. I consecrated myself as a missionary before I ever thought of studying medicine. I only took up the medical career in order that, after considering my talents and qualifications, I might be the more effective missionary. I left most flattering opportunities not only for good practise and material well being that that would bring, but also for christian usefulness in California in order to come out here. Then to be told that I had been sent out here primarily for the health of fifteen or twenty missionaries was most discouraging. I felt that the sacrifice was not worthy the object. I felt that the Board had no right to ask men to make sacrifices for such an object, nor to draw on their consecrated treasury for such salaries. I thought I was coming out primarily as a missionary and that these other things were incidental duties that I would gladly assume and fulfill to the best of my ability. Your letter was unanswered and this is the only notice that I have taken of it. Had it been practical I would have sent in my resignation at once and asked to be sent out by some other Board who would recognise the the physician as a full missionary.

Well in this unpleasant state of mind I tried to ignore these trying things and be patient and have a Christian spirit. Then what was my surprise to considered by my colleagues as a critic and be told that I was carrying a chip on my shoulder with a desire to make trouble. Then I tried to think that perhaps after all it was my fault and that if I was engaged in some active form of Christian work which would occupy my time and thoughts I would get along better. So I suggested at a station prayer meeting that I be given the opportunity of visiting the villages and combining Christian and medical work. Absolutely the only notice taken of it was a prayer from Dr. Barnum that we might learn to mind our own business and thankfully do what the Lord sent to us. I felt as if I had been slapped in the face. I thought that perhaps I had not understood so went to Parson Brown to talk it over. He too seemed to share the

seemed to share the opinion that it would not be wise for me to begin such work just yet, and all the comfort I got was that I must be patient, that the first two years is his missionary life were the most discouraging of his life. I can not understand this. Why can not the old and experienced missionary, istead of suspecting the new brother with almost jealousy and tying up his hands and silencing his tongue, why can not they guide his fresh and vigerous enthusiasm into wise and effective channels? I am sure I should have been thankful for such advice but not a word of encouragement did I receive along missionary lines. They gave us a most hearty welcome and to us as individuals and as a family were most kind, but they seemed to ignore the fact the we had come out as missionaries. I confess that I do not understand their attitude. Then in regard to a teacher in Turkish. Since returning from Aintab I have lost ground rather than gained. I had to ask for a teacher several times before one was given me. He came as if to a very unpleasant duty and finally notified me that he had not the time to give me lessons. Since then I have spoken about the matter to Dr. Barnum but am still without a teacher. I finally spoke to Mr. Riggs about it and he has promised to do the best he can for me, and I hope soon to begin regular work again.

Well this has been the dark side of my experience. There is a brighter side which just now is quite bright. I felt that I could do nothing. So I tried to put the whole burden on the Lord and He has been kinder to me than I deserved. The first cheer was from the visit of Professor and Mrs. Harris. They were most cordial in their praise of Dr. Ussher and his work and had some very kind words to say about the value of medicine as a means of Christian work. ~~This was done at the advice~~. Before leaving he handed me a check for fifty liras for our medical work. The station proved proved more sympathetic than I thought them and granted me the use of the old Barnum house for my work. Things drifted along into October and I made up my mind that if I was to be thought of as a critic I would do a little criticising. So when it came my turn to lead the meeting on Sunday evening I took for my subject "A plea for more spirituality in our religion in distinction from the intellectuality" My idea was that we as missionaries must be actuated more by a desire for soul saving than for philanthropy. That we as missionaries had no right to allow education, orphan work or any other thing perfectly right and praisworthy in itself to crowd out and occupy our minds to such an extent that we had no time for soul saving. I tried to speak with the love of Christ in my heart

my heart, but frankly and plainl y, and as is my failing, I did speak bluntly. The immediate effect was to bring forth an energetic response. Dr. Barnum went into long historical account of the mission, spoke strongly in self defence as if I had attacked him personally, and ended with a few very sharp cutting, sarcastic remarks directed to me personally, Mr Rigg spoke as if acquiting himself and Mr. Carey pleaded guilty to the "terrible accusations of the leader". I expected sharp replies, and so did not attempt to answer them, just ignored all references to myself. The ultimate result was that they treated me more as a brother and asked me to have a share in the work with them. This came about rather gradually. A little later I was called to a village to see a sick man. As we neared the village we met a man who told us that we were not needed, so I turned aside with my assistant and spent the day (Sunday) in Perchange which was near by. The people soon learned that I was there and came flocking in to me with all their sick. In three hours I treated forty persons and then we came back home. The friends were much interested in my experience and have since encouraged visiting villages on Sunday, the very thing that I had asked the privelage of doing in the summer. The native friends also learned about it and I have since had about twice as many invitations as I have had the time for. I have never failed to have my time fully occupied. Lately I have had to spend the night there in order that I might see all who wished to see me. I take nothing but my medicines with me and let them furnish my food and bed. If one of the others go with me they take charge of the service and I attend only to the sick If I have only a native companion then I give a talk at the service and see the patients afterwards. I have felt much more contented and at home since I started on this work. The next encouraging word was from yourself with the invitation to have a part in the illustrated pamphlet on the Medical missions of the Board. This was soon followed by your kind note informing me of a gift of twenty pounds either from you or through you. Nothing during the six months has occured that has put so much heart into me as this kindness of yours. Things kept on improving. When I came back from Mardin I got out the appeal of which I have sent you a copy. I wrote it with many prayers and I hope that it will bring me some practical aid. I found that when I presented it to the station in a station meeting that they were anterested and sympathetic. They cordially endorsed it, showing that the medical department has their passive good will at least. On Christmas day came a letter from my Consular patient of the summer with a check of fifty English pounds. Also a Christmas greeting from a Sunday school class of our church telling us of $6.75 from the little folk with their love. What Christmas cheer they brought to us interested in the medical work & then an unexpected opportunity came to me. A young graduate

pharmacist with proper lisence ,finding that he had not sufficient capital to carry on business alone came and offered his services to me.I brought the matter up before the station and received their sanction and have engaged him on trial for ~~three~~ six months at three liras per month with the hope of a raise if satisfactory. I feel much pleased over this as I can now begin the New Year with a dispensary,athing that I have felt the need of greatly.I wished to open a dispensary some time ago but the station did not think it wise to employ any but a graduated and licensed man.I rejoice at having my hands untied for I have been much crippled without a dispensary.
On the last day of the old year I looked over my accounts and ballanced them up.I feel sure you will be interested in the result which I give below.

Items	Liras Turkish	Liras Turkish
Debt of medical department to the station		107.25
Running Expenses of "		15.52½
Purchase of drugs		27.75½
Income from fees,operations &drugs	40.64	
Gifts:-Infant SS class .94,Miss Stucky3.00, Prof.Harris 50.00,Baby Knapp3.18,SS class1.14,Brn.Hagop.57, lace .08,Consul Du Vallon 55.00,Mr.& MRS.Carey 200		
Total gifts	115.91½	
BALLANCE CASH ON HAND		6.02½
	156.55½	156.55½

Thus you see that the medical department of Harpoot station finished the old year out of debt.A fact in which we all rejoiced.

So you see that I approach the work of the new year in an entirly different frame of mind than I had six months ago.It will be a bit of my life that I will not care to dwell on in my thoughts, and in a measure feel ashamed of. I feel that I am now regarded as a missionary and though I do not enjoy their fullest confidence, yet that I shall have it as soon as I am worthy of it. I feel encouraged in my work.I have been able to take a foreward step with the new year and I am eager for the next one which I hope will be the sending of a nurse.Her need is the more keenly felt now.
In planing for and considering the work of the next few weeks I have been invited into the consultation and give a place in the work,which is very gratifming to me.On next Tuesday and Wednesday week there is to be a meeting of all the pastors and christian workers for consecration and prayer and planing for an active caypaign.I have been asked to tell about the Aintab revival at the

Wednesday morning meeting. After the Wednesday morning meeting I intend going with one of my orphan boys as assistant to Habesy and Itchme for a week or more for both spiritual and medical work.

It is late now and I must close. I hope you will be patient with my verbosity. Permit me in closing to extend to you the seasons greetings and express the wish that it may be as happy for you as it promises to be for me.

Cordially yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Jany 1, 1904.

Harpoot, Turkey. Jan.27, 1904.

REC'D MAR 3 1904

Dear Friends All:-

I have just returned from my first tour and perhaps you will be somewhat interested in my experiences. I have visited many villages before but this is the first time that I have been out to stay for several successive days.

ANS'D JUN 23 1904

In accordance with a plan of cooperation of all of the Harpoot Christian workers, Mr. Carey and I were appointed to a group of villages six hours to the East of us. We started out on Friday, Jan. 15. It was a beautiful clear winter day here at Harpoot. Below us we could see that the whole plain was covered with a dense fog. We took the station load animal which carried the hourges filled with our bedding and my medical outfit. The touring servant and one of my orphan boy students went with us. There were only three horses for the three of us, but we were each glad to take our turns walking to warm ourselves. The air was full of frost and nearly down to zero. We immediatly descended into the fog and then came out on the plain below it. We were all in good spirits and thoroughly enjoyed the five hours over the snow fields to Haboosy. ~~Here~~ my boy and I remained while Mr. Carey and the servant went on to Itchme. We went to the house of one of the brethren and were soon made warm. Then my friend Hosep, an Aintab boy and now teacher there, found us, and gave us a very hearty welcome and took us to his room where we had our head quarters. The room was soon crowded with brethren coming to greet us. One of them brought us our dinner for which we had good appetis. The next morning our work began in earnest. During the morning I saw twenty four patients. It was late afternoon before we got a chance to eat our lunch. I then operated on three, two being eye operations and the other tubercular glands of the axilla. The room were we held the clinic and also where the ~~did the~~ operated was a very good one measured by Turkish village standards, yet I would enjoy watching the expressions of your faces should you be suddenly put into it and be told that it was held as a fine and commodious school room. The building was of the usual sun dried brick: the walls had received a plastering of mud mixed with straw and were therefore very fine: the floors were also made from mother earth and heavy timbers supported the great weight of roof above formed the ceiling. At one end high up there was a small window and at the side were two windows much the size of our own at home. The sash of these consisted of heavy inch stuff, crossing frequently both perpendicularly and horizontilly, thus dividing the window space into small five inch panes as it were. These were covered with paper which had been first dipped in molted oil or grease. A fair amount of light succeed in finding its way through. The furnishings consisted of a small oval stove, a foot high and eighteen inches long, a platform in one side did duty as the teachers bunk, two reed mats and a few cotton stufed cushions on these

complete the equipment. An adjoining, larger room, used as both school room and chapel, and similarly furnished had also a small table and a wooden bench used as a sadier. These I had brought into the smaller room. I spread out my medicines and medical appliances on the table. I used the sadier, minus its dirty cushion, for an operating table. These operations caused great interest. Before begining I drove the whole crowd out side. I had not been operating long when I began to wonder where all the light was going. Upon glancing at the win dows I saw our oiled paper panes with many finger holes and sundry other rents and tears, and at each an interested brown eye gravly watching my proceedings. I went out after them rather fiercely and they scattered in all direcions laughing. Then one of the good brethren, who had also been guilty, came to my rescue and kept them away. After these operations I felt rather tired, so Hosep and I went for our "hearache-powder", that is a walk of two or three miles in the fresh crisp air. We returned in time for the daily evening service. I gave them a short talk on Christian brotherhood and then a number took part both by exhorting and prayer. The evening was passed by Hosep in his evening school for young men. Our room was filled with the brethren, but I left them to the entertainment of my orphan boy while I read my Medical Journal by the light of a small coal oil lamp. I had vowed that I would not let my medical reading be interfered with by the tour. During the night the wolves came into the village. The dogs raised a terrible howl, but to little purpose for the wolves killed and devoured two of them. I afterwards learned that this was a frequent occurance while the snow covered all of the ground. The next day being Sunday I refused to do any medical work unless it was urgent. Of the three regular Sunday services, Hosep took the morning with the Sunday school lesson. At noon I spoke to them on some lessons from the Aintab revival illustrated by many anecdotes. The audience was the largest assembled in Haboosy for some time. They all seemed deeply interested. During the afternoon the Itchme pastor stoped on his way home from a village where he had been preaching. We started started to see him on his road for a ways as our headache-powder, when we met a man running who had a letter from Mr. Carey stating that a woman at Itchme was very sick and asking me to go up. I ran back to our room, hastily picked up a few neccessary medical things, got on my horse and hurried off. I found a woman who had been unconscious for over two days from her second stroke of appoplexy. I roused herenough so that she could eat and converse with her friends. She remained s conscious untill the following Thursday when she had another stroke and passed away. I saw a few other sick people and passed a quiet evening with Mr. Carey and the brethren. Monday morning I saw a few urgent cases at Itchme and then returned to Haboosy. During the afternoon I saw 21 more patients. At the evening service I spoke

to them about the personal qualifications for active Christian work and to pray continuously for a spiritual blessing. During the afternoon messengers came from a Turkish village saying that a man was suffering in great agony and wishing me to go to him immediatly. I could not leave but sent medicine and promised to go over the next day. The next morning I showed my boy how to do the dressings and then did one operation, removing a tumor from a youths neck. When I began all the peep holes were occupied as usualybut as I progressed and they saw his raw and bleeding neck it was more than they could stand and every one left. After a hurried lunch we started out for Alisham the Turkish village. I took Hosep with me, as his school was having its Christmas vacation and left my orphan boy in charge of my operative cases. He did not like this but was very good when I told him that we had not come out for our own sakes but to be a blessing to the people and told him to think of some way in which he could be a blessing to them. My object in taking him with me was that he might get under the influence of active Christian work, as I wanted him to become ambitious as a Christian worker as well as to be a good physician, rather than for any service he might be to me. We found that our Turk had been much relieved by the medicine I had sent him the previous day, and was therefore very friendly. He welcomed us into his home and gave me permission to hold a clinic there he sending out word for the sick to come in. I also saw there a very interesting case of tubercular meningitis. Our clinic lasted for two or three hours, then they gave us our lunch and we departed for Argonseek, another one of our out-stations. We received a warm welcome from the teacher in charge and were in time to conduct the evening service. We had a good dinner and spent a pleasant evening with the teacher in his tiny room and then were taken to a stable for the night. Our apartment consisted of a fair sized room with one whole side open to the sta stable. The warmth for this dark place was furnished by the bodily heat of the 25 animals in the stable and by an open fire-place where a fire of dried manure was smoldering away like peat. My room mates were men women and children, nearly a dozen altogether. Well the night was not very pleasant, but no need of further details. We must learn to take such things as a matter of course. The next morning I secured the use of our chapel by paying for the wood to heat it. Here I held a clinic all day long, seeing 52 patients. We finished in time to take our daily headache powder and then we had the evening service at which I tried to say a few earnest words in place of a sermon. That night we spent in more comfortable quarters than the previous one. The next morning we started out early for Sheik Hadji nearly ten miles distant. It was a very cold, frosty morning with a dense fog. We went via Habcosy and there

found our orphan boy doing nicely; and after warming ourselves we went on to lower Itchme. The road from Lower Itchme to Upper Sheik Hadji, and the one from Upper Itchme to Lower Sheik Hadji cross in the middle. Both are on the mountain side on a hilly rugged region. Hosep and I were on the former road on our way to Upper Sheik Hadji. When we reached were the paths crossed we found Mr. Carey and the Itchme pastor on their way to Lower Sheik Hadji. This was fortunate, as we were had seen no one but our native friends for some days and the meeting was cheering to each. From the view point of our work the meeting was most useful as I was going to Itchme where he had been and he to Haboosy where I had been. So we exchanged information and hints and went on our ways encouraged. All the way from Lower Itchme to Upper Sheik Hadji we did not see another living being. Now who will say that this meeting with our friends, entirely unplaned on our part, was not arranged by the Father of us all, for whom we were both working? I am willing to believe it. At Upper Sheik Hadji we received an unusually hearty and cordial greeting. Why ? Because it is the birth place and former home of Mr. Avedis Matheosian, who is a member of our First Church and is now with you in San Francisco. I took dinner with his uncle and was greeted by his sisters, nephews, nieces and other relatives. I spoke to the people again that evening and saw patients that afternoon and most of the next day. In the evening we went to Upper Itchme where we received cordial greetings from the pastor and a good dinner from his wife. We remained here from Friday evening until Sunday P.M. The people did not come to me in such crowds as before, but I had more bed side work to do. There happened to be a few deaths while I was there. It is their custom to take the body, just as soon as death occurs, even before it is cold, on a stretcher, without a coffin or even a box, with only a strip of black cloth to cover them, and thus lay them in front of the pulpit at the church. There to remain until the grave is ready. While in Itchme I spoke at three meetings and twice I had to speak with a dead body in front of me. I am thankful to state that they had not been my patients; yet it was a bit of irony that I did not relish.

Sunday afternoon, in responce to an urgent request, we went straight over the foot hills to Argonseek again. We found our friend in not such serious condition as we had been led to expect. So we cheered him up, left him careful instructions with medicine and returned to Haboosy. Here we found Mr. Carey having interesting meetings. The meeting that evening was especially good, two young men begining the Christian life. My orphan boy had done his work faithfully and had occupied a portion of his time in giving the people music lessons. The next day after a very busy morning we hit the home trail. Our servant had deserted us on the second day. So we loaded up the hourges and putting the orphan boy in charge of the load animal we arrived safely home. Didn't thinks look neat and clean and didnt our wives look pretty. I'm glad I'm an American. I'm also glad to serve these people in the name of the Lord. Yours in his service,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

179.

Harpoot, Turkey. Feb. 4, 1904

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd MAR 3 1904
Ans'd MAR 23 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I was pleased to receive yours of Dec.22 by last mail. I am glad to know that you found my statement of my work satisfactory. Thank you for the good wishes expressed in regard to the Mardin trip and for the New Year.

I enclose a copy of an account of a trip to Itchme and region that Mr.Carey and I made during the college vacation.I do not know whether it it will pove of interest or use to you or notybut send it to you to see I have written such letters of general interest frequently and sent them them to our church in California and to our personal friends,where they have seemed to arouse a good deal of interest in Mission work.If you wish I will send you a copy of each in the future.

I have at last secured a good teacher in Turkish.After speaking twice more to Mr.Riggs he was appointed,but not until the first of Feb. instead of the first of the New Year.He is the best that the college has and I am thankful to have him even if it is for 45 minute lessons three times per week only. You may be sure that I shall put forth energetic efforts to make the best use possible of him. Mrs. Atkinson is still without a Turkish teacher.

My starting the New Year with a dispensary and druggist has made a material difference on my holn on the work here.Overtures have been made by the remaining druggist and native physician that we all combine and have one strong plant to be situated near the marketythus controlin all the drug and medical work of the city..I have repeatedly said that I did not wish my presence here to injure my native brethren,but rather to strengthen them.If we can formultte and agree upon plans just to eac each partie concerned then I shall be glad to cooperate.

Some time ago Mr.Norton approached me with a request that I make application to act as his Vice Consul.I replied that the office was not in the least any temptation to me,and that if it would in any way interfere with my work as a missionary I did not wish it.I consented to tal

talk it over with my colleagues,and have also made it a subject of prayer. My duties as vice consul would be nothing only in the absence of the consul,Dr.Norton,when I would take his place as representative of our government.The advantages to our American community would be that it would ensure an official representative for uo at all times and perhaps be restraint upon the local government in the absence of the consul. The advantage to me personally would be that it would secure for my home extra territorial tights, secure prestage both before the Turks and Armenians,and secure greater safety when traveling or touring.After talking it over with my colleagues,we decided by formal vote in station meeting that it would be wise for me to make the application which I have already done.Dr.Norton now informs me that a bond may be neccessary.Could you help me to secure this if it needed?It is as a guarentee that I will honestly handly all trust funds. The amount I do not know, perhaps a $5000. bond would be needed. There is a precident for our action in a Presb.missionary physician at Tripoli,near Beyrout acting as a vice consul. I feel that in making the application I am not acting selfishly,but in the interest of our work.

I await further letters from you with eagerness,

Yours sincerely,

H.H. Atkinson M.D.

talk it over with my colleagues,and have also made it a subject of prayer. My duties as vice consul would be nothing only in the absence of the consul,Dr.Morton,when I would take his place as representative of our government.The advantages to our American community would be that it would ensure an official representative for us at all times and perhaps be restraint upon the local government in the absence of the consul. The advantage to me personally would be that it would secure for my home extra territorial rights, secure prestige both before the Turks and Armenians,and secure greater safety when travelling or touring.After talking it over with my colleagues,we decided by formal vote in station meeting that it would be wise for me to make the application which I have already done.Dr.Morton now informs me that a bond may be necessary.Could you help me to secure this if it needed?It is as a guarantee that I will honestly handly all trust funds. The amount I do not know, perhaps a $5000. bond would be needed. There is a precedent for our action in a Presb.missionary physician at Tripoli,near Beyrout acting as a vice consul. I feel that in making the application I am not acting selfishly,but in the interest of our work.

I await further letters from you with eagerness,

Yours sincerely,

H.C.Atkinson M.D.

Received Nov 1, 1904

181.

Harpoot, Turkey.

Feb. 25, 1904.

James L. Barton, D.D.y

Bostony, Mass.

ANS'D MAR 23 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I was glad to get yours of Jan. 26 th. by the last post. Did you receive my letter about a Medical school at Aintab? I mailed it to you from Mardin.

I shall be most interested to see that pamphlet about the medical work when it does at last arrive. Is it printed yet? Is it for free distribution? If so I have a list of friends that I would like to have it sent to.

The health of the station is not quite up to par. Mr. Carey had an attack of influensa. By prompt treatment he got the better of it in t week. He then had a severe attack of tonsilitis (quinsy and has been in the house the past two weeks. Mrs. Carey has been in very good health for her. She takes great interest in her lace-work class and is succeeding beyond the expectations of the older members of the station. She has a sore throat this morning and may be going to have tonsilitis. Mrs. Atkinson has been in bed for a few days with a trivial complaint but is now up and about. Small pox is epidemic here now and I have procured a small quantity of excellent vaccine from London and have vaccinated all who would consent. Some members of the circle are showing the effect of their confining duties in the school room.

Cordially your,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

/81.

Harpoot, Turkey.

March 15, 1904.

Rec'd APR 11 1904

Jas L. Barton D.D.,

Congregational Building,

Bostony, Mass.

Ans'd APR 14 1904

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending you by this post some more of my Kodak photos. I hope you will find some that will be of use to you. If there are any that you dont care for please feel free to send them back. I have tried to follow out your suggestions in making the selections. You have several times offered to share the cost of these with me. I ~~nev~~ have felt that it would be a rather small thing to ask you to pay for them. Yet Mrs. Atkinson and I are straining every point to place our little hospital on a self sustaining basis. We feel that we have no right to ask others to make sacrifices for it unless we ourselves do also. Since the begining of the new year we have put over a lira a month into this work and will continue to do so as long as the department is in debt. We have also furnished the wood and keroscene for the hospital, besides many little things, as delicases for the sick. In other words we are doing all that we can afford to do. Therefore we do not hesitate to ask others to help. Now if you still feel inclined to share in the expense of these photos all that you send will be put in the medical work. Ten cents is about one half the cost of having the first two copies finished. I have thus far sent you over fifty, call it just fifty. Therefore if you will send me $5.00, five dollars, I will gladly put it into the medical work here. If there are any that you dont wish, please feel free to return them and deduct the amount from the amount to send.

This afternoon I go to a village to see a sick woman. My morning has been subject to constant interruptions. I have to refuse or postpone a good many calls in order to get time for language study. My study of Turkish is becoming more and more interesting. Mrs. Atkinson has a good teacher now and is taking three lessons a week in Turkish and two per week in Armenian. She takes great interest in them and enjoys them very much. We both feel that we will be hampered in our work until we have a good conversational hold of both Turkish and Ar.

According to my custome I enclose a duplicate copy of the last letter that I wrote you.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

P. S. Please tell Mr Koerner to cancel my order, sent last week via Mr Wiggin, for felt boots with rubber overshoes. Cancel this one item only. H.H.A.

Harpoot, Mar. 15, 1904

Harpoot, Turkey.

March 16, 1904.

Jas L. Barton D.D.,

Congregational Building,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending you by this post some more of my Kodak photos. I hope you will find some that will be of use to you. If there are any that you don't care for please feel free to send them back. I have tried to follow out your suggestions in making the selections. You have several times offered to share the cost of these with me. I have felt that it would be a rather small thing to ask you to pay for them. Yet Mrs. Atkinson and I are straining every point to place our little hospital on a self sustaining basis. We feel that we have no right to ask others to make sacrifices for it unless we ourselves do also. Since the beginning of the new year we have put over a lira a month into this work and will continue to do so as long as the department is in debt. We have also furnished the wood and kerosene for the hospital besides many little things as dainties for the sick. In other words we are doing all that we can afford to do. Therefore we do not hesitate to ask others to help. Now if you still feel inclined to share in the expense of these photos all that you send will be put in the medical work. Ten cents is about one half the cost of having the first two copies finished. I have thus far sent you over fifty, call it just fifty. Therefore if you will send me $5.00, five dollars, I will gladly put it into the medical work here. If there are any in it you don't wish, please feel free to return them and deduct the amount from the amount to send.

This afternoon I go to a village to see a sick woman. My morning has been subject to constant interruptions. I have to refuse or postpone a good many calls in order to get time for language study. My study of Turkish is becoming more and more interesting. Mrs. Atkinson has a good teacher now and is taking three lessons a week in Turkish and two per week in Armenian. She takes great interest in them and enjoys them very much. We both feel that we will be hampered in our work until we have a good conversational hold of both Turkish and Ar.

According to my promise I enclose a duplicate copy of the last letter that I wrote you.

Yours faithfully,

Harpoot, Mar. 16, '04

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

Harpoot, Turkey.

May 5, 1904.

James L. Barton D.D.,

Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.,

Ans'd JUN 16 1904

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

Your letter of Feb. 28 was nearly ~~three~~ six weeks in reaching me ~~yet I reching me~~ yet I received it some time ago and intended answering it at once. I have been busier than usual. My medical duties have more than doubled since spring opened, and as I had vowed that nothing should interfere with my language study, the letter writing has had to suffer. By the last post I did not get off a single letter or card to any one not even to the dear ones in California. This is the only explanation I have for not answering your kind and long letter. Two others have since come from you so that now I have three to answer.

I shall not now refer to all of the subjects touched on in your letter of the Feb. 18th., as some of them may be considered as of the past.

In regard to my standing as a Missionary here nothing need be said. My colleagues are recognising me as a missionary and giving me a share in all station matters. The natives do not yet think of me in such a light. I had a talk the other day with Professor Nahigian on the college. He expoessed great surprise to learn that I am a missionary of the Board on a par with the others and that the medical work was a distinct branch of the missionary work of the station. He had understood that I was in the employ of the college and that this was a branch of the college, that I had come out here for the college and that it was by courtesy of the college that I was permitted to do outside work. I have paid no attention to this impression among the natives, as I believe that it will correct itself when they get better acquainted with me and my ambitions.

A word in regard to language study. I think that no one can realise the importance of my mastering a language more than I do. I also feel that it is my most important tool and that I shall be handy-capper untill I can converse in both Turkish and Armenian and therefore I am anxious to learn them as speedily as possible. I do not think that I am especially stupid in learning a language without knowing a word of French to begin with I mastered it sufficiently in six months, so that I passed my examinition in it and could converse readily. This hold I still retain. I have had occasion to speak in that language several times lately and I fim

that I can speak it as readily as on the day that I left Paris. I slow especially in memorising, but I think my memory is retentive. I learn much more by constant hearing than by memory. Therefore Turkish is especially hard for me here where I hear so little of it. Had it not been for the start in it that I obtained in it in Aintab I am afraid that I would never have mastered it. My habits of study and the workings of my mind are entirely different from that of Mrs. Atkinson. Therefore when we try to study together we find that we are each hindering the other, so we prefer to study seperately and are glad to have a teacher each. Are medical men more stupid in languages. That they have been slower there is no doubt. Dr. Shepard used an interpreter for his Turkish for over five years. Dr. Carrington was making frequent use of an interpreter when he had been out here longer than five years. And yet both of these gentlemen live in regions where Turkish is the only language spoken, which adds a great deal to the facility for learning it. I htink the explanation is in the fact that our profession is such that we can not free ourselves from it. A phyoician is open to interruptions which he can not refuse. When a doctor has sevesal serious cases on hand, whose health and perhaps life depend upon his decisions then it is an exceedingly hard matter to disengage ones attention, to free ones mind even for a few hours for study. At least I find it so. Therefore I was and am very grateful for the six months study that I had in Aintab. I also was pleased to learn that Sivas with the consent of the Board was wise enough to permit Dr. Clark to remain in Caesarea with Dr. Dodd untill he has a language. As far as my own progress is concerned. I am now able to understand a good deal of what is said by my patients and able to tell the directions that I wish to give. While in Aintab I tried to get a vocabulary and to hear as much of the language Since getting a teacher this winter I have been studying the grammar, which I will finish before the school year closes. During the coming year I shall devote my attention to increasing my vocabular and readiness of expression. I shall try to be able to walk alone in Turkish by a year from now, though I may not be very fluent in it. The following year I'll tackle Armenian. I think I can learn more Armenian in two year than Turkish in three. It is my ambition to be able to speak in either at the end of five years in this country. I am afraid that I tire you with my details.

In regard to a hospital. I do regard it as a neccessity for my work and shall try to get one, but I am endeavoring to get the funds from outside sources. I have not asked the Board for a cent and have not had any serious thought of doing so. They need have no fear of such a petition from me. In regard to a nurse I shall not say anything more

t present. With your permission I should like to present this subject from our view point at some time. I think that from a purly evangelical point of view that a nurse is of more value than a teacher. and worth a dozen kindergarten teachers. It is a temptation to enter into a discussion of the subject now.

Yours of March 23. I shall be pleased to send you copies of copies of such general letters as we may write.

In regard to teachers and language I have already fully written The Vice -consulship was nothing of my choosing. The story of it is as follows. Dr. Norton asked me to send in an application for the position. I replied that my ambitions did not go in that direction but that if it would be a benifit to our work as a mission station I would be willing to send in my application, that I would talk it over with my colleagues before giving an answer. I brought up the matter in a regular station meeting and stated that it was nothing I was ambitious for, but that if they considered it would be a benefit to our work that I would send in my application. They were all united in thinking that it would and so I sent in the application, never dreaming that there would be any objection from the Board. Your quashing the matter as you did was something of a disappointment to me, though it was nothing that I had set my heart upon. I think that Dr. Norton was much more disappointed than I. He did not seem able to appreciate your reasons for objecting and once gently hinted that you did not have confidence in me, thought me n not worthy to fill such an office. This was a little trying to me. I have paid no attention to the remark other than mentioning it he here. Dr. Barnum was inclined to petition that the Board make an exception in my favor, but the station was not a unite on it so we decided to abide by your decision. In the discussion I took no part not even expressing my own preference. I have entered into this explanation because you seemed to think that I had acted independently. As you get better acquainted with me you will find that that is not one of my failings.

Yours of March 31st with copies of the Envelope Series on Medicnl missions. I was much interested in them. My article was so trimed down that it was entirely purposeless. Yet if it helps increase the general interest in Medical missions, it will not have been labor lost.

I enclose copies of letters of Mrs. Atkinson and myself to a Sunday school in California. Tiough there is nothing in them that you can use yet you can get a glimpse of our work.

The station is in good health, nothing worse than mumps.

Over H. H. Atkinson M. D.

May 18:- This letter was again delayed and that gives me the opportun to answer your last letter, which came by the last post. I have not the letter at hand butmy impression is that it was entirely on the subject of photographs.

I regret that the package of photos was opened and some extracted. If I knew which were missing I would gladly replace them. I have always wished to send photos by registered letter post, but Dr. Barnu always objects and says that it is a needless expense. This is the third time that packages sent by me have been lost or tampered with. After this I wi will do as you suggest and send them a few at a time enclosed in letters I suppose you understand that the five dollars you have sent is for the medical work and not for myself.

I have a plan in regard to photographs which I should like to suggest to you. I do not think that it is any thing contrary to the rules of the Board, yet as I was sat down on about the vice-consulship when I did not dream that I was doing any thing contrary to their wishes perhaps it would be better to mention it.

I used to be in the employ of Underwood & Underwood, stereoscopic photographers. They are a wide awake firm and are eager to get photographs from all parts of the world. I thought of making the following propositia to them:- They to furnish me with one or two good ~~caaras~~ cameras and all photographic supplies. They also to pay the expenses of trasportation on these supplies and such expenses as belong to purely photographes. I on my part will agree to take photos for them as opportunity offers, of the people their habits and ways of living, the country, interesting ruins etc., infact any thing that I may come across that would be of general interest. It is to be distictly understood that I am not subject to their order to go any where or to take any of my time for them. My idea is to simply take their apparatus along with me when I go touring or any where and take photos as opportunity offers. The cameras are to remain as their property and they to own all of the negatives. I to have a certain number of copies free and the privelage of printing as many more as I wish. I will agree however to offer none of them for sale. I also to have the privelage of buying from their general stock at whole sale rates. Do you see any objections to my making this offer?

Mr. Hosmer tells me that he advised with you about changing one of my orders. As long as the spirit of my order is carried out and I obtain good articles I am well sitisfied. Thank you for the advice given.

Mrs. Atkinson and I have moved out to the garden for the summer. This is a rather unprecidented thing. We both enjoy the trees and flowers and the spring weather with its fresh air. She has much better health the there. The health of the station is quite satisfactory.

Yours cordially, W. H. Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

Harpoot, Turkey,

April 27, 1904

Dear little Sunday School Friends:-

The news of the gift of your birthday money for our missionary medical workreached us some time ago, but has not yet been acknowledged. I know I have been slow in answering, but then the money itself has not yet reached us and so I guess it is not too late to thank you for it. The news that you were interested enough to send us this money was very cheering, for we feel the need of many such sums and the prayerful interest of many more such little people.

As soon as we got it we said at once what shall we do with it. You see the medical department was in debt at the begining nearly five hundred dollars and we had a hard time getting it out of debt. But thanks to some English friends we are now out of debt and we intend to remain outTherefore we do not advance our work any faster than the money comes in. Therefore when a little does come we have to decide to which of the many needs we will give it to. I have given Mrs. Atkinson charge of the house keeping part of the hospital. So of course she feels the need of bed bedding, cloths and such things quite vividly, and she said at once we will buy another bed and ask them to send enough more to furnish the bedding and then we will call it the Campbell Sunday School bed. That is a fine idea" said I "but I've got a better". When I go touring I want to take some surgicnl supplies with me so that I can take care of accidents and be able to do small surgical operations in the villages". "No" The bed is the more needed" She said. I thought the surgical outfit was the more more needed and each failed to convince the other So we decided to write about ti to you and let you take a vote and decide and we will do with it as you wish. You see after you have collected the moneyyou give it to you pastor and he hands it Rev. Mr. Tenney in SanFrancisco, who is the Pacific Coast Sec'y of our Board. He enters it on his books and in his next regular statement sends it to Boston. Then it is entered on their book, acknowledged in the Missionary Herald and in their next regular statement for Turkey sent to our Mission treasurer, Mr. W. W. Peet at Constantinople, and he enters it on his books and sends it in his next regular statement to our station at Harpootand here it is entered on the station books and then the cash handed to me for me to carry out your wish. It takes months for the money to pass through this mill. Awfully slow isnt it and lookn like a big lot of red-tape doesnt it? But the beauty of ti is that it is very safe and sure and does not cost a cent to send it to us as every last cent is at last paid to us in the coinage of this country. So you see there is plenty of time for you to hear and answer these letters before the money really reaches us.

Yours for Christ's work,

K. H. Atkinson M.D.

I am sure you want to know something about touring and why I need such aso and what I would do with it. Harpoot has a very large outfield and we ave many villages and cities where we have schools and churches. Some of hese are four or five days journey distant and when we go to visit them ome say that we are touring. When we go touring we go on horseback and take everything, even our food and bedding on another horses back. We have to da t this as there few roads, and we have to travel on trails over the mountains. therefore we have to pack everything very tight and snug and in not to large package, as it must not be more than half a load. Well the box I have in mind is strongly made, is economically divided into compartments with a place or each thing, and when filled read y for touring will be less than a half load. It contains;-bottles for antiseptics, reagents and restoratives, vas aseline, tumbler, tinbath, sponges, needles thread, tape, Spair of splints, cotton int, plaster, various bandages and instruments. Very compact and complete, and just the thing that I will need when I go touring. My idea was to get this and call it the The Campbell Sunday School Surgical Touring Chest. What do you say do you want this or the bed? We will say thankyou with equal gratitud on either case. Please let us know. It costs filled $11.00 . So you have given enough to fill it and pay part of the freight to get ti here.

Last summer when going from Itohme to Haboosy we passed some Toot trees (Mulberry) under which was a man lying. He had fallen from the tree and broken his thigh and dislocated his hip. It was far too serious a case to treat with only only rags and a rough board, which was all that I had to work with. We took him to a village and left instruction s that he be brought to Mezera where I could put him into a plaster cast, but I never saw him again. If I had had proper things to work with I could have helped him.

Every village that I go to , I have opportunities for surgical work. wice I have attempted i t with my pocket case and the few dressings that I carry in my grip. When at Korpe a very poor man wanted me to remove a large umorysize of an orange, from his cheek. As he was very poor and as it was simple affair I determined to do it right there. A crowd quickly gathered. drove out the women and children, marked a line on the floor and told the thers to come no nearer. My operating table was a reed mat, on a dirt floor, y light came through oiled paper windows. I laid my instrumentsand dressings n a towel on the floor. & I knelt down by my patient gave him chloroform and hen did the operation. It healed nicely and the patient afterwards brought e as a token of gratitude nine fresh eggs. But that simple incident make great impression on the people and I hade had a great reputation there sin t another time I could have saved a Turks life if I iad had the means and nstruments for amputating his leg at hand. But it was an utter impossibility s circumstaces were.

I could write much more but you see enough to see why I wish to e thoroughly equiped. Yours cordially in the Master work,

W. H. Atkinson M.D.

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Fred Atkinson M.D.

Copy of a letter sent

Rec'd JUL 18 1904 /84

Harpoot, Turkey.

June 22, 1904

Dr. Barton and the Members of the Harpoot Circle in America,

Dear Friends:-

I wonder if your thoughts are not now frequently turned toward Harpoot, just now at the time of the closing of the schools and the meetings of the Meatunt and the Seminary buildingand the many other duties that are urgently demanding the attention of your colleagues whose turn it is at the helm just now. Therefore I thought I would write you this letter as a sort of a health bulletine of the station.

I am sure that you think of Aunt Hattie first of all, for she is still with us when she aught to be on her way to the hom homeland. As you know on the morning that she should have gone with Mr. Riggs she had a severe nosebleed. I finally stopped it with a cotton plug moistened with adrenaline. After that she remained in bed for over a week. Her condition showed ver plainly that she had been doing too much. Every one in the staton was most urgent in their offers of assistance, but she insisted on doing her own packing. She went about it very quietly and efficiently, yet the work and the breaking of old ties and saying of goodbys was more than her strength was equal to and she broke down. The nosebleed was only a symptom and a fortunate one of her her lack of strength. For the first few days after Mr. Riggs departure she slept nearly all of the time. She regained strengh slowly . However we thought that she would be able to leave soon and sent for Geragos. But before he arrived she had had three more attacks of epistaxis. It was very evident that she aught not to travel without me. The hot weather came on quickly. As both hot weather and traveling are condusive to epistaxis we began to think that it would not be best for her to leave during the hot season. then we learned that Dr. Carrington had left Marsovan and I found that I could not leave here. I do not wish to be absent a single day to say nothing of five weeks. Therefore we decided she had better stay and she agreed with us She is out here at the ranch now. She is the same dear quiet Aunt Hattie. We will all unite in taking good care of her this summer. She says that she is living by the day now, not knowing what the Lord has in store for her. Her trust in Him is beautiful to see. Once she said Jwouldn't it be nice to go straight to heaven from here and not take that long journey to America. It may be the Lords will, though there is nothing in her present

condition to indicate it. She is looking much herself again.

It is surpising to see how well Dr.Barnum is and how well he stam stands the extra strain of Commencement season.He is taking his favorite tonic againzbut is otherwise is much the same as usual. One can but admire his trust in the Lord that permits him to put all of his cares and worries on the Saviour.This faculty has added many years of usefulness to his life. Mrs.Barnum is in her usual state of health.The hot weather effects her some.

The snapps and knapkins are all well as far as I know.The garden is doing the little ones lots of good as usual.

The young ladies are well though tired,especially Miss Emma B. There is no nervous exhaustion or symptoms of being worn out.This reminds me of the truth of the saying to which I have given expressio That hard word kills no one,or even breaks down their health.It is worry, nagging or constant irritation that do tde mischief. During this year all those connected with the girls college have cooperated beautifully with perfect harmony and not the least bit of friction or jealousy.

Mr.Carey is as well as usual and Mrs.Carey better than usual. The garden has done her a great deal of good.She goes out and works in her garden,waters her flowers and takes long walks.what a contras to last summer and we tll rejoice with her.

I am well.The other day my horse fell with me on some logs and I got a hole punched in my knee.It is in such a place that I can not bend my knee therefore am laid up for a few days.It is only a flesh wound and will be OK in a few days.You see that is the reason I have time enough on my hands to get off this little visit with you friends

With most cordial greetings to each and all.May the Lord speed each one of you in health and usefulness.

Yours Sincerely,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Please send this around the Harpoot circle in America.

Harpoot
June 22-1904

Mr. Barton

185

Harpoot, Turkey

Rec'd JUL 23 1904

June 24, 1904

Ans'd JUL 25 1904

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Cong. House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Our hearts were rejoiced by a letter from Miss Platt saying that she had found a nurse who was willing to come to the foreign field. Whether she was a suitable person or not she did not knowybut that that point would be attended to. She said that you at the Board rooms did not wish to take the matter up unless Harpoot as a station signified its desire and need for a nurse. She suggested as the time was short before her sailing that we cable our wish. I brought the matter up before the station at once. Every one expressed pleasure over the news and gave a most hearty vote to have her come. As the station is a unit in thinking that we need a nurse and the desireability of her coming out at once, Dr. Barnum cabled "Get nurse". I suppose the cablegram was sent to you.

I am not acquainted with the nursing profession in the East, but I suppose you will find old fashioned nurses there just as you will find oldfashioned doctors. Therefore I thought it might not be amiss if I should express my ideas as to the qualifications of a satisfactory nurse.

1 She should be a young woman with the same religious qualifications that you would wish in any other lady missionary.

2 A good general educationybut this is not so important as the other.

3 Her health should be more carefully looked into than that of other ladies for her duties are more exacting on the strength.

4 She must be graduate of a hospital training school of recognised standing. Self taught nurses, graduates of correspondence schools and those who took up nursing without any special training would not do.

5 She should not only have a thorough knowledge of asepsis in surgery but be trained in it until it is a second nature.

Of course the religious zeal and earnestness in a nurse, just as in any other Christian worker, is of the most importance

It will be a happy thing for Harpoot when we get a properly qualified nurseybut we would rather wait another year than to get a half trained one. We hope and pray that Miss Platt has indeed found the one that we need. This is a blessing for which we have long prayed. If the right person is found we do pray that the means will also be found.

The theologians of our circle are having interesting times these days, between the criticisms of the Germans and the jealousys of some of the bodvillies . Mr. Carey has been fiercely attacked by some of the Germanophiles for his theological views, and Mr. Knapp for his orphanage management. The natives took sides and there have been some lively times. Of course you will get the straight of it all from them. I look on as an interested outsider. Nevertheless it makes me content that I am in the medical branch of the work instead of the theological. The Germans are gradually taking their mask off. It seems quite clear now that they intend setting up rival institutions clear from the kindergarten to the theological seminary. They have been taking in boarding scholars and claim that they will soon have high schools. This German problem is most accute. They criticise us freely and refuse to cooperate with us, giving as their reasons that we are too worldly and that we believe too many heresies. There are foolish rumors floating among the natives as having been started by the Germans, such as :-"It is impossible for the Americans and we (Germans) to both remain here in this country. One must gradually force the other out" and " The Germans can bring ten of a hundred Liras into this country for school and church purposes to every one that the Americans can bring." The result is that some our churches , pastors , teachers and workers are tumbling towards them. They have their thumb on Mezera and Perchange and have eyes on Malatia, Arabkeer etc. I have not said much as yet for I have wished to study the question more thoroughly. Also it may not be my place to have anything to say, yet as I have a vote in these matters I wish to be informed. It seems to me that it involves some larger questions than our own little friction in thas corner. It involves the whole relationship from Van to Marash. Possibly it is a fit subject for correspondence between yeu Sec'ys and the officers of their Committees in Germany. And then the Prudential Committee outline principles for our Missions to follow in our relations with them . What are we to do when they say and act as if we were no more worthy of cooperating with them than the Catholics or Gregorians: yet they gladly accept our teachers and preachers without further training. Now what is to be our attitude towards them? We can honestly say that we have made this a subject of earnest prayer during the whole winter. We have tried to avoid subjects that would be irritating to them. We have tried conciliatory and quieting methods. We have invited them to share with us the evangelistic advantages, so that we would apear as a united body. We have invited them to take a portion of the work and manage it according to their own ideas

But no we are met by the attitude - you are not worthy to work with us, you are too worldly, you are not consecrated enough. Cooperation then is impossible and it would seem as if harmony is also impossible. What then shall we do? Shall we give way to them and allow them to absorb our work: when they get critical and aggresive give them all that they want and in this way gradually withdraw from the field? Or shall we on the whole ignore them, let them say what they please and work as they please and we go about our own business doing our best to evangelise andeducate the people? They would thus absorb a good share of our work and pass it off as their own. Or shall we be a little more self assertive and when they step on our toes tell them to get off, tell them that there is plenty of unoccupied territory and tell them to let our work alone and to stop making trouble? Or shall we adopt a still more aggressive attitudeyand going on the idea that they and we can not both remain on the field, and as we have fifty years the seniority try to force them off the field? I think the latter would be disgraceful but we may be forced into it by them. I do not care to express further opinions but should be very thankful for your ideas on the principles involved.

Just now Malatia is up before us in this respect. We had at one time planned cooperation with the Germans and they had agreed to take Malatia. Later they went back on their agreement and refused to have anything to do with us. Malatia has become more and more trying as an out station. She has not kept her promises and has been very persistent in her demands for more and more aid. It is no wonder that some of us are out of patience with her. Mr. Knapp said last night "You just see if I don'T fix it so Malatia will go to the Germans." Well if we are going to gradually give way before the Germans it is all right. But if we are to hold our own I question whether it may not be a mistake to give over so well established a work as that of Malatia, even if they are a little trying. It will be a financial relief, especially to the orphanage management to throw Malatia overboard. Is it the wise thing todo for the future? Of course that is a thing for the station to decide, but you see that it involves the principles that I have stated above about the problem as a whole. We have prayed over it a good deal and will have to do a good deal more. There is no one whose opinion of these subjects I value more highly than that of Parson Brown

But he is not here to talk matters over with . I think that he would be interested in what I have written.

I was much interested in the Report of the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Mission Boards. I read with interest and personal profit your article on "Preperation of Missionaries". Dr.Ellinwoods paper on "How to promote an Evangelistic Spirit" seemed to me to hit the nail square on the head. I have tried to keep my eyes open as I have visited mission station after station.How often I have met the idea that we are out here to sow the seed and that Christ was responsible for the harvest.How often this is used to cover up an unproductive work. How often missionaries use this to satisfy themselves with a most discouraging set of circumstances.The Lord has said that by our fruits he will know us.Therefore we had better stur our stumps for fruits.How often he gives such plain hints for us to change our ways.He slaps us with discouragements and prods us with criticisms.How plainly he says get up and do something:do it in the way that I told you to do it : do it with my spirit:you've got the power of almighty God and his angels behind you; according to your faith it shall be unto you:wake up:search yourself:get in line:get to work:dig. What do we do? We sit down,clasp our hands:say that we have been working hard:that the Lord is testing us:that we are sowing the seed and that Christ will give the harvest in his own good time: we make a united sporadic effort in winter and perhaps a tour in the spring and the rest of the time settle down to routine duties:and then wonder why the Lord doesn't bless our efforts. What are the results? Perhaps a score brought into the church for which we pat ourselves on the back:a criticising,wrangling set of native workers:unfriendliness from others and the work making no marked advance. How plainly the Lord talks to us and how awfully stupid we are.I do not have Harpoot alone in mind.At one station a young lady missionary,speaking of a revival in one of their outstations,where there there was a good deal of enthusiasm and a number taking stands,says "We'll soon stop that nonsense.We'll prick that bubble" A veteran missionary of another admits that the protestant churches need the spirit of Christ,just as much as the Gregorian churches.At another there was such a squabble,quarrel,bordering on a free fight ,that the mohammedian police had to come in and enforce peace.At another station a missionary family employs Roman Catholic servants because they are more honest and reliable than Protestants.These are bits of sarcasms on our efforts,truths that I would not have get to the ears of any but the most friendly.But we should not shut our eyes,we should face the condition of things honestly.The only remedy that I see is persistant, consistant,constant,energetic evangelistic effort.Perhaps I've said too much. Get the nurse anyway.Yours cordially,

H.H.Atkinson M.D.

186

June 28-1904 REC'D JUL 23 1904

My dear Dr. Barton,

I should like to write you a private note in regard to the return of Miss Daniels and Miss Bush. I do so as station physician and not from any desire to meddle in affairs that are not my own.

I expected Miss Bush's health to improve with her journey home, but she has surprised me very much by the energy she has put forth in her touring among the churches. I learn from various sources that she is somewhat in a nervous state. I have just written her that she aught to have at least four months of absolute rest before coming back. She is a very conscientious little body but she should have some regard for her strength.

Miss Huntington has had more responsibilities this year than ever before, she has also worked harder and done more than ever before. She ends the year tired but not nervously exhaused or on the verge of prostration as she has each previous year. This is simply due to the fact that she has worked WITH Miss Barnum instead of UNDER Miss Daniels. This brings up the question of Miss Daniels return. Dr. Barnum says that Miss Daniels must return. Mrs. Barnum also says that she should return so as to relieve Miss Emma, but in the same breath she says "I am so thankful that Emma does not have to work with Miss Daniels." Two or three members of the station feel that she should not return. Miss Daniels has no close friend in the whole circle. Perhaps you at the rooms should understand the reason for this state of things. First Miss Daniels lacks self-control. She quickly gets into a passion, screaming at and scolding both teachers and pupils. She rules the school, but through fear. Second she is selfish and babyish. She controls everything and wishes to have the credit of everything. She arranges everything then asks the opinion of others and if they make a suggestion or differ in opinion Miss D. would go off in tears accusing her colleague of various things. She carried this to such an extent that she tried to forbid Miss Huntington having talks with the scholars. This of course did not succeed, so she compromised by forbiding Miss Huntington to have talks without her previous permission. Third she is of a jealous disposition. I have said enough for you to infer that. She endeavors to shut out and belittle her colleagues. It is this constant strained condition, this constantly being the ogject of jealousy and its attcks that has used Miss Huntington up in previous years. The constant nagging, petty oversight that is so

trying and exhausting to the nervous system. I believe that this nagging oversight contributed to Miss Platts condition, at least that portion of her run down condition that had to do with her nerves. Should such an individual be at the head of a college?? That is not my business and I want nothing to say in the matter, but as station physician I do object to her using up the nerves of her colleagues. Miss Huntington and Miss Platt both are too noble to utter a word of complaint ~~when~~ about their own troubles and they will say nothin, but kind words for her, though I know that the young ladies are praying that something may occur to prevent Miss Daniels from returning, that she may find a lover and get married or something like that. Dr. Barnum probably knows nothing of this condition of affairs. No one here in the station can say anything to Miss Daniels, even as friendly advice. It has been tried. The only result is weeping and wailing and pouting for a few days then a return to the same things. When her return comes up for our vote, we will probably vote for her return. I will also and gladly witness to her value as a missionary and an earnest Christian worker. But I do think that unless she can learn selfcontrol and get over jealous tendency she should not be given a position where she will have authority over any of her colleagues. Can a woman of forty change her character. Not out here, only as she makes a change of front before she comes out here.

I feel a little bit as if I had been telling tales out of school. If you do not wish me to write in this style again, I'll not do so.

As this is a private letter I will tell you why I could not leave to accompany Aunt Hattie to the coast. Mrs. Atkinson and I are expecting to come into our family, about the middle of next October a blessing for which we have wished and prayed a long time. She has passed that stage which upset her the first summer we were out here. When Mr. Riggs left I told him that I would take Aunt Hattie to the coast and I meant it. But later I was almost horrified to find that Mrs. Atkinson had a touch of Brights disease. This for one in her condition is a most truoblesome and dangerous affair. She is in some danger of loosing our little treasure at any time. I felt that I could not be absent from her a single day. It would not be right.

I hope you will tell me frankly if you approve of my writing in the manner I have done just now. I have tried to do what was best for the cause.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

June 28, 1904.

Stamped June 28, 1904

187

Harpoot, Turkey July 8, 1903.

James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

ANS'D OCT 1 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of April 25th. I received some time ago. It was in answer to mine of March 20th. I wrote you at length two weeks after that letter and have been waiting for its reply. As you have mentioned it in no way I am afraid that it went astray and never reached you. However there was nothing of very much importance in it. One thing only I will repeat. Mrs. Atkinson and I have not yet received the $150.00 of our outfit money due after a years residence in the country. We have been here now over a year and it is nearly two years since we left the home land. If we could have it now it would be most acceptable. We have been setting up housekeeping at the garden and have had a number of extra expences which has thrown us behind. For our permanent home we have only one room furnished completly that is one bed room. The parlor, dining room and kitchen we have yet to finish which will have to be done next fall when we move in from the garden. We should like to have it ready when it is time for us to go in, but we can not manage it unless we have the rest of our outfit allowance. So you see that we really need it and that it would be most acceptable now.

We are glad to be back at our post of duty. The friends gave us a warm welcome home and we have found plenty to do since arriving. The friends here do not seem to appreciate the value of medical missionary effort, but they are open to conviction and therefore it is up to me to prove it to them. In which undertaking I hope I shall succeed in the course of time. Professor Harris who has just left us gave the medical dept a fifty pound lift which came in most acceptably I assure you. I was pleased to hear him say that of all the junior members in the field that he had met he considered Dr. Usher of Van the ablest and most promising. He also had kind words to say about Dr. Underwood in Bitlis. I am pleased that he was favorably impressed with the medical work in our mission.

I hope to begin the study of Turkish again soon. I asked soon after getting settled here for a teacher, but Dr. Barnum told me that the teachers were too busy and that I would have to wait until after Commencement. So I have asked again and hope to soon be at it again.

I should like very much to have written you a long letter, but have not the time just now.

Thanking you for ysur kind and cordial letter and am sorry that I can not more than acknowledge it at present, I am

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson

Hampton, Turkey July 8, 1903.

L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of April 25th. I received some time ago. It was in answer to one of March 20th. I wrote you at length two weeks after that letter was written, in its reply. As you have mentioned it in no way I have been said that it went astray and never reached you. However there was not very much importance in it. One thing only I will repeat. Mrs. Atkinson and I have not yet received the $150.00 of our outfit money due after a year's residence in the country. We have been here now over a year and it is two years since we left the home land. If we could have it now it would be most acceptable. We have been settling up housekeeping at the garret. We had a number of extra expenses which has thrown us behind. For our present home we have only one room furnished completely that is one bedroom, dining room and kitchen we have yet to finish which will have to be done next fall when we move in from the garden. We should like it ready when it is time for us to go in, but we can not manage it unless we have the rest of our outfit allowance. So you see that we feel it and that it would be most acceptable now.

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Thanking you for your kind and cordial letter and assuring you not more than acknowledge it as I resent, I am

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson

Mr. Atkinson

June 28, 1904.

DEAR FRIEND:

Aug - 1904

I wish to interest you in THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the American Mission at Harput, Turkey in Asia. We want your prayers, your sympathy and fellowship. We have made a good beginning and have a fair supply of medicines and of instruments for the present. We have, for a year or so, the use of a former residence as a Hospital. It is far short of what we need for our work. I have an assistant, who knows a little about medicine and surgical dressings; a servant part of the time, who will make a reliable man for the Hospital, when we get one, also two Orphans now in the High School, bright, intelligent fellows, who wish to become Physicians, who help me all the time they can spare from their school work.

HARPUT is the Missionary Center of a DISTRICT about 16,000 square miles in area. It has some 2,500 villages, towns and cities, with a population of over 200,000 Protestant and Gregorian Armenians, and some 450,000 Turks and Kurds, In every large city, and in many towns and villages, there is a Protestant community and among these we have in all, 25 Churches and 51 Schools. In all this region there is only one foreign Physician besides myself, a German Missionary; one Gregorian Physician and six Protestant Physicians, graduates of our own Missionary Colleges, who have taken their Medical studies either in America or at the Presbyterian Medical College at Beyrut. There are also some dozen Turkish Drs., of whom one or two may be good practicioners, but none do surgical work. Our Protestant Doctors not only take the lead in their own profession, but are also Christian workers. It is my privilege to cooperate with them, and in every way seek to increase their influence both as Physicians and as Christains.

Now think of us, not a dozen Christian Physicians trying to meet the demands of a field containing some 600,000 persons! Prof. J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge, Eng., after an extended tour of our field says: "The Medical Missionary is "coming, more and more to the front. He, in reality, is the only one who has complete access to all branches of the com-"munity. To some extent this has always been recognized, but my opinion, after going over the ground, is that more scope "must be given to the medical work." Prof. H. calls attention to the need of a Hospital at Harput, and one at Bitlis. (See Missionary Herald for Nov. 1903.)

What now are the NEEDS of The Medical Department of The HARPUT Missionary Work? FIRST of all there is a DEBT. It was $462 00, but Prof Harris of Cambridge University, Eng. sent this Dept. its first gift of $220.00! When this debt is paid the income from my drug store will furnish its own supplies. But to meet this debt is a present need.

SECOND NEED. This is medicines for the POOR! The Poor are abundant. Their poverty is extreme Some, during the coldest winter months live on ONE CENTS WORTH of bread a day. To ask such people to pay for medicines is ridiculous. It is simply impossible. While many people can pay, and some pay well, we need a fund to aid the many needy poor.

Dr. Shepherd, of Aintab, gives away over $1,320.00 worth of medicines a YEAR! He, however, has enormous clinics. Our needs are much less, BUT THEY ARE, and they are urgent. May we have your fellowship here?

FOOD AND NECESSITIES for the POOR! How often "has my soul been squeezed," as these Orientals put it, when patients come to me looking like consumptives, simply because they were without good food and sufficient clothing. Thin gaunt men, ematiated women and scrawny children, they all fall an easy prey to disease. In Aintab they have a free soup kitchen. I long for one here! One where a dish of hot soup and some other simple nourishing food can be obtained at cost. Also means whereby those who have no money can earn a ticket for a warm meal each day, the sick poor only to be aided free. This, connected with Evangelistic work, would be a power for advancing Christ's work! "In as much as ye have done it etc.

A NURSE! A Most Important and Urgent NEED! With the assistance of a trained nurse, a Surgeon can perform difficult and asceptic operations in almost any house, but without one it is difficult in the best of quarters A Nurse can soon be taught to do a large part of the work in womens' deseases. This is very important in this country. She would also teach the women how to take care of themselves and their babies. There are some shocking ways in vogue here, which only a trained and consecrated women can teach them to give up. In the girls school and college she would be most useful, both in looking after the sick, and in helping to teach the girls the principles of health and how to take care of the sick. I firmly believe there is no more important Missionary Agent than the Missionary Nurse! She will have opportunities no other will have for work. If you are interested please write and tell us. Again your fellowship, your partnership is asked.

A HOSPITAL! The last, the greatest, but not the most urgent need of our work. Our present building is only ours for a short time. To meet the peculiar needs of this field, with it's large central work, and it's hundreds of surrounding villages, we need both a good Hospital and a Khan, both in a large roomy yard. The Hospital should contain, on the lower floor, a dispensary, a waiting room for each sex, with doors into the Drs's Office (these rooms to be so arranged that they can be thrown into one large room that can be used for services, etc.,) the Dr's Office and private room, a small dark room, and a store room. On the second floor, an operating room, surgical room, two wards, closets and a bath room. The Khan is to consist of a series of plain rooms, each opening into the yard, a window and a fire-place for each. Many of our patients need daily treatment, but are otherwise able to take care of themselves, here they would find shelter and all the accommodations they need while away from their homes. This would save the Hospital much expense. A KHAN is needed, it would be a great help.

We need then,—Medicine for the poor (yearly) $285;—A Soup kitchen (yearly) $220;—A Nurse (yearly) $330;—Hospital and Khan, $4,400.00; Furnishing and Equipment, any amount, large or small, in cash or goods!

This is the Lord's work. We have given our lives to it. We need your help! We need your prayers, your gifts! Kindly send your gifts to F. H. Wiggin Esqr., Treasurer, A. B. C. F. M. Congregational House, Boston, Mass. PLEASE STATE THAT IT IS for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the HARPUT MISSION! Write to me directly. I will be glad to thank you for your fellowship, and to keep you in touch with our work. Trusting you will find it in your heart to share these privileges with us and make this work a success, I am, yours most cordially,

H. H. ATKINSON, M. D.

Approved by vote of The Mission,

Harput, Turkey in Asia.

Dr. H.H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey

Recd Sept 16. 1904

189

Rec'd NOV 8 1904

Harpoot, Turkey
August 2, 1904.

Ans'd NOV 10 1904

H. L. BARTON D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-Your good letter of July 25th at hand. You mention several subjects that I should like to discuss with you.

Your remarks about Miss Daniels brings up the subject of the nerves of Missionaries. If we succeed in forming a Missionary Medical Association this is one of the sujects that I wish a thorough discussion upon "How can we save the missionaries from breaking down nervously". It seems to that the consensus of opinions of the physicians on the field would be of more value to you than the opinions of Boston physicians who know of the field only through the eyes of their nervous patients. I understand that you and also the womens board have been advised that the present length of stay on the mission field is entirely too long.
To jump to the conclusion that simply because a missionary breaks down, that he or she has been on the field too long is a mistake. In considering this question there are many points of view to be taken, such as personal temperament, lack of a quiet trusting spirit such a lack of faith in the almighty that they are not satisfied with their own efforts no matter how well done but must endeavor to assume some of the almightys responsibility and lay awake nights trying to plan out his work, incompatible associates, jealousies etc

Some people can live here all their lives and not break down nervously. Others will be used up in less than three years. We do not need need to go out side of the Harpoot circle for illustrations to prove my statements. Miss Seymour has been here on the field for over twenty five years without a vacation, but no one can accuse her of being nervously broken. Yet she remained on the field through one of the most trying times that a missionary ever lived through. What used Miss Seymour up was the giving up of her work and the breaking of old associations. The Barnums are another illustration to point. He too has passed through trying times and experiences and yet have not had to have a year or two in America. Take Miss Emma Barnum also. She has worked hard and steadily ever since Miss Daniels left and I think that few have accomplished as much in an equal length of time as she has. With the exception of three days she has worked hard and steadily all of this summer. Yet she has not been in America for over ~~three years~~ fifteen years. When she goes to bed, she goes to sleep as soon as her head touches the pillow and sleeps soundly until morning. She is tired and she needs a rest, but her nerves are the best in the station. Why? Because she has faith, trust self control and can throw off her cares when itt is time to lay them aside. I am not argueing that a regular vacation in America is not a neccessary thing. I believe that it is, but for other reasons than the health nerves of the missionaries. I am saying that to blame this work and this regoin fir broken down nerves is a ~~mista~~ mistake. Those why break down on the foreign field would also

Harpoot, Turkey
Aug 2, 1904

at least this portion of it would also break down with an equal amount of responsibility in the home land. The cause lies more in the individual themselves, their lack of commonsense in methods of work, their lack of ability to throw off responsibility and take relaxation and rest, lack of faith in the Lord and trying to assume some of His responsibilities, lack of trust in the native associates and not permiting them to take their full share of work and responsibilities, lack of compatibility with ones own associates and so on.

This lack of commonsense in methods of work is one that I wish to say a word about. It is the fashion here in Harpoot for the missionary to do a great deal of routine work that is in other stations done by trusted native help. Thus in the girls school, Miss Daniels did and Miss Emma is doing much that they should give to trusted native help. For example they personally oversee the purchasing of provisions for the winter, house cleaningand other house hold matters. Another thing which has stolen Miss Emmas vacation is the writing of letters to the out station school and arranging for their teachers. This seems to me should be attended to by the cooperative Committee or a committee appointed by them, but with the advice of the managers of the girls college who are best acqainted with the schools and the material for teachers. When I speak to these friends about these matters their answer is "but they are the natives so awkward and stupid. I can do it so much better alone. It is something that must be attended to well and I would much prefer to do it than bother to teach them." It seems to me that this is mistaken reasoning and that one who advances it holds a false idea of his or her position in in this work. We are here to do work for these people. Onee of our most imphrtant duties is to teach then to bear responsibiliteis and to do things for themselves, in other word to teach them upright selfreliance What if they do make blunder and even failures. The Lord permits us to make all sorts of blunder and failures in order that he may teach us something. How patient he is with us! why should we not be patient with them. This is a lesson that we all at Harpoot need to learn.

To return to the question of nerves and take up those of our circle who have been worn out. I have written about Miss Daniels from the standpoint of the nerves of her associates, now a ward for her own sake. It is easy to understand why her nerves were upset. She had a terrible experience with Miss Elsworth(now Mrs. Anderson, whom we are all thankful has left the mission field and work). The jealousies and experiences she went through with then were enough to upset anyone. Then she lacked the ability to see that her next associate was not of like character and treated her as if she were, with the result that you know. For her own sake she should allow others including natives to do some of the work that she has been doing and secondtrust her associates as of equal authority and rights as herself. If she could realize that they have have no desire to crowd her out or assume her position, she may not be tempted to be jealous.

Miss Bush realises that she needs a rest so that I need say nothing about that. Her year in America has been worse for her nerves than touring here would be. I am glad that she is taking a rest.

Now for a frand word in regard to the Browns. I feel that I have been misunderstood in regard to them and the advice I gave to them. The impression seems to be that I ordered Mr. Brown home on account of his health and told him that an operation was neccessary. This is a mistake. I did not order them home. They came to the decision that they must go to the home land when I was at Aintab, and after talking the matter over with Dr. Shepard I said that I thought it would be the best thing all things considered. I did not say why we came to that conclusion. We came to that conclusion not because of Mr. Browns condition, but because of Mrs. Browns discontent to remain here in Harpoot. Before going to Aintab I repeatedly told Mr. Brown that he could remain in Harpoot for the next three three year with just the same safety and comfort that he had the previous three years. Mrs. Brown did not believe me and she was constantly on the watch to find a plausable excuse to go home. She did not believe me and succeeded in communicating part of her ditrust to others and to her husband. The diagnosis of renal calculus was made by Dr. Shepard before I reached the field. After questioning Mr. Brown closely I aggreed with him. but we both said that there was no indications for an operation nor to send him home home. My diagnosis is that he has had renal calculi and probably still has one. There can be no absolute proff of this short of an operation or an autopsy, he being too fat to find so small a thing by the X ray or a radiograph. I still hold this opinion. Nor can this be absolutely disproved. Laying aside my own reliability to make a correct diagnosis in this regard, I would much prefer to trust Dr. Shepards opinion in this matter than any Boston physician. for this is a very prevalent complaint here and he has probably seen much more of this than any Boston physician, no matter what their reputation. When I returned Mr. Brown asked for definate statement in regard to himself. I told him that I believed that he had a renal calculus but that there was nothing at all urgent in his condition. that it might remain there for years and not give him the lest trouble and that it might at any time cause a severe colic such as he had alread had twice at least before. He asked if there was any way to get rid of it. I replied none sure without an operation, that medical means no matter how long he took it would be of little avail. but at the same time I told him that if I were in his place I would neither worry nor have an operation, but that the operation was the only way to get rid of the calculus.. As long as he remains fat and puts on more fat there is no danger, but if for any reason whatever he should lose his robust health and stoutness, say loose fifty or more pounds then there would be more danger of the calculus getting loose and causeing him serious trouble. Mrs. Brown at once took the ~~positi~~ position that he was in a very serious condition and must go to America just as soon as they could pack up and go. And I at the same time kept repeating every time I was asked that there was no danger in his remaining until fall or even until the next Spring if he wished to.. Mrs. B. was almost cross because I did not send them off in a hurry. She not only worried herself into a bad state but prevented her husband from having the peace of mind that he needed.

I was a little surprised at the serious condition that Mrs. Brown is reported to be in. I knew she was in a somewhat used up condition nervously, but I thought she would improve as soon as she returned to her children. I understand that the condition of her reason of her condition is put on the trying condition of this country and the exacting missionary work. This seems to me a mistake. This a healthful region, I think even more so than New England. It is equally absurd to accuse missionary work of it, for Mrs. Brown did no missionary work to speak of. She attended service once every Sunday and a womens prayer meeting once each week. I never heard of her doing more than that. Her nervous condition was caused by her own discontent. She had absolute control of her own time and spent it in looking after her household duties, in writing letters to her children and in making fancy work for presents. There was nothing here that interested her and occupied her attention. From the day that she sent her last child to America she has been hunting for a plausable excuse to go to the home land and in counting the days until she would reach there. There is nothing to condemn in her. It is perfectly natural and human. But is exceedingly unfortunate that anyone without the missionary spirit should have to stay on the mission field. Mrs. Brown should not return to the Mission field, neither now, next year or at any time until she gets the missionary spirit of self sacrifice and work: until she accuires the ability to throw herself heart and soul into some form of mission work. If she does come without this she will surely break down again inside of a few years. It is equally clear that Mr. Browns place is here on the mission field, the work needs him, we need his advice, his heart is in this work and he aught to be out here. He also should be with his wife. How solve the problem? I am glad that I have not its solution to make. And my heart goes out to the Parson who has to solve it. I am inclined to question the wisdom of the attitude of the Board towards wives of missioaries. The idea seems to be that all wives shouldnot be burdoned with anything but their household duties. If they voluntarily take up some form of missionary work they have the privelage of doing so, but no effort is made to interest them. This is all right for wives with families of children such as Mrs. Knapp, but before the children come and after they go to America especially, the wife should be urged to throw herself heart and soul into some form of Missionary workwhich will keep her busy and her mind occupied. This is one reason why I rejoiced very much when Mrs Carey want into the face work. She is making a splended success on the work and also her health has steadily improved since taking hold of it. Examples of wives with a limited amount of strength who have thrown themselves into the work after their children have all left for America and thereby been blessed physically are:- Mrs. Riggs of Marsovan, Mrs. Marsh of Chippoppolis and Mrs. Shepard of Aintab. I believe that every missionaries wife who has no family of chilren to occupy her heart and time should be urged to enter heartily into some form of work. Hard work with good food and opportunity for regular nightly and weekly rest will injure no one. And there is no reason why every missionary should not have these. Weariness of body and mindare, abstractly speaking, healthful rather than harmful. Worry, discontent, allowing one ones self to be irritated by surroundingand people, fretfulness and such things are what use up ones nerves.

October 6. It is so long since I began this letter that I feel I aught to begin a new one. My only excuse is that there has been an unusual amount of sickness therefore I have been busier than usual First I suppose you would like to hear of the health of the station. The Ernest Riggs, Miss Wilson party seem to have picked up some pretty severe infection along the road somewhere. They were all sick at one time. They are all now convalescing. Riggs is picking up rapidly, but Miss Wilson more slowly. She has constant headaches if she does any reading at all. I can not tell how soon it will be before she will be able to take up her work again. The other members on the station are in fair health. Mrs. Riggs has improved markedly since her arrival and rest. Mrs. Carey's strength continues to improve. She has added to her duties by taking boarder. She enjoys life now. Mrs. Atkinson has been getting along better than I feared she might. She has responded to treatment more readily than previously. I feel a little anxious about miss Emma Barnum. She is working very hard and keeps constantly at it. She also caries a good many responsibilities. It is telling on her some, though she is the same cheery little body as ever. The opening of work for the season seems to be over and ever one is pulling steadily in harness.

Now a word in regard to our own department. We have moved most of the work into the Market, where we have rented a commodious new store. It has two rooms. The front room will be used as a pharmacy and reception or waiting room. The other room we are dividing into three smaller rooms, office, store room and dressing or treatment room. The rent of the store for a year and fixtures have cost me about fifty liras. As the store is to be kept open all of the time and I can not be there all of the time, I have ofeered the use of the office to my protestant colleagues for certain stated hours each week. This is really a portion of my scheme for cooperation. I felt the need for more instruments and other supplies, but I had funds to get them with. I ordered them however believing that the Lord would provide the means. This post brings word from the friend of medical missions in England, Professor Harris, That he is sending me a hundred pounds for my work. The Lord will provide. How kind and patient he is with us and how faithfully he keeps his promises if we only obey his principles. I am not doing much operative work just now. I do a good many small operations and eye work but do not atempt major work. I tried a few cases, but find it not safe without reliable assistance. The Germans have turned the screw on their medical work and they will not hav a hospital for general work. They will have a hospital for their own orphans and their own physician but not for others. Thus I am cut off entirely from trained help. Therefore I am ~~a l t e m o r i n e e d o f a t r a i n e d n u~~ all the more in need of a trained nurse. I am asked many times when I am going to build a hospital. I feel that it will not be of much use to put up a hospital building until the nurse comes. When she she is definately engaged and her salary provided then I shall ~~endea~~ make strenous endeavor to put up the hospital during the year that she is learning her language. However we will not in the least dis-

courage attempts to get the funds before thatt time. In fact it would be a great advantage to have them on hand before that time and I shall do all in my power to keep all interested in our work and to interest other We will need all the help that we can get before the building is finish It is very hard for me with my other duties and at this distance to work up the needed interest. I am therefore deeply grateful to Miss Bush and other friends who have done what they could to interest others in this work. I sent you a copy of my last years report. Did it safely reach you? I have asked that it be printed as my appeal was and then will send copies to all who are interested in our work. As soon as a nurse is engaged I will get out another appeal. I will soon be settled for the year. My mornings will be reserved for language study and the care of sick orphan students and children. The afternoon except Wednesday I will spend at the market department and see patients there do what there is to be done and the rest of the time will read medicine. Wednesday afternoon will be my time for letter writing. The evenings I will have for general reading, study or letter writing as I feel inclined

Thanks to Mr. Knapps activitm the German question is still alive. He has again brought foreward his scheme of cooperation by giving them the support of our schools and we to support the evangelistic work and all to be managed by a three headed committee. It was thoroughly discussed in station meeting. Two summers ago I had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the German colony. I was so friendly that I was invited to their gatherings when I was the only one outside of their circle who would be there. They talked with me freely and frankly. They told me that they thought that the Americans were a worldly set, that with the exception of Miss Semmour there was not a one of our circle who had the presence of the Holy Spirit with them. I saw clearly that the two circles did not understand each other. I prayed that I might be the means of bringing about a better understanding. Mr. Ehman was then in Germany. I felt that I was making headway until his return from to the field and then I felt shoved out. I subsided into the background. I have not ceased to pray for more cordial relationship, and to give the subject much thought, to study it. When Mr. Ehman and pastor Lohmann were so out spoken in their criticisms of the theology of our men and this at a time when we were apt to have trouble with the native friends caused me to loose my faith in their wisdom, and nothing has occured to show that they have any confidence in us as Christian workers. I believe them to be true earnest Christians but narrow. On the other hand I know from their remarks to me myself that they think us and our churches here to be almost on a par with the Gregorians and Roman Catholics. Such being the case I took the ground that it was folly to attempt any scheme of cooperation with them until there was more confidence between us, they to trust our Christianity and we to have confidence in their wisdo

If we made any agreement with them at all ,it should be rather a division of labor rather than any scheme of cooperation . Thus they to take all of the orphanages and such new departures as have not yet been entered upon and we to continue in those lines already established. This is the plan at Marash where the two circles are as one and are most cordial in their relntionship. Both the Germans and Americans in Marash realise the danger from diversity of ideas and training and are therefore careful not to encroach or criticise the others domain. This is the position that I took when the subject was under discussion. Mr. Knapp exerted every means in order to have his scheme adopted. The station was a unit and emphatic in thinking it unwise. Dr. Barnum said that the plan frightened him every time he thought of it. Mr Biggs expressed himself even more strongly. Mr. Carey though he did not express himself very vigirously yet I know to be equally emphatic against it. Mr. Knapp could not give up his pet scheme. He even quoted you as saying that it was a good thing, with the exception of one criticism, and this when he had passed your letter around the circle and we had each read it. It simply shows the peculiar mental make up of the man. Havin failed in his general plan he tried to enter the wedge by having Malatia given to the Germans, orphanages schools and church. He had already given the orphanage to them if they would take it and had encouraged them to think that it would be a favor to us if they would take all of the work at Malatia with this encouragement Mr. Ehmann and Pastor Brunnaman went to Malatia and looked over the ground and reported to their committee in Germany Malatia writes and begs that we shall not turn them over to the Germans. The opinion of the station was that it would be a relief to get Malatia off of our hands but that it would be like betrying a trust for us to turn them over to the Germans.

In regard to the Diarbekir Hospital. I have consulted with Dr. Shepard and Dr. Mardin in regard to it. Dr. Mardin did not give an answer in regard to it, but gave estimates in regard to cost. Dr. Shepards estimates are for a hospital of thirty beds Their estimates are as follws.

Items	Dr. Shepard	Dr. Mardin
Building and equipment	$22000.	$30000.
Invested funds for expenses	44000	60000

Neither of these estimates include the salary of the physician, but do include all salaries of assistants nurse helpers and servants. Both suggest that cooperation with the Germans already established in Diarbekir be arranged allowing them also the use of the hospital and letting them furnish the nurse and a portion of the help. Thus the amount of the invested funds would not need to be so large. These

German friends in Diarbekir and not under the same committy that our Mezera friends. They are more of a philenthropic than a religious charactar. They are business people and Dr. Shepard has confidence in them. This Diarbekir business now hangs fire until the estate is settled and the Board decides what is to be done.

We had a station meeting last night. The main subject of discussion was the return of Miss Daniels. The spirit of the meeting was the most sweetly christian of any that we have had recently. It was evident that all wished that the wisest decision and justice should be done. The result was unanimous, heartily so by most of us. You will learn of the result from others. I especially appreciate the Christian tact of Dr. Barnum and Mr. Carey.

Afterwards the subject of the hospital was again brought up. They voted to ask for $4000 .four thousand dollars of the indemnity money that is still available or as much of that amount as is the committy sees best to grant. Dr. Barnum was the first to suggest this and every one in the station heartily approved of it. The amount asked for was not of my determining . It is larger than I thought tat they would ask for, and it would rejoice me greatly if the committy thinks it wise to appropriate it for this purpose. My estimate for a hospital and its equipment is at least ten thousand dollars. This you will see is moderate when compared with the estimates of Dr. Shepard or Dr. Hardin for the Diarbekir work. If the amount that the station ~~grants~~ asks is granted my plan would be to leave it on deposit in boston untal the ~~nur~~ nurse arrives on the field and then start building adopting a plan so that one portion of the building could be put up with this sum and other portions added to it as we get the money. We have already something of an equipment and I will add to it from the small gifts that are coming in . Thus with the above sum at hand we could begin hospital work just as soon as the nurse is ready to take charge. In the meanwhile I would get along as I have been doing and am now. Thus this sum would be sufficient to enable us to begin hospital work just as soon as we can prepare for it. It would be a wonderful lift and would rejoice us as a station very much.

You asked for the address of the German Committy which supports the work here, at Marash and in Van. The head of the committy is Pastor Lohman whose address I enclose just as it was given me by Mr. Ehman. The newest development in this line is the adoption by the Germans of our Evangelist Bdv. Kavhma.

Thursday morning:- Time for the post to leave.

Thanking you most sincerely for your many kindnesses

I am,

Yours cordially,

H.H. Atkinson M.D.

Ans'd OCT 6 1904

190.

Harpoot, Turkey

August 4, 1904

James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have two letters from you to answer, that of June 16 & 25. I was glad to get them, read them with much interest and I thank you for the helpful way in which you write to me.

I will take up the subjects in the order that you have written.

In regard to informing about matters going on here, especially those that relate to me. I have intended to keep you informed, but I guess that I have not been long enough on the field to decide what matters will be of interest to you, and what matters are of only local interest. I assure you that it has been my will to keep you thoroughly informed. I have also wanted to give you glimpses of our field and work as seen from my standpoint, realising that it would not be of much worth, but it might help you to get a clearer idea of the sutuations here. But I have not found time for extra letter writing and have had as much as I could do to keep up with my own letters. And also I do not feel that I should write even upon topics of general interest which some other member of the station may be more interested in than I. I have done so at times, as upon the german problem, but I have something of a feeling that it is none of my business. I shall appreciate some advice from you on this point.

I regard the vice consulship matter as a thing of the past and have no bitterness or regrets in regard to the matter at all.

In regard to station action in regard to having a hospital here. Until a week or two ago there had been no discussion about it in a station meeting and therefore no vote had been taken. Therefore there had been nothing to inform you about. Yet from the first day of my arrival here there have been frequent questions asked about the prospects for a hospital and when I was going to have one Etc. In fact they have been inclined to expect a hospital before I have, though I feel more the need of it than they do. I knew from the first that they all wanted a hospital. Thank you for the position that you have taken in regard to a hospital and a nurse for Harpoot. I feel sure that we will have a nurse and a hospital just as soon as the Lord thinks that we deserve it. Yet he expect us to do the rustling for it. He certainly will not give it to us if we sit down and wait for it. I will refer to this again later in this letter. The position that the station has taken in regard to a nurse I have written about in a previous letter.

Harpoot, Turkey
Aug 4-1904

Thank you for the permission to write to the photographers. If I make the terms with them that I wish to I will have copies to send to you without cost.

Now in regard to the Diarbekir hospital. Soon after the receipt of your letters to Mr. Carey and myself, we talked the matter over in station meeting. I told them that I was willing to go or remain, that I wished to be where I would be of the most service in the Christian work. The station was a unit on the following points First that Harpoot aught to have a hospital. Second that Harpoot was the more important place for medical work. Third that I am the one to build up the work here and establish the hospital. They were not only unanimous but most emphatic in these opinions. These decisions are most gratifying to me. It is clearly my duty to do my best here in Harpoot, and I shall endeavor to be worthy of their confidence in me. In regard to the work in Diarbekir the oninion seemed to be that it would be best to get some one to locate there. Dr. Underwood was mentioned, but the opinion was that if Bitlis was too unhealthy a place for him to live in, that Diarbekir would certainly be. Dr. Mardin at present in Adana, was thought to be the best man that we knew of. He was born in this country, thus knowing the language like a native, has had experience with Drs. Shepard and Dodd and has practised independently in Diarbekir, therefore knows the place and its environments. I was instructed to broach him with the subject and also ask him to give estimates to establish the work there. I have already ~~write~~ written Dr. Shepard asking him to give estimates for the building, for its endowment and equipment. When I hear from these gentlemen ~~I will~~ I will be in a position to give you the information that you have asked for.

My plan to organise a little Medical Association for the protesead physicians in this locality has met with favor and we will probably begin a little later as soon as the summer vacation is over. I enclose copies of a letter that I am sending to each of the medical men connected with our Board, proposing the organisation of a medical missionary association. Will you kindly hand one of the copies to Dr. Smith with my cordial greetings. The plan covers his field as well, therefore he will be interested.

The German question has been to the front again. Mr. Knapp has been making some laudible efforts to establish cooperation with them and presented a schem to which they agreed, but which we insisted should be tabled until the return of Pres. Riggs, at least. In brief it was to have all of the field work mamaged by a committee composed equally of native, Germans and ourselves, the Germans to furnish the money for the educational work, college excepted, and we for the evangelistic. I don't think that it will be endorsed by Harpoot.

Cordially yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey
Nov. 17, 1904

My Dear Dr Barton,

Rec'd DEC 12 1904

I have not time for but a brief word. You have doubtless heard of the safe arrival of our little son, Henry Shepard Atkinson. As I have not time to write each a note I have taken the lazy method of writing one letter for all, which please find enclosed. Please send it around the complete circle including Miss Daniels and Wheelers & your own family as well as those with whom we have associated here.

Ans'd DEC 24 1904

The matter I wished especially to write you is concerning Miss Jennie Yoder's application to be sent out here as our nurse. I think her application was sent in by Rev. H. M. Tenney of San Francisco. A favorable consideration of her application would please Mrs Atkinson & myself very very much. She is a personal & intimate friend of Mrs Atkinson's.

Miss Yoder comes from a strong & energetic family. Her mother was left a widow with four children and no means of support. They worked together & succeeded in educating them at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon; where Mrs Atkinson graduated. Miss Yoder is a strong woman of a pleasant, jolly temperament, something of a

musician and an earnest Christian. Of her professional qualifications I do not know so much. She is a graduate of Fabiola hospital, Oakland, a homeopathic institution. I have not much of a respect for homeopathic therepeutics but I do have a great deal of respect for their care of the sick and nursing. Fabiola Hospital has an enviable reputation and I know that they do good surgery there. This alone will not prevent her being satisfactory to me. I do not know whether her application has been considered yet or not. If she has been accepted we shall be happy, satisfied. If rejected because of her homeopathic training, I beg that her application be reconsidered.

Now in regard to her support about half of her salary is in sight, The as far as I know. The other half & her outfit are yet to be raised. Just as soon as we know that her application is accepted we will all make strenuous efforts to complete the amount. We will make the effort in Oregon where Miss Yoder & Mrs Atkinson are well known and have many friends. My friends & relatives in San Rafael will enter into the canvass, and I believe that Miss Yoder herself will aid in it. We await the decision in regard to her application.

Your favor of October 10, came to hand by the last post. I thank you for your words of encouragement. It needs no special answer as it is an answer of a former letter of mine.

I await with eagerness reports of the Board Meeting in Grinnell, my former college home.

I have not time to write about the work this time therefore will close

Yours cordially,

W. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey
Nov 29, 1904

192.

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd JAN 1 1905

~~Ans'd FEB 2 1905~~

Ans'd FEB 2 1905

My dear Mr Barton,

Your kind favor of Oct 27th at hand by last post. I am sorry that anyone should have felt put out or hurt over my opinion in regard to the delayed book order.

I still think that it was a mistake to delay my small order for four months in order that a large book order should reach Harpoot a fraction of a week earlier. However I did not intend to be fault finding or complaining and regret that my opinion was interpreted as such. The reason that I did not put a mark of urgency to my order was because I did not know of the possibility of such a contingency nor could I have imagined it, because I did not know that there was a limit to the amount to be sent each week. As there is no probability of another such contingency arising again we may well consider it as a matter of the past to be forgotten. I did not think for a moment that any discourtesy was intended for me or anyone else. Nor have I felt the least bit of resentment towards Mr Vosmer or anyone else. I simply thought a mistake had been made

and tried to state my view of the matter and regret exceedingly that anyones feelings should have have been hurt by my doing so.

I do give all of you there, at all times, in the shipping department as well as in other departments, credit of acting ~~acting~~ in the best light obtainable with the interests of the work only in view. I do appreciate the position of Mr. Hosmer in his department & know that he has an arduous position in which trying circumstances are constantly arising. I also realise that he does a great deal of hard painstaking work for which he receives frequently little or no thanks. Mr Hosmer has put himself out to obtain desired information for me and to get just the articles that I have asked for. I appreciate this and have tried to express my thankfulness. These expressions have been of sincere gratitude felt by me for him & not a profunctory thank you. I hope that he receives them as such. He has many good qualities, painstaking care of details to give satisfaction & promptness are among them. One of the pleasantest memories that we have of our few days stay in Boston was of the patience & thoughtfulness of Mr Swett in helping us to choose our outfit. Mr. Hosmer was at the time absent on his yearly vacation & therefore we did

not have the pleasure of meeting him. I think he would understand me better if we had been personally acquainted. I hope that neither he nor you resent my having spoken my opinion and that we may consider it an incident of the past.

Another word about the nurse before closing I wrote you a week or two since about a friend of ours in Oakland Calif., a Miss Jennie Yoder, who is quite eager to come out as our nurse. I also understand that there are one or two others who may prove satisfactory or rather acceptable. If there are more than one acceptable we hope that the preference will be given to Miss Yoder because she is a dear personal friend as well as a competent nurse. It would be a great favor to us. If other nurses have applied and are acceptable there is nothing lost for others. By the last post I received a letter from Mr Shepard saying that he had the funds for another American nurse to be an associate with Miss Trowbridge and asking if I knew where he could find one. I understand though am not sure that Mr Carrington of Marsovan is also looking for a new nurse. Therefore it will be well to keep interested all nurses applying for missionary work. I can conceive of no more enviable

position for a missionary nurse than to be associated with Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge & under Mr Shepard and Mr. Hamilton.

Miss Yoder did not give a formal written application to you, but called on Mr. Tenney and he was to confer with you about her at the Grinnell meeting. I hope that with the press of the meeting and the many other demands for attention, that it was not forgotten. Her address is Miss Jennie L. Yoder 616 Fourteenth St., Oakland, California.

I feel very grateful to you for the interest that you have taken in this matter and for your efforts in its behalf.

Trusting that everything is satisfactory

I am

Most truly yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Barhart

Nov. 29. 1904

193.

MAR 25 1905

Harpoot, Turkey

Febuary 23, 1905

MAY 6 1905

Jas L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass

My Dear Dr. Barton:- I have two favors of yours which I must answer. One of them has been waiting for some time. This is Thursday morning and the mail goes before long. therefore I have not time to answer them now. Also I have asked for a station meeting soon and should like to give you the ideas expressed by the others.

You remember that last summer I sent you a copy of a letter proposing the formation of a Missionary Medical association. The replies that I received were sufficiently encourageing to warrent the pushing of the plan. Using the suggestions that I had received I went to work and drew up a constitution which I presented to the members and started the circular letter. I have since received letters from the few from whom I had not heard before. I now think that the Missionary Medical Association for Asia Minor is an assured success. Att least that it will be organised with probably every practising member of themissionary physicians. The future success depends how each member takes his part. I believe however that it will succeed. As far as I know thas is a new depa rture in two directions First it is the first Medical Miss Association that I know of being formed among missionaries only. In other words the first MISSIONARY Medical Assoc. The second new departure is that its modus operandi depends almost entirely upoe the post. It has no paper or magizine nor any annual meeting. Whether it will ever have a meeting or not is doubtful. This round robin letter is I think a new feature for a medical assoc.

The health of the station is not very good. Too much winter and confinement. I never saw a place where spring was more longed for than it is here now. Everyone looks like hot house plants. We need the sunshine. MrsAtkinson and the baby need it, but it impossible for them to get out when the snow is piled up to the eaves. We have had quite a heavy fall in the past few days. The Influenza is also making its rounds Mrs. Atkinson and I have had our turns, the Careys a touch of it and now Miss Wilson is in bed with it. The Barnums are about the same as usual. Mrs. Riggs is a little poorly though doing very nicely considering circumstances. Ernest Riggs is perhaps the most poorly of any one. His system seems very sluggish to use a popular term. I have just had to lance another abscess on his neck. I am giving him general treatment, or as the people say "Blood purifiers".

I hope to write again soon. Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey

February 28, 1905

Mas L. Barton C.S.

Boston, Mass

My Dear Dr. Barton:- I have two favors of yours which I must answer. One of them has been waiting for some time. This is Thursday morning and the mail goes before long. Therefore I have not time to answer them now. Also I have asked for a station meeting soon and should like to give you the ideas expressed by the others.

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I hope to write again soon. Yours faithfully,

H. N. Dickinson M.D.

194

MAR 25 1905

C O N S T I T U T I O N

I NAME

The Asia Minor Missionary Medical Association

II MEMBERSHIP

1 All physicians sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Asiatic Turkey; and those associated with its work.

2 All Medical Missionaries now on the Turkish Field who sign the official copy of this Constitution shall be considered its charter members.....

Note:-The official copy of the constitution will be sent around with the Round Robin and each in turn will have no opportunity to sign it. The signing of the constitution means the wish to be a member, the intention to live up to its privileges, and endeavor to make the Association a success.

3 Those not signing and those coming to the field at a later period may at any time become members by signifying their wish to enjoy its privileges, by signing this constitution, and having a place assigned in the Round Robin circuit.

A Any member may attend to the receiving of the new member, and the adjusting of the circuit so as to include him. This would naturally be the duty of the nearest neighbor of the one wishing to join.

B When a new missionary physician arrives on the field it shall be the duty of that member who is nearest to him by post or geographically:- 1st to inform the recent arrival of this association, its scope and ~~objects~~ object: 2nd to extend a cordial invitation to become a member, thus to share its privileges and duties: 3rd if the new arrival assents, to have the official copy of the constitution sent to him for his signature: 4th to so adjust the Round Robin circuit as to include the new member with the least possible lengthening of its circuit.

4 Any christian physician, not connected with the work of the American Board, practicing in Asia Minor, may become a member by applying through one of the members and receiving a majority vote of all the members.

C O N S T I T U T I O N

I NAME

The Asia Minor Missionary Medical Association

II OBJECTS

1 All physicians sent out by the American board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Asiatic Turkey and those associated with its work.

2 All Medical Missionaries now on the Turkish field who are in the office of this Constitution shall be considered its charter members.

3 The official copy of the constitution will be sent around with the found form and seen in turn will have an opportunity to sign it. The signers of the constitution means the wish to be a member, the intention to live up to its privileges, and endeavor to make the association a success.

Those not signing and those coming to the field at a later period may at any time become members by signifying their wish to enjoy its privileges, by signing this constitution, and having a place assigned in the round robin circuit.

Any member may attend to the receiving of the new member and adjusting of the circuit so as to include him. This would naturally be the duty of the nearest neighbor of the one wishing to join.

When a new missionary physician arrives on the field it would be the duty of that member who is nearest to him by post or recognized to inform the recent arrival of this association, its scope and privileges, and to extend a cordial invitation to become a member, thus to share its privileges and duties; and to if the new arrival assents, to have the official copy of the constitution sent to him for his signature, with to so adjust the found form circuit as to include the new member with the least possible interfering of its circuit.

4 Any christian physician not connected with the work of the American Board, practicing in Asia Minor, may become a member by applying through one of the members and receiving a majority vote of all the members.

his union III,4.

upon receiving this majority vote, the official copy of the constitution shall be sent to him for his signature, and a place assigned him in the Round Robin circuit (as per above) by the member presenting his application. See method of voting.

III OFFICERS

Permanent. There shall be but one permanent officer, a secretary. He shall have charge of the official copy of the Constitution, sending it for signature to each new member: keep such records as the Association may wish: act with the inviting members to arrange for the gathering, and act as its temporary chairman until it is organised.

The secretary should be informed of absentees from the mission field, lost of interrupted Round Robins, votes, arrangements for gatherings and other important matters.

Each gathering shall decide upon and select its own officers.

IV OBJECT

To further the acquaitance, friendship and fellowship between the missionary physicians in Asia Minor.

To afford an opportunity for the presentation and discussion of missionary and medical problems and topics.

V MODUS OPERANDI

1 ANNUAL REPORTS Each member shall make duplicate copies of this annual report and mail a copy direct to each member of the Association.

2 ROUND ROBIN:- This shall consist of a written contribution from each member, and shall go in turn to each member. After the first round each member shall take out his former contribution and replace it by another.

A ROUT for the Round Robin:-

Mardin	D.M.B.Thom
Aintab	F.D.Shepard
	Caroline Hamilton
Hadjin	Meda Hess
Adana	Jesse K.Mardin
Caesarea (Talas)	Wm.S.Dodd
	Wilfred S.Post

tution list.

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SOUND ROBINS:- This shall consist of a written contribution from each member, and shall go in turn to each member. After the first round each member will take out his former contribution and replace it by another.

SOUND for the Round robins:-

Hardin	D.W.B.Thom
Hirias	F.E.Shepard
	Caroline Hamilton
Hadjin	Hada Hess
Adana	Jesse E.Hardin
Caesarea (Talas)	Wm.S.Dodd
	Wilfred S.Post

stitution V.2.A.

Sivas	Charles E.Clark
	Consul Jewett
Marsovan	Thos S.Carrington
	C.W.Ottley
Erzroum	Ida S.Stapleton
	H.L.Underwood
	Dora Underwood
Van	George C.Raynolds
	Clarence D.Usher
Harpoot	H.H.Atkinson

Mardin, and so on around the circle without stope.

B. TIME LIMIT: In order that it may not be too much delayed each member is urged to give it the right way. It should be sent on in one week if possible, not more than two weeks, or at very most three weeks. The time to be reckoned from the time it comes to hand. Delays caused by having to wait for an absent member touring or at some neighboring village shall be considered as unavoidable. The time allowance shall be considered as per member and not per station. (A good contribution is of more importance than a little delay).

C. Absentees. Members absent from their station on furlough shall be entitled to receive the Annual Reports of the other members. Such reports are to be sent to his Mission address and forewarded to him by his station colleagues. The Round Robin shall omit him while thus absent from his station. He shall notify the one preceeding him on the circuit and the Secretary of his intended absence, and when he returns to the field.

D. To INSURE against loss it should be sent by registered post and its receipt should be promptly acknowledged by postal to sender.

E. LOSS of Round Robin. If the sender, after waiting a reasonable length of time, fails to receive the postal receipt, he shall write again asking if it has really failed to reach the next member. If lost the sender shall state the fact that the Round Robin has been lost, rewrite his own contribution for another and start it as beginning a new Round Robin.

F. CONTENTS : Until otherwise decided by the Association, each member shall be free to contribute whatever he thinks best to this Round Robin. The following suggestions have been received:- It may be :- A treatise on some medical or missionary subject: A study of some problem: A discussion of a contribution already presented: Results of your own study or original investigation: Account of some interesting case: Clinical notes:

tution 1:4.

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Institution Y.M.C.A.

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stitution E.F.
pital notes:Discription of ones own work and environment:Comments on any
all contributions:Asking or answering questions:News notes:or anything
t he may think of interest or value to the Association.
.B. The SUCCESS of this Association depends upon the faithfulness and
e that each member gives to his contribution in this Round Robin.

A PERIODICAL GATHERING. A trienial or quinquenial gathering of the
sociation shall be held at such time and place as ma be decided by a
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e charge of all arrangements. They shall be open to suggestion from other
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VI VOTING

1 Votes may be taken either at the gatherings or in the Round Robin
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VIIAMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote taken either in the
Round Robin or at a Gathering. If the vote is taken at a gathering it must
receive affirmative votes from a majority of the whole membership and not
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stitution E.F.

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195.
Rec'd MAR 25 1905

Harpoot.Turkey

Dec.29,1904

each of the Missioeary Physicians in Asia Minor

Dear Friend:-

I was much pleased at the replies that I received to the circular letter suggesting the formation of a Missionary Medical Association.Answers were received from all but two of the practicing physicians.Those,as was to be expected,varied much both in tone and character,but all without exeption were in favor of giving the plan a trial.Some received the plan with a cordiality amounting to enthusiasm.a few were doubtful whether it would succeed and several were skeptical on some one point or another.After a careful consideration of all suggestions in our replies I have drawn up the plan as outlined in the enclosed copy of the Constitution.My first idea was to formulate the plan in a letter but on further thought I think it wiser to have something concrete definite as a beginning something which we can sign and follow and later change as experience or wish signifies.Therefore I returned to college days and write out a Constitution.However I had no "Roberts Rules of Order" in mind and did not feel bound by preconceived notions as to the scope and limits of a Constitution.You will see,upon perusal,that it is not only a Constitution proper but also includes by laws and explanatory notes.My endeavor was to produce one single document,simple and brief as possible yet not sacrificing clearness,which would serve as a practical guide for our Association.As such I present it to you,I trust for approval.

You will notice that the membership is at present limited to American Board Physicians.If others,as Presbyterian,Scotch,English speaking Germans or some of the leading native practitioners wish to be members they can if voted in by a majority.

The annual report is a suggestion of Dr. Clark of Sivas.I thought it an excellent idea.Most of us write annual reports for either our colleagues or friends in the home land interested in our work.It will be no great burden to make a few extra copies so that each member may receive one.The matter of duplicating need not be a serious one.Those who have mechanical means of duplicating such as typewriter with carbon paper,mimeograph,or hectograph, can easily secure the services of a teacher or an advance pupil to make copies by hand for a small consideration.

MAR 25 1905

Harpoot, Turkey

Dec. 29, 1904

To each of the missionary physicians in Asia Minor

Dear Friend:

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successful methods and work, Special features of the work, Hospital, Statistics
of operations, Out patient department, Bedside visits, Pharmacy, Financial etc.,
Methods of Missionary efforts, Evangelistic endeavors, Records of case, Work
intrusted to assistants. Relation with native practitioners, and so on. I
confess I do not include all of the above in my report nor do I think any
one of you do. We are each in a different environment, and the work of each
has a character of its own, therefore the report of each must vary a good
deal. Yet a certain uniformity is possible and desirable. I believe it would
be a great help to the home secretary and the publishing department. The
medical work has a meager presentation both in the annual reports of the
board and before the public. This is largely our own fault. I believe a uni-
formity in annual reports will help matters greatly. This is specially true
of statistics. While it would not be wise to formulate a plan or schedule
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each Medical Missionary receiving reports from all others that our reports
will naturally gravitate towards a certain flexible unformity. At any rate I
believe that these annual reports will prove a very valuable Modus Operandi
in our Association.

The Round Robin is the central idea of our Association. In fact the Associa-
tion depends upon it for its success. Therefore it is to be hoped that
each member will strive to emphasis it in their own Contributions. If anyone
does not understand the plan and its details, I will gladly answer enquiries
As this is the first round of the Round Robin it might be well if each had
some subject well in mind to write for it when it comes to hand. It has been
suggested that a typewriter and thin paper, or if a pen has to be used
thin paper so thick that both sides can be written on, would save bulk in
the Round Robin if would. But these are trifles. The chief thing is the
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MAY 10 1905
JUN 12 1905

er surgions, better Christian workers, thus increasing our efficiency as
dical Missionaries.

is Association can exist without a gathering, yet a gathering is important
d of great value. There many serious difficulties present. Mr. Faint Heart
er won Fair Lady, couldn't it be great if we could all get together, but
we can't all go, let those who can assemble. There were two invitations,
tended for such a gathering. One from Dr. Clark inviting us to Sivas as a
ntral location, provided there was no other invitation. The other according
e from Dr. Shepard to meet just before, just after our annual
eting of the Central Turkey Mission that meets in Kintah. Kintah is the
ntral location for all our stations but Erzroum and Van. Kintah is the
east Mission station in Asiatic Turkey. It was founded by a medical
ssionary and has always had a successful medical work. It is the most
ccessful station in Turkey, there being almost as many protestant church
embers in that one city as there are in all the Eastern Turkey Mission.
e presence of a well equipped hospital would be of a great value to the
atherings of the Association, because we could then have demonstrations.
erations. It is to be hoped that Dr. Shepard will present his invitation
the first round robin for a vote.

Boston. Dr. Barton writes:- "I am interes-
word of encouragement comes from Boston. Dr. Barton writes:- "I am interes-
ed in the plan which you propose for a conference of medical missionaries
Turkey. Such a plan will necessarily cost some money because of
pense of getting together, but there is no doubt that such a conference
would be of a great value. It might be held in connection with some of the
nual meetings of some of the missions. This is the best move that has
been made for systematizing medical work in Turkey, and getting it on a uniform
basis". I present this plan to you as something with which to start our
Association. In order that we may begin our Association at once I would
ask that each one sign the constitution and thus form our Association
even if you do not agree with every detail. If you think there should be
some change from this plan or can suggest some improvement for our vote,
let us all join together, endeavor to be mutually helpful and make our
Association a success. May the Lord bless our Association and may it be the means of raising
more efficient workers in His service.

Yours Cordially,
W. H. Atkinson M.D.

H. H. Atkinson, M. D.

Harpoot, Turkey. Feb. 23. 1905.

Harpoot, Turkey

Bos'd MAY 16 1905 196

March 22, 1905

James L. Barton D.D.

Am'd JUN 12 1905

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:- It has been a long time since I have written you freely. For a while I was occupied by some extra work. Lately I have been hanging fire, because first one thing then another turned up which I wished to tell you about.

I thank you for the frank manner in which you have written me and the suggestion that I continue to write you with frankness. It has frequently been a matter for profound thankfulness on my part that you are an approachable man, without fear of our motives being misunderstood. I shall therefore discuss the matters at present under consideration with freedom and full frankness, believing that you will understand me. I wish the best thing to be done for the mission work as a whole, rather than having the medical work advanced at any cost. I think that you believe and trust me in this.

The first question is about our own Harpoot hospital. If you were here I do not think that you would accuse us of having any extravigant ideas. Our work is modest, the begining of the hospital will be modest and no one ever thought of its being otherwise. My plan has been all along to plan the building in such a way that it could be added to when the need and funds came. The begining will undoubtedly be modest but I do not think that our plans for the future, or our ambitions should be modest. I hoped that you knew me well enough to know that I take no step nor do any thing of importance without the advice and consent of my colleagues. It shall always be my purpose to continue to have their consent before deciding anything of importance or taking any important step. I know that the Harpoot station enjoys your confidence and that you can trust them not to sanction vissionary or extravigant schemes. I have written Miss Bush sometime ago about the difference in estimates in regard to our building. In one estimate I had in mind the building alone and in the other the whole equipment I have and am gradually collecting about me an equipment that will form a very important part of the hospital equipment. If I have a thousand liras for the building alone I shall be content for a begining at least and until we outgrow the equipment furnished by that amount. But ground must be furnished for the building place and the building furnished afterwards. However I do not cross bridges before I get to them and I shall thankfully receive what comes to hand as a gift from the Lord to be used in his work.

Miss Bush has sent word that she has three thousand dollars, I do not know whether it is pledged or in hand ready for use, nor do I know whether any more than that is available. I have learned in a round about way that the Prudential Committee has appropriated for this portion of our work a sum from the the indemnity money. The news came both from California and Grinnell to this effect, but as you have written nothing on the subject to any member of our station, I conclude there is not much basis for the rumor. At present we are trying to decide upon a location. I feel that if I am to establish a hospital that it will be a blessing to the whole region that it should be located in Mezera which is by nature and fact the center for this region. If however the Germans think of establishing a medical work there I would not for a moment think of locating there unless it were to establish one hospital together on some cooperative plan. I would then content myself with a small one up on this barren bleak hill top. This was the general impression of the station though not altogether unanimous. They authorised me to go down and have a talk with the German friends. I did so and asked them for a definate statement as to their plans as soon as possible. They promised to give it but said that they must first write and consult the committee in Germany. This they have done but have not yet received a reply. I will write you again later when we have had further talk with them. In the meanwhile I am studying plans and looking about at different locations.

Before taking up the subject of a hospital at Diarbekir, I wish to discuss in the abstract the question of hospitals and nurses.

What is a hospital? In the minds of most people it is simply a place where sick people may go or be sent to be taken care of. According to this definition any sick room may be called a hospital. To my mind no place has the right to be called a hospital until it is able to furnish such care of the sick as it is impossible to give in the home of the patient. With this in mind the standard of hospitals will vary greatly according to the grade of the people. Thus in some savage lands a place where a sick person could have quiet rest and good food might be called a hospital. In other countries to this would have to be added the giving of pure medicines. Thus it would rise grade by grade until it reaches the hospital demanded in America or England with their exacting regime with a building full of trained men and women who can carry out the most exacting orders to the smallest detail. A place where asepsis is thoroughly understood and carried out and where the most difficult and dangerous operation can be carried out with only a half hours notice.

As it is with hospitals so it is with the govern circumstances which regulate the success of the physician. In some regions missionaries with simple home remidies obtain great renown as healers of great skill. And again in others the medical man supplied with a good stock of well known drugs as quinine, strychnine, morphine, carbolic acid, salicylic acid and the like may attain great renown and exert a great influence. While yet in other places a certain degree of surgery is needed in order to command the respect of the people, such operations as the amputation of limbs, removal of large tumors either of which are called major operations, and especially cataract and other eye operations. While in a few other mission lands the highest degree of aseptic surgical skill is demanded. Accepting these four classes as a fair division, India with China and most of the heathen field would fall into the two middle classes. Turkey thanks to our own missionary physicians would fall into the two upper classes. In the days of Dr. A Azariah Smith or Dr. West much of this country was in the second class and none higher than the third. All the region from Trebizond to Mardin is still in this third class. But from Aintab to Harpoot and to the Black sea it is mostly in the ~~third~~ fourth class or highest class. This is due to the standard set by Drs Shepard, Dodd, Carrington and Usher. Besides this the country is gradually being filled up with competent native physicians. They are graduates of our own mission colleges and have taken their medical course either in America or at Beirut. These men handle drugs with a good deal of skill, exercise a good deal of shrewdness in diagnosing and are now quite boldly entering the field of surgery. This is something that the Board should really be proud of, because they are the product of missionary effort. Yet it imposses on the missionary physician the necessity of maintaining a higher standard than they occupy or else of seriously sacrificing his influence. Dr. Shepard came to Diarbekir and Harpoot with three assistants, two of whom had had years of training in both his own hospital and in Beirut. He also a full equipment. He rented two or more buildings and maintained a standard in his work that few in America excell. It was impossible for me to maintain that standard when he left First because I lacked his twenty years experience and thorough knowledge of the country and people, Second because I lacked a full equipment and had no trained assistants. Because I did not maintain that standard I was put down by some of the natives, by the consuls wife and one family among the missionaries as an ignoramus, while others thought me a mediocre man. This however doesn't trouble me, for I much prefer to stand upon my own pedistal. I have retained the confidence of the misssion circle as a whole and of my fellow Practitioners, who frequently consult me. My hold on the confidence of the

people as a whole I feel to be steadily growing stronger. But I am digressing. Another thing that I wish to mention is the great advance that surgery & medicine have made in the last few years. Surgery, because of aseptic technique, medicine because of more thorough knowledge of the causes of disease, both being aided by bacteriology, have made a greater advance in the last 15 years that in the fifty years before that, much more in the past thirty years than in the three hundred or more previous. There is as much difference between the modern hospital and one thirty years ago as there is between a well equiped Boston high school and a noisy Turkish school. Some would make the comparison even stronger. It seems to me as I read ever your letters that you are trying to convince me of two things. First that aseptic operations can be done without trained assistants or hospital facilities. Second that a trained nurse is not a necessity for every hospital. It is within the realm of the possible to preform aseptic operations with only self taught assistants. Each of us in the foreign field have done so. But it is at the expense of a great deal of nervous energy, time & causes a great deal of after anxiety. It is also a great risk to the success of the operation. If the operation is an important one the surgeon must give up a whole day perhaps more to a careful preparation of things that the nurse would keep prepared. During the operation the surgeons attention is divided many fold, for he must keep an eagle eye on every thing that goes on in the room. If any one in the room makes a mistake the success of the operation may not only be ruined but the life of the patient seriously endangered. Not only this but the surgeons attention being divided he can not perform his operation as he should. It is difficult for him to be at his ease. Now to ask a surgeon to do this own prepatory work is to ask him to waste his time. He puts in the time preparing for work that should be spent at clinic, visiting paitents or study. A physician who is not nonstantly studying very quickly falls behind the times & which impairs his own usefulness. If the missionary physician contents himself with only prescription writing and minor and pos operative work, then to work with self taught assistants is a practical matter. Or if the major aseptic operation comes only once a month or so it is a possible matter. But when it comes to circumstances as in this country where the missionary physician is looked upon as the leading surgeon of the region, and if he is not he is looked upon as almost being in disgrace, then it is an

entirely different matter. It is impracticable, almost impossible. During the past week I have performed ten operations, seven of these I have performed with untrained assistants. The other three I had the assistance of two physicians and two nurses besides myself. It would have made my hair stand on end with fright had I tried to do them alone. This is the first time for nearly a year that I have had the opportunity of having these trained assistants. I can not rely on having this aid at any time that I need. I have refused a good deal major operative work this winter because of this lack.

The question of a trained nurse is a very important one. The adjective trained is a carefully chosen word. It implies more than mere education. The best hospitals in America choose the young women whom they wish to become nurses very carefully from the best class of young women, who apply and they must have at least a high school education. Alice Brown for example. They are then give two or more years of careful exacting training. The actual amount that they learn could be easily absorbed in 6 months study. But that is not the idea. They must be trained so that their duties become a second nature, that they may act instinctively and promptly. A slight mistake may cause a life. The finished product, the graduate trained nurse, is none too good for the demands made upon her. Now is it not a good deal to expect a missionary physician in the midst of a busy practise with a good many other demands to train his own assistants to such a degree that they will be reliable in aseptic work?

You see from what I have already written that the experience and needs or customs of 15 or more years ago have no bearing upon modern needs and habits. Nor can the habits of the other countries be used in deciding the needs here where the stantards are higher. In this respect the Germans are much more rational than are we. They never send a physician without a nurse. It is their custom to send a nurse to each place where there is any work carried on by Germans. I believe that as a missionary force a surgeon and a trained nurse is of greater value than two physicians for a Mission Station. I firmly believe that as an evangelical missionary agent that the consecrated trained nurse is not equaled by any other single lady missionary, and that the Board & the womens Board are making a mistake in not recognizing her value. Does each hospital need a trained nurse to take charge of it? My idea of the organisation of a hospital are 1st Physician surgeon 2nd Nurse. 3rd Patronage 4th Equipment.

5th Building. A physician with a trained nurse in a poor rented

building will be a much better hospital than a physician in a fine hospital building with a good equipment but without a nurse.

It is only natural that the Board should be partial to the evangelical and Educational branches of the Mission work. or the secretaries have always been theological men or those engaged in educational work. It is only natural that the needs of those departments should be realised and emphasised by them. I think that the Medical work should be ranked as of equal immortance. The way I size up the missionary endeavor is that it consists of the three necessities and some luxuries. First the Medical branch. It is unequaled in opening up the field, gaining the good will and friendly attitude whether of governing class or the poor, and in sowing seed. Second the Evangelical which reaps the harvest not only of what itself has sown but what the other branches have sown. Having the fruit in its own hands it is apt to underestimate the work done by the other branches. Third the Educational which gives stability & permanency to the work. The Evangelical is by far the most important, the Medical and educational equally so. The luxuries consist of the orphanage, industrial business, & commercial influences. These are valuable aids, though sometimes expensive, but not necessities. I heartily approve of them. Your own training, education & experience incline you to be partial to the Educational work. Have you given the Medical branch the study that it deserves? Do you appreciate its true value? I will refer to only one illustration that at the central Turkey Mission. It was founded by a Medical Missionary and has had a strong Medical branch from the very first. This has had a far reaching influence and has gained for the Missionary work a respect and cordiality that could not be obtained otherwise. Because of this friendliness of all classes the work grew faster & is stronger than in the other Missions of Turkey. Is it not true that those regions in the Mission field which were opened up by Medical effort have had rapid growth from the first while regions (Corea or Siam etc) opened by evangelical or educational methods have had weary years of waiting in order to gain a sufficient confidence of the people to have a rapid growth? I ask this as a question for I have not studied the fields as a whole sufficiently to make it as a statement. You quote at length to show that Missionary physicians in the past have had to wait for years before they could have the advantage of hospital on nurse. What a pity that they were compelled to wait fifteen

or twenty years before they were able to exert their full efficiency! How much better the experience of Dr. Carrington who found two trained English nurses on the field and was thus enabledto at once engage in full operative practise . In three years he was exerting an influence which it took men of caliber equal to his a dozen or more years to attain.

I have thus entered into this question at length abstractly for two reasons. First that more importance may be attached to the Medical work. Second that we may enter into the needs of Harpoot&Diarbekir a little more intelligently.

First in regard to Harpoot. I do not need to make any plea for you have already committed yourself to both a hospital & a nurse for Harpoot. I am most thankful for your cordial attitude toward this portion of the Harpoot work. I firmly believe that we shall have both here & that the Lord will give them to us just as soon as we deserve them. We on our part are trying to do all that we can. We are moving slowly but we hope surely. No one here has any thought of making a big affair. It is a most modest work that we have and wish it to have a solid growth, but we do not wish it to be crippled because of a lack of facilities. The lack of a nurse is crippling . We need her at once. About a hospital we will go slowly & try to act wisely . Just at present (April 15) we are awaiting to know the intention of the Germans. Just as soon as we learn that we will at once decide upon a location , perfect plans , make formal application to build and begin work as soon as we have permission. We sh shall move just as fast as it is wise & we hope that we shall have the cash to use as soon as we need it.

The Diarbekir Hospital is a problem in more ways than one. There seem also to be plenty of people to help solve it. Diarbekir is in the Harpoot Station field & I am the physician for this field. Because it is a preeminently a medical problem & also in my field I feel that it is my duty to write fully my ideas about it, the problem as I see it. This is not altogether a pleasant duty as I fear that my ideas will not accord with yours or your wishes . As I have already written, I regard the personal as the most important part of a hospital . If you do not have a reliable physician and nurse in change, there might as well be no hospital . This I believe to be the most important question and has been carefully considered by Harpoot. Dr. Underwood was mention. The opinion is that he would not be the man for the place nor would Mrs. Underwood

be contented there both on account of health & lonliness. Then the Germans were considered & were acceptable for the work.then they pulled up stakes & have returned to Germany,selling and taking their goods. Dr.Ottley,now filling Dr.Carringtons place in Marsovan ,was then thought of. He was considered to be a good man & it was decidedto approach him about coming to Diarbekir to take charge of the work.I wrote him & have just received his reply by this post. He says that he is willing to consider the matter but does not as yet think it a call from the Lord. It now remains for you to consider him,if you think best.The question of a nurse for Diarbekir should be decided be who ever takes charge . Personally I consider a hospital without a trained nurse to be no hospital at all. The suggestion that the hospital be placed under native physicians with the supervision of Dr.Thom & myself I do not favor. First ther is no such physician in Diarbekir. Dr.Garabed died last year,and there is no other protestant physician of ability there.Second if a native physician without salary were placed in charge it would be used for personal selfish ends and would neither be a blessing nor a means for Christian advancement. It would simply cause jealousy among others & might be a bone of contention. Third I doubt if any successful physician with sufficient ability to take charge of such a position could be attained for so small salary as we missionaries receive. Fourth such a physician would be very difficult to secure or find. I know of one, our Dr.Michael here in Mezera. He is becoming renowned as a surgeon and has a sincere spiritual life. If this plan is adopted I should be in favor of offering him the place and I shall enter heartily into it to make it a success,though I do not think it wise.

You have set the limit for this purpose at ~~the~~ ten thousand dollars and express the hope that I will not press for more. I think you misjudged me. I do not think it my business to have anything at all to say about the amount that should be set aside for this purpose nor shall I press for any definite amount. You asked for information & estimates. I thought it my duty to give you the best obtainable & I tried to do so. Dr.Shepard because of his marked success in Medical Missionary work and intimate knowledge of Diarbekir ,we thought the best man to consult. He is a common sense,practical man , is able to judge bothe from the Medical & Missionary points of view, knows the situation in Diarbekir and has the confidence of every member of Harpoot Station. His opinions ought to be of value to the Board.

Dr.Barton

In regard to my consulting my collegous here and their considering the matter . They have considered it. I have done nothing without their full knowlege & consent. I shall continue to work with them.

There is another phase of this matter that I should like to bring to your attention. That is in regard to misunderstandings about it. The terms of the will as published in the Armenian papers gave the impression that it was a gift to establish a hospital in Diarbekir,this to be done by the American Board, & to be under its management. The fact is , as I infer from your statements, that it is agift to American Board with the provise that hospital work be carried on in Diarbekir. They will think that the Board having technically fulfilled the conditions of the will , have appropriated the rest to its general treasurery! rather than having carried out the spirit of the will . The estate was stated as being worth $ 80000. Already there has been a howl for fear that a portion of that sum was being used for a hospital here in Harpoot.If they howl for a portion of it being used for hospital work,among their own people but in another city :how much more will they howl if it is used fo general Missionary purposes. Should such a mistaken impression become general it would be most unfortunate and not conducive to future gifts being given to the Board. Would it not be well for you to give us authoritative facts and also to correct it through the medium of the native press.

When Dr.Shepard learned that it was limited to $ 10000 he wrote "Better put up a building with that amount and ask the Germans to furnish physician,nurse,equpment & running expenses.
But unfortunately the Germans have left Diarbekir. Ten thousand dollars is sufficient to establish a simple modest hospital work provided a physician is also furnished. But with that amount it can not be made to meet the needs of a city the size of Diarbekir. Nor can it be made to equal the hospital work established in other places as in Aintab,Caesarea Marsovan & other places.You have stated the amount available and you may be sure that I will as I have opportunity,bydeed, voice or vote as far a I have influence, endeavor with that amount to make it a success, and a blessing to the people of Diarbekir.

Dr. Barton

I have no ambition that my ideas be accepted unless they are for the best, nor to be connected with a large scheme with large sums to handle. I have simply tried to give you all the information at hand, as viewed from this standpoint. I have written frankly & I thank you for the privelege of doing so.

I have been a long time in writing this & have allowed it to hang fire entirely too long. I shall endeavor to be prompt hereafter.

I thank you again for your interest in & kindness to the hospital work in Harpoot. It would be a great advantage in making plans to have some definite information in regard to Miss Yoder.

I remain,

Very sincerely Yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Jan 5 1906

Jan 22 1906

S. H. Atkinson, M. D.

Harpoot - Turkey. Mar. 22 - 05.

Rec'd MAY 26 1905

Harpoot, Turkey

April 26, 1905

Ans'd JUN 12 1905

James L. Barton D.D.

Congregational House

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I herewith enclose a duplicate copy of the letter that I sent you last week. It is my custom to send duplicates frequently so that if the original failed to reach its destination safely the duplicate might.

Since writing the enclosed there is nothing new to report in the medical situation. No information is as yet obtainable from the Germans. They are awaiting advice from their committee in Germany. Thus our plans still hang fire.

The health of the station is on the whole good. Last month Dr. Barnum had a slight attack of influenza, from which he did not recover with his usual vigor. He keeps up remarkably well, yet we can notice that age is advancing. Mr. Riggs has had an attack of rheumatism wich we hope is now a thing of the past. The other members of the station are in their usual condition of health.

Later. I have just had a talk with Dr. Volland who leaves tomorrow for Germany not to return. He tells me that the Germans have received word from the Committee in Germany and that they have decided to leave this field for me. That is that they will not put a hospital, but will cooperate with me sufficiently for the care of their own people. Just after receiving this letter they received another enclosing 500 Liras Turkish for the purchase of a building to be used for hospital purposes. Thus the German friends here are at a loss to really know what the mind of the committee in Germany really is. Therefore they have written for more exact instructions. Thus the matter rests. I shall endeavor to have a talk with Mr. Ehman soon and ascertain if possible his opinion. I will endeavor to keep you informed.

~~I have a few more photographs which I will send you soon.~~

Mrs. Atkinson is is fair though not robust health. Baby Henry is a fat jolly little chap, strong and active. This is something of a surprise to us considering his mothers previous condition. He is a great blessing for which we are profoundly thankful.

H H Atkinson M.D.

I have a few more photos which I will send you soon.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours Cordially,

H H Atkinson

Rec'd MAY 26 1905

Harpoot, Turkey

April 26, 1905

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H. N. Atkinson

Turkey - Apr. 26 - 1905.

Harpoot, Turkey
May 3d, 1905

198.

Rec'd JUN 28 1905

ames L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd JUN 28 1905

y dear Dr. Barton:- Last week I wrote you at length concerning the medical roblems as I see them. The post left unexpectedly early & I did not have the lan of the house, that hte Germans wish us to buy for a hospital, finished. now enclose it with a duplicate copy of the letter that I sent last week.

I wrote an answer to the German letter. This I read to the station and t was approved and they have authorized me to send it as a partial reply.

It is the opinion of our station that the best provision possible for he Diarbekir hospital is to put the local management of it in Dr. Naab's and. The Germans are going to continue their work in Diarbekir. There is ow a German physician on his way out to continue the work. Dr. Naab himself ill probably be out next year. It would be unfortunate to have two rival & ndependent medical workers going on, both properly belonging to the protest- nd work. It would be much better to join forces & have one efficient work specially as we have no physician either native or American to put in harge of the work. With this thought in mind I wrote to Dr. Naab suggesting egotiations. I read this letter to the station. They thought it would be wd ell to consult Dr. Thom, of Mardin before deciding upon so important a move.

I enclose a copy of this letter to you ~~enclosed~~. I am also sending a opy to Dr. Thom asking his advice.

Last mail brought us the welcome news that Miss Yoder had been appoint d and would probably come out to us next fall. I wish to thank every one ho was instrumental in bringing it about. I appreciate the influence that ou exerted toward this end.

There is no news of special importance during the past week. Others suppose will write of the relations with the Bedvellies.

Thanking you & hoping soon to hear from you, I am

Yours Sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey
May 24, 1905

Rec'd JUN 28 1905

Ans'd JUN 28 1905

L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

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A.W. Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd JUN 19 1905 199

2

Harpoot, Turkey

May 24, 1905

Ans'd JUN 28 1905

James L. Barton D.D.

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton :- I have no letter from you to answer but in my last I promised to write again as soon as we received answer from the German friends. This reply was handed to me a week ago. I think I can not do better than copy verbatum this letter as it was given me.

Copie Translation Frumwalde 18.3.05

Honored And Dear Dr. Atkinson :- The subscribed president of the " Deutcher Flulfsbund in Orient" received your proposal, concerning the building up of a hospital in Mezera. It's our wish just as much as yourself that the American and German missions may not rival each other in this work, but that we may promote and supply (suppliment) one another. We are thankful of being cable to come to an agreement with you in this hospital matter.

Now as the circumstances are, we think it right to give up the building of a hospital and to leave this work to you. Only we hope that you will be able to fulfil some wishes me have in this matter. It would be of great value for us , if a number of our orphans, which are fit for it, could be accomplished in nursing in your hospital. If you grant this our wish, we should pay expenses for these learning girls. Besides two accomplished German sick nurses would be at your disposal. These sisters would be given fully under your direction and we shall pay all the expenses for them.

" At least we ask you, to come to an agreement with Prediger Ehmann, under which circumstanses or conditions ~~(so that~~) sick children of our orphanages could be taken up (may be taken care of) in your hospital.

" With hearty wishes of blessing for your work and warmest greetings to the whole American Station in Harpoot -- Yours,

Sincerely devoted,

Emst Lohmann.

With this request Mr. Ehmann made a request that I take a certain house in Mezera for the hospital. The Germans had planned to establish a hospital and had gone so far as to engage to buy a house & garden for it. As they give up the idea of establishing a hospital they will not need the place. Yet they

are under obligations to buy as the agreement was signed. This is a natural request on their part though I don't feel under ogligations to heed it.

In my talk with Mr.Ehmann I stated that both they and we were in the Medical Work. There was plenty of work for both but that we should not be rivals but should understand each other. That Mezera was the natural center for such a work & as I wished to begin hospital work I wished to know their intention. To me there seemed three possibilities 1st that they build the hospital in Mezera,then I would content myself with a small one in Harpoot and with village work. 2nd If they did not enter the medical work then I would be at liberty to locate where I thought to be the greatest advantage. 3rd That we enter the medical work together,cooperating under some plan of division of labor. I expressed no personal preference to any of these. The Germans here seemed to favor the Third proposition but as is their custom they refered the decision to the Committee in Germany. Their reply which I have given in full above seems to be a modification of the Second. We have given no reply as yet though we should do so soon.

This proposition of theirs seems to my colleagues rather one sided and perhaps nervy. This may be so, yet they distinctly state that they withdraw & give us entire control. The reason for their not cooperating with us is because they have no German physician obtainable. Really I shall not be sorry to have entire control,that is outside of our own circle,thus avoiding misunderstandings & future disagreements. They offer to pay for all privileges that they enjoy. In a spirit of fairness we have nothing to complain of. The Germans are generously inclined and give liberally to those who enjoy their confidence. I feel that I can win & Maintain this confidence and that they will give liberally for the sick poor. However I do not count my chickens before they are hatched & do not bank on their aid. As far as attending their sick orphans I would gladly do that in any case,for I do not believe in charging for my own services to those engaged in philantropic or Christian work.

Should we accept their proposition,which now seems probable, I would insist on having two things distinctly understood 1st that my locating in Mezera is only their agreement that they will at no time establish a rival medical work or hospital. 2nd As we have to bear the expense both of establishing and current expenses that we alone shall have the entire management of the hospital. I shall hold myself open to suggestions from any sourse but the decisions and management is with us alone, unless they give substantial financial support.

n regard to the German nurses & nurses training school. If I take the nurses shall be glad to have the nurses training school both for their orphans our own. There is no cheaper way of taking care of the sick and the raduate nurses will be very valuable Christian workers. It is a fine idea I shall be glad to help make it a success. I think a great deal of the erman nurses, especially sister Laura. I have watched her management of the ittle hospital that they have had & I admire her executive ability very uch. I shall be very glad indeed to have their cooperation, especially hen it comes without cost. This does not mean however that I withdraw my pplication for an American nurse. But on the contrary I need her all the ore urgently. While I admire their (Germans) work in the operating room and surgical echnique, yet their care of the sick does not equal that of the American urse. Also these German nurses have no knowledge of womens diseases or idwifery. One nurse could be occupied with this. It is a very important ield especially among the moslems women where a man is frequently denied admittance. I have advised Miss Yoder to take this especial training and I believe she is doing so. The first year here would be spent in learning the language and taking care of the station sick. Later she would probably have oversight of the medical work among women, the womens ward, classes in the training school and the Harpoot sick. This is more than one woman can do unless she has good executive obility. But these are details for the future to decide. I simply wished the great need for her to be understood.

The next question is about Location. There is no unity of opinion about this. The German friends have a certain place in mind & wish to have us take it off their hands. This place is in the N.W. corner of Mezera. It has higher ground on the North of East, to the south is Lower & West the same level. No other buildings near except to the south. It is over 90 yrd. fruit trees: grape vines, rose bushes, flowers & vegetable garden. You can get an idea of the size of the house by the enclosed plan. It has plenty of room though not very conveniently arranged. This building is roughly 90:50 feet. There is also an out building 50:15 ft. There is also a good stream of running water the year around, also a deep well of good available for pump or windmil. The price for this place, garden, house & water is 480 Liras Turkish. To make the house suitable for hospital purposes, some of the dolma partitions would have to be taken out making wards of two or three rooms: some windows would need enlarging and whole building would require board floors. The inside walls have hard white finish. These expenses would cost us less than 300 Liras. Thus for less than 800

have, contains poplars, mulberry, willows + to be sent next week

iras we would have a good place with plenty of house room and a building uitable for some years to come.

Several friends advise buying a new place and building anew. This of ourse would be better, more convinient and more permanent. The arguments n favor of buying the above place are 1st Expense:- To get the same facilities by building anew would cost about three times as much. 2nd Time:- o build anew would take a year or two counting delays caused by officials tc. And it would be same time before we could get trees and garden equal o this one. 3rd Bother & Red Tape. To build anew we would have to secure special permit from Constantinople. This with the present attitude of the entral government & also our present Vally would be a very difficult thing o obtain & might delay us two or three years. This seems to me the stronges rgument.

th While we are under no obligations to accommodate the German friends yet t is a good policy to do so. By adopting this plan we would accommodate hem and save them an unnecessary expense.

th By doing this we would have everything ready to begin hospital work y next fall.

th This is the plan that is strongly recommended by Dr. Michael whom I xpect to work & cooperate with me in the hospital.

We have not decided upon this plan. We can not decide upon this plan r any other until we are definitely informed by you that we have the means o begin with. I have learned indirectly that Dr. Wiggin has an special ccount for this hospital and that there is between three & four thousand ollars available for our hospital. It seems to me that we as a station have one as far as we can until we learn something definite from you. Also e have never received a reply to our request for a portion of that indemnity money for this purpose. It would be a great advantage if we had efinite information both about finances & Nurses.

In the meanwhile I will look about some more and see if any other place or plan would be more serviceable.

In regard to the Diarbekir hospital there is nothing new. Dr. Ottley es not seem available as he will probably remain Diarbekir h Marsovan. Dr. Knabb who used to be in ~~Germany~~ has written as if he ntends returning after a year to Diarbekir. If so I think we could not o better than to let him have charge, the Germans furnishing nurses and running xpenses. However it should be distinctly understood that it is an intrinsic part of the protestant work and should be on cordial relationship with other branches of the protestant work: that, according to the terms

f the will, it must be under the oversight of the American Missionaries; hat there must be opportunity for evangelical work in the hospital.

he health of the station is fair. Miss Barnum has worked very hard and ows that she is tired. The coming of Miss Daniels and vacation will give er opportunity for rest. Miss Hall our English colleague is not well; she as chronic stomach and heart trouble and a tendency towards rheumatism. I ave advised her to return to England permanently. The other members of the tation have given her the same advise, but she is determined to remain as he says she is doing a work that none of the rests of us have time to take p. She will rest quietly doing almost nothing this summer & hopes to be ble to pick up a portion of her work quietly next winter. If she does not mprove this summer she will return home next fall. We all love her and are lad to have her stay as long as she knows the risk and takes it volunteri- y. Perhaps it would be well to give Miss Wheeler a hint that she should ot press Miss Hall for letters, or another work. I am sending you a bunch f photos which I hope will be useful.

We await your advise.

Cordially yours,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Wapakoneta - May 24 - 1905.

200

Harpoot, Turkey
May 30, 1905

Rev. Ernst Lohman

Treinwalde.

Germany

JUN 28 1905

Honored & Dear Sir:- Your kind favor of March 18th was handed to me in the earlier part of this month and has been receiving due consideration since.

It is with pleasuce that we read of your sincere wish that the German & American Christian workers should not compete or rival each other but that we should supplement each other and promote each others welfare. I assure you that it has been the wish and prayer of the American Missionaries that the differences of opinion of faith or creed could be droped and that we work together in harmony for the evangelization of this region. Therefore we express our pleasure that you are willing to come to an understanding with us in regard to this hospital matter.

We are considering the plan that you have suggested but can not as yet give you a definite answer for the following simple reason. We do not know just how much money we have available for hospital purposes. We have heard indirectly that there are between three & four thousand dollars. Soon after receiving your letter I wrote Sec'y Barton asking for definite advice as soon as we learn this we will be able to decide. ~~////////////////////////////~~ All questions of our relation to a hospital in regard to location, building etc. are to be decided by the Harpoot Station as a whole. Thus in writing now I do not express the opinion of the station but my own views.

I think that Mezera is the natural location for a hospital and if I have the hospital for the region I wish to locate in in Mezera. If I locate in Mezera I shall be very glad indeed to consider the wishes you hav expressed

I think the establishment of a nurses training school in connectic with the hospital a very wise plan. It will add to the efficiency of the hospital, the graduate nurses will be a blessing to the people, and it will open up a new profession for worthy young women among our orphans & communittee. This will be arranged as soon as the hospital is established.. The details will be arranged in consultation with the nurses. I shall wish certain requirements for entrance, such as physical health, mental inteligen

elf control, and a certain degree of education. Your orphans will be elib-
ible for entrance on equal terms with others or our own orphans.
our offer of trained sick nurses is one that I appreciate very highly and
shall be glad to avail myself of them. I think a great deal of sister
aura as a nurse, I have confidence in her technique and admire her executiv
bility. I am not so well acquainted with sister Eva but am pleased with her
s far as I have seen. An American nurse is appointed for our Medical work.
he will come here next fall or the following spring at latest. I hope the
erman sisters will treat her as an equal, love her and not be jealous of
er. I am sure there will be no difficulty on this score.

I am sure there will be no difficulty in coming to an understanding
ith Prediger Ehmann in regard to the care of your sick orphans.

Mr. Ehmann asked one more favor not mentioned in your letter that is
he purchase of and locating the hospital in a certain place that he is
nder obligations to purchase. As we assume the entire expense of establish-
ng the hospital and its maintenance we do not feel under obligations to
ccede to this request but feel free to locate wherever it seems the best
or the good of the work. However I have looked over the place and am favor-
bly impressed with it . I will look around some more, but this is a ques-
ion that the station will decide and we will inform you as soon as a
ecision is reached.

One further point. The poverty in this region is extreme. I hope tha
he German friends will adopt a liberal attitude towards the sick poor.

As soon as we come to definite decisions I will inform you through
rediger Ehmann.

Thanking you for your kind favor and trusting that these questions
ay be settled for the best good of the Christian work.

Yours Cordially,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Copy of letter
Partial reply to
the Germans

Harbook - May 30 - 1905.

Fons Du vs. U.S. Cockrell.

201

Harpoot, Turkey

May 30, 1905 JUN 28 1905

Dr Naab.

y dear Doctor:- You have doubtless heard that a certain Armenian named ahagian, died in New York leaving by will his estate to the American oard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This was left to them on the ondition that a hospital to be opened and maintained in his native city iarbekir. The American Board has accepted this estate with with condition ttached and plans to establish a hospital in Diarbekir. It has set aside 1000.00 for this purpose. This amounts to 2275 Turkish Liras. By the erms of the will this hospital is to be built and managed by the Missionaries of the American Board. As there are no missionaries of the American Board in Diarbekir, and as Diarbekir is as out-station of the Harpoot field it would come naturally under the management of the Harpoot field Mission Station.

The sum of 2275 Liras is sufficient to build a good hospital building but does not provide for its equipment and maintanence. The problem of equipment & maintanence is left with the missionaries for settlement. It is the concensus of our opinion that the best plan would be to invite you to cooperate with us in establishing a good hospital in Diarbekir. You are acquainted with the locality and its environment, the language and people, and have the confidence of the American Missionaries. You by joining forces with us could establish a hospital that would be a great blessing to the region. We would build and own the building: you equip and own the equipment. You maintain & manage the hospital. If some such plan of cooperation were to be agreed upon the following points we would wish to be understand. 1st That it is to be a protestant hospital, that is should be known as a part of the Christian activity of Diarbekir. This does not mean that the native protestants would have any voice in its management. They would not. 2nd That the hospital must be open to the sick of all races, creeds, religions or languages alike. All to be admitted on equal terms.

3rd. It must be open to Christian teaching of an evangelical nature.

4th According to the terms of the will it must be under control of the American Missionaries. This control as long as you furnish the equipment and maintenance would be merely nominal. In regard to religious services & instruction in the hospital we would wish to have a voice.

This letter is not an authoritative invitation for you begin this work with us. It is only letter seeking information, to ascertain your personal attitude in this matter. Are you willing to consider this matte

Harpoot, Turkey

May 30, 1905 RECEIVED JUN 26 1905

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Copy of letter sent to Dr. Dean.

Bd'd JUL 10 1905 282

Harpoot, Turkey

June 12, 1905

Dear Dr. Thom,

Yours of June 8th came to hand by last post & I hasten to reply. I wish first to thank you for your full reply and a statement of the situation from your point of view. My only regret is that we have not corresponded about this matter before. Mardin & Harpoot should be in close touch regardin medical matters. I admire your record as a medical Missionary and your long experience gives your opinions weight not only regarding Diarbekir but also our Harpoot work. I shall regard it as a privilege to give your opinions careful consideration.

In regard to the Diarbekir Hos'p matter our opinions very considerable, yet I believe that we have confidence enough in each other to discuss the matter fully & frankly without misunderstandings. My only wish is that the best ~~sha~~ shall be done for the good of the work and as far as I have influence that shall be my endeavor. I think that now is the time for full discussion rather than later when the time for action arrives. We differ first in regard to what we think of primary importance. "You write that it would be better to catch your bird and then talk about dividing it". You evidently think that the building and equipment are of primary importance. To my mind the people is the most importannt part of a hospital, this includes the physician in charge and the nurse in charge of the sick; second the equipment and wherewital to work; Third the building itself. Therefore we at Harpoot have been much more exercised in regard to who should have charge of the work than about the building itself. That there will be a hospital there will be no doubt as the Board has accepted the legacy and stated the am't that will be available for this purpose. Now who is to be in charge? It will do no harm, on the contrary it will be an advantage for him to be on the ground one to three years before the building is ready for occupancy. He will be getting acquainted with the region, the country & people, and they with him. If the Germans are to be associated in the work they should know as soon as possible for, it may change their plans quite materially. It would be a kindness to them to enter into negotiation with them soon.

There are the several possibilities in regard to this matter. I am convinced that whoever manages that hospital should reside in Diarbekir, ~~[illegible]~~ Shall it be an American? Underwood, though asked by Dr. Barton, has refused. Ottley of Marsovan has consented to consider the matter. This has been

referred to Dr.Barton . He has not yet referred to it. You write very strongly that I should go. I am willing if it is the best thing to do. For social,personal or family reasons it would be much pleasanter for me to remain here in Harpoot. But I do not wish selfish reasons to decide the matter. I left it to my colleagues to decide it without trying to influence them. They were emphatic in the opinion that the Harpoot medical work should continue and that I should remain here to keep charge of it. I have seen nothing that would lead me to think that they have changed their opinions. In regard to putting money into a hospital & being tied down here I do not share your fears. This is a natural center for medical work. Diarbekir is 3 days distant & would not compele to speak of. Just at present the Germans here are without a physician and no hope of getting one. They have asked me to absorb their work and to take immediate charge of their hospital. I am at work now on plans to unify the medical work for this region & have one good strong hospital. I think the present would be a most unfortunate time to drop the work here. Also it would leave our large American circle with only native physicians.

You refer to the locating of a physician at Diarbekir as wedging betweent you & me. I would rather refer to it as the filling of a gap & welcome it. The only thing is not competing with you or me but with Dr.Naab. I doubt the visability of having two foreign protestant physicians in Diarbekir competing with each other. I would much prefer having the work unified under Dr. Naabb's management.

American & Dr.N.aside,there is one other alternative. A native physician in charge with frequent visits from you & me. This I do not think worth consideration. The difficulties and dangers of misunderstanding with the natives would be many. And the resulting institution could be called a hospital by courtesy only.

My reasons for putting the personnel first in considering this matter are:- 1st That the personnel is the most important part of a hospital. 2nd That whoever has the management should have an influential voice in the details of its establishment such as location,plan of building,style of equipment,relation with others & similar questions. I know that if I were to give my life work to it I should resent being asked to take charge just after such questions were decided. I think it only a courtesy that should be given to whoever is to be in charge. I do not mean to infer that the physician in charge should have entire control. By the terms of the will the American Missionaries have the final decision of all matters relating thereto.

is responsibility that we are not at liberty to shift. Yet I do think we should if possible select the resident physician for the hospital that he should have the opportunity to express himself freely in regard ll the details of its establishment. Also that as far as his plans or os are in accord with the terms of the will, the missionary object of the ital, the money limitation, and are common sense, that they should receive ful consideration.

say that my suggestion to open up negotiation with Dr. Nabb is premature. not think so. The same reasons that I gave for deciding the question of personnel before that of the building itself. I offer for the begining egotiating with Do.N. We have received definite word by the last post Dr.N. is going to return to Diarbekir. Such being the case I do not think ould be wise to have an independent hospital if he is willing to cooperat us. It would be crowding things a good deal to have two foreign protesta icians in Diarbekir. If he is to have relationship it would be a great ntage to him to know just what that relationship will be before he leaves any. The reason that I suggested that he furnish the equipment is 1st already has an equipment that will almost suffice. 2nd If he is to be i manager he should have that equipment with which he is familiar. 3rd pment is transferable property. When this relationship with them is at an we can purchase such portion of the equipment as we may wish and they can ve the rest. Dr. Nabb has an influence & practice in Diarbekir that would such a hospital as we could put up. He also has trained assistants, ons I believe he calls ~~/////////~~ them, & convhiences . He is enough equiped to be entirely independent of us. If we attempt to establ a hospital and expect him to bring his patients there as a visiting ician we'll get left. He would much prefer to have his own in a rented e if not in his own building. He is strong enough to be independent. As as Dr.N. has our confidence as a Medical man & a Christian gentleman I k it much better to treat him with confidence and give him the entire agement from a medical stand-point & we retain the evangelistic activity r our own control. Two other strong reasons for this are efficiency and omy. I am sure Dr.N. would wellome us, as medical brothers and listen to estions from us. I understand him to be a thorough gentleman. He will gladly receive us as "visiting surgeons" and recognise our interest in plant.

you also bring up the question as to whose business this is, whether elongs to E.T.M. the western section of E.T.M., Mardin or Harpoot and pune

tuate it with question marks. This is a question which I hope will be led at the annual meeting of the E.T.H. This & other questions will d less be decided or refered to an authorised committee which will be the power to decide & act. However both Mardin & Harpoot have been med of the matter and instr ucted to consider the matter. This tion is one preeminently for the medical department in these two sta. s. It is our duty to study the question and discusing the matter inter nos sider to be strictly in order. The more light we can get on the matter better.

e are several other questions refered to in your letter which I regard etail which should be decided later. Such as whether to buy or build, in city or outside. I will say however that your opinion that it would be er not to buy in the city but build in a faverable location coincides own Dr. Barnum in a letter to Edv. Vartan infered that we might buy e asked him to see if there was a building that could be purchased. ever in his own opinion and not that of Harpoot. He did not consult or any other member of our circle so far as I know.

what do you think of getting an opinion from Dr. Nabb as soon as possible, gard to his willingness to cooperate with us and consider terms of rel ship. I think it would be of advantage to have such an opinion before annual meeting. No specific terms or proposition need be made, simply to n his attitude. If we write what would you suggest for the contents of letter. I should like to write immediately.

I thank you again for having written me so fully & freely. I have d to reply in the same spirit. May it continue to be so.

Mrs. Atkinson and the baby are well. We of course have taken his ture. I shall enclose one or two if they are ready in time for the post.

With cordial greetings to all.

Yours fraternally,

K.H. Atkinson M.D.

K.H. Atkinson M.D.

Copy of letter to Dr. Hart.

June 12-1905.

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With cordial remembrance to all.

Yours fraternally,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd JUL 10 1905 203

Harpoot, Turkey

June 14, 1905

mes L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

ear Dr. Barton:- I have yours of May 8th to acknowledge. Thank you for your
ood wishes in regard to the Asia Minor Med. Miss. Assoc. It is not my associat
ion however, I am simply a member of it.

he news of the appointment of Miss Yoder as our nurse was welcome news indeed
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he station is enjoying much better health. Excepting Miss Hall who leaves us
his week because of enfeebled condition there is no sickness.

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hich I sent you a plan and which the Germans were so urgent that I should buy
hey now wish to keep for themselves. They are a trying people to do business
with. It comes from their committee in Germany trying to decide every little
uestion that comes up. I had told them that I could not give them answer until
e knew what funds were at our disposal. When they told me that they wished it for
themselves I told them that as long as it was a condition of their own making
as they had urged it upon us so strongly that they should hold it
pen for me to take if I wished to take it. They gave me their usual answer.
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r hospital premises. This is encouraging. The greatest drawback to building
s the getting of permission and the resulting delay. You see everything is
still unsettled. The Germans have been conducting a hospital in Mezera they
have asked me to take immediate charge of it. I do not feel inclined to do so
until I have the financial right.

In my last I wrote you about my writing to Dr. Thom about the hospital in
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eral subjects. I enclose a copy of my answer to him which will save my re-
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ay. It is not yet time for them however. I am sending you by this post copies
f photographs of my little family. Two each for yourself, Parson Brown & Miss
ush. I have written on the back of each for whom it is to go.

Hoping to hear from you soon

I am Faithfully yours, H H Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey

June 14, 1905

Dr. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dr. Barton:- I have yours of May 6th to acknowledge. Thank you for your wishes in regard to the Asia Minor Med. Miss. Assoc. It is not my association however, I am simply a member of it.

News of the appointment of Miss Yoder as our nurse was welcome news indeed. In last letter I expressed my gratitude and thank you again.

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Last I wrote you about my writing to Dr. Thom about the hospital in Mezera. I have just received his reply. He gave in detail his correspondence with you on the matter, then his own idea. They very considerably from my own on several subjects. I enclose a copy of my answer to him which will save my repeating them here.

It with considerable eagerness, answers to my letters to you written in June are not yet time for them however. I am sending you by this post copies of photographs of my little family. Two each for yourself, Parson Brown & Miss Hall. I have written on the back of each for whom it is to go.

Hoping to hear from you soon

I am faithfully yours,

Harpoot - June 14th 1905.

204
BOSTON AUG 21 1905
BOSTON AUG 22 1905

Harpoot, Turkey
July 26,1905

James L.Barton D.D.
Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton:- Your short letter of recent date at hand,but I have not the heart to answer it now.

You have heard by cable & letter of the great grief that has come to Harpoot. The following is a very brief account of the case. Confinement began July 18th,Tuesday,at 1.30 A.M. Progressed normally but quickly. Child was born at 7.40 A.M. Child was blue & limp,did not respond to stimulents of any kind worked. I worked for an hour with it. Mother rested quietly meanwhile. An hour ~~and a half~~ after birth of child placenta came away without aid. Mother cleaned. An hour later hemorrhage,persistent but not copious. Stopped at last by tamponing Uterus,cervix & vagina. Tuesday evening shock responded nicely to treatment. Shock recurred at midnight again responded nicely. Wednesdam A.M. Condition considered good but weak. Slowly & steadily improved until Saturday P.M.when she had a "fainting" spell" with pain in epigastrium. She passed a lot of gas and the pain quieted down. She passed a very fair night. In the morning she was bright and cheeful,quite herself. I considered her out of danger on Friday and was much encouraged on Sunday A.M. At 3 P.M. she had what Mrs.Riggs senior called a fainting spell. I found her gasping for breath & heart very bad. I gave stimulents promptly. We worked with her for two hours. She vomited, belched,felt better and went into a quiet sleep. Woke spoke rationally to those about her. Slept again. I remained near. A little after dark Mrs. Riggs senior said the hard breathing was returning. She was in bad condition again. Went to get hypodermic of Strychnine which was at hand. Mrs.Riggs said " Her eyes are very bed" I turned to see her in a death struggle. I grabed the whiskey & gave her two hypodermics of it. No avail. She gave a few gasps & was dead. What caused her death? It is not clear to me. I think heart failure,or more strictly speaking general collapse brought by the depression caused by the grief over the loss of the child. Her husband says she died of broken heart.

Never has the death of a patient of mine so discouraged and disheartened me as this one has. It is one of the sadest cases I have ever seen. A beautiful happy young bride mother dead with her child. Poor Harry Riggs how our hearts ache for him. He has lapsed into silent grief.

would gladly have given my own life for the life departed. Was my own incompetence or neglect in any way responsible for the result? is the question that comes to me over and over again. I know that some do not trust me, including one family in our own circle. As I study the case and the efforts made I can see somethings that I would do differently had I it to do over again. But in none have I any confidence that the result would have been changed. I am writing out the whole history of the case with as many of its details as I can remember. I shall have this duplicat One copy I shall send to Dr. Shepard and ask him for a frank criticism of my treatment. If you so desire and ask for it I will send you a copy. Another copy I shall keep here on file with other Medical records. I may send a copy in the circulating letter of our Medical Missionary Assoc. ~~if~~ ~~the~~ I have not decided upon that however. Should it prove true that I ~~am~~ in any way responsible for the unfortunate result either by incompetence or neglect, I shall gladly resign my position as a medical missionary. It would be a grateful relief. Responsibility for the life & health of others weighs heavily with me. But what are my burdens compared with the sorrow of the grief stricken family & her parents. How our hearts ache for them! How we long to comfort & help them! The evening of her death, when Harry was so stricken that he knew not what to do or where to go, he came and put his hand ~~and~~ on me in a familiar way. Then grasping my hand said " Thank you old man, Thank you for all that you have done for her ". May the Lord bless and comfort the dear fellow.

I have nothing more to add this time.

Yours truly

H. H. Atkinson M. D.

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I have nothing more to add this time.

Yours truly

Farfoot-Jackey July 26-1906.

205

Harpoot, Turkey Rec'd AUG 28 1905

Aug. 5, 1905

Ans'd SEP 1 1905

James L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I am not going to write you at length though I have two letters of yours to answer and much to tell you about. I have neither the time or inclination to do so.

I am tired. It makes me almost cross when a patient comes to me for advice. This is an unfortunate condition to be in. I feel that if I can get away for a short time from everyone, especially sick people that it will do me a great deal of good. I am therefore going to Chol juk lake for a couple of weeks and hope to come back refreshed to take up work again. I have not had a real vacation since returning from Aintab and feel that I need it.

I have written my annual report for the year ending June 30th last. I enclose a copy for you. I will send you a few duplicate copies to give to friends interested in our work. I shall also send a number to Miss Bush for her to send to those from whom she has solicited aid.

The introductory Round Robin of our Medical Missionary Assoc has come to hand. It is of interest and profit. The success of the Association is assured. Every practising medical Missionary and Dr. Reynolds have signed and become members.

From quiet of Chol juk I intend to write you of the situation here, our needs here, to answer your letters etc.

Please excuse the deloy.

Yours sincerely,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey

September 1905

Dear Fellow Members:- I was glad to see our Round Robin fly to the Harpoot tree, though it came at a most inopportune time, that is during Mrs Riggs illness. That was an affair that used me all up. So I went off on a short vacation. As others were also absent on their vacation I did not ~~the~~ Return flight of our Robin but ~~hasten to~~ do so now.

My parents were Missionaries of our American Board at Ahmednaggar, Bombey Presidency, India. My native language was Marathi. We left India when I was six years old. I could then understand a little English but did not speak it. Since then my father has alternately been in the home missionary work & pastorate. We never stayed longer than 5 years in a place at a time. Thus I have no fixed place that I can look back to as my home. I have lived in each of the following states:- Illinois, Iowa, S. Dakota, Washington, Oregon & California. I have been in every state West of Ohio & North of the southern boundary of Kansas. Five years of my youth were spent in the Black Hills, Dakota Ter., when it belonged to the wild west, the oldest settler having been there only 4 years when I went. This I consider as a valuable training for my life work. It was there that I began my public Christian life. I graduated from Iowa College, A.B. course Grinnell in 1893. While there I consecrated myself to the Foreign Missionary work. Chose a medical career because I thought that with my talents I could render more effective service for the advancement of Christ's cause through it than through theological or educational lines. Then I taught in the public schools for three years in Washington state. I studied at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Calif. for one year; finishing the first two years of course. Then I spent two years in San Joaquin Co. hospital, as nurse & assistant. I finished my medical course in 1900 & took a years internship in Lane Hospital, the leading surgical hospital of San Francisco. During this year I received my commision from the American Board & was appointed to Harpoot. I finished my internship in May 1901, took a city physicians practise for six weeks at the same time acting as resident physician for Lane. I resigned these positions on the 1st of July, married Miss Tacy Wilkinson on the 7th and left San Francisco on the 11th. Left Boston on the thirtieth & spent five months in Paris, studying French, visiting hospitals and attending lectures in the Ecole de Medicine. I was delayed two months in passing quiz & getting license in Constantinople. We arrived in Harpoot on May 10th 1902, receiving a warm welcome.

I am not the first physician to come to Harpoot. Drs Raynolds, Usher, Hardin and one or two others having been here for short periods of time. During the summer of 1902 Dr Shepard practised in Mezera, giving me a most

valuable introduction to the work here. That fall, owing to Mrs. Atkinson's needing an operation which I wished Dr Shepard to proform & which I was not willing should be done outside of a well equipped hospital, and also to give us an apportunity to study Turkish we went to Aintab & spent the winter there. Returning to Harpoot in May '03 we settled down to work, occupying the old Barnum House for a while as a home for the medical work.

Harpoot medical Dep't is not very large. But for an account of the work during the past year, statistics etc. I refer you to my annual report a copy of which I have sent to each one of you.

Our equipment & force is not large. I have a well equiped pharmacy under the management of Philibos Ef. Moysesian a graduate of Beirut. He has an assistant. I have an assistant who gives anesthetics, does surgical dressings etc. These & half a servant form the personnel.

Now I wish to turn to the Round Robin and our Association affairs. I wish to thank Dr Shepard for beginning our Round Robin in such an interesting manner. To get a thing well started is a long step towards success. I think the first round of our Robin very interesting, that it has done much to acquaint us with each other & to increase the bond of fellowship. I believe each trip will be more & more valuable to us as Christian workers & physicians. I am sure that we all sympathise with Dr Ness in her difficulties in obtaining a license and troubles arising therefrom. We hope that she will succeed in obtaining it this summer.

Dr Hardin why didn't you induce your colleague in Adana, Dr Hawly to become a member. As Dr Hardin goes to take charge of the work in Marsovan, Dr Hawley will doubtless be in charge at Adana. It will therefore be the business of Dr. Ness if she is at Hajin, if not then Dr Hamilton to invite her to our membership and welcome her as such.

There was nothing in the Round Robin that pleased me more than the way in which the Christian, evangelistic effort is combined with the Medical, as it is at Talas. There are lessons for some of the rest of us to learn from it. May our Medical skill ever be a means for the advancement of the Christian work.

Yes Dr. Post I have seen several such cases as you refer to as paratyphoid. We have had no epidemic of such cases alone, but they have occured in a regular typhoid epidemic.

Dr. Clark is to be congratulated on his apportunity to work with Dr Shepard this past summer. Also upon having a nurse & the apportunity to begin hospital work at once.

It's a good thing to have as a member an American consul. I noticed at once the effect of a trained mind in the way he picked neglected details and in his suggestions.

For the good of the work, may Dr. Jewett long remain in this country, and give us the value of his trained methods & interest.

Dr. Ottley has gone to Germany for a years study. It is to be hoped that the way will open for his return to this country & the mission work. I should like him for a colleague to take charge of the Diarbekir hospital which is to be built.

Marsovan is to be congratulated in having Dr. Mardin to take charge of the work there. A Dr. Young has been accepted by the Board and will probably come out next year to be associated with Dr. Mardin. But he will probably tell us about that.

We here at Harpoot are near enough Moosh to know of the difficulties of the work there. Dr Underwood deserves a good deal of credit for the work he did by himself & under great difficulties. It was a big thing.

I wish Dr. Usher would write up his experience in treating cholera with Quinine & have it published in some medical Journal of large circulation, as the British Medical Journal. Such a valuable thing as that should not be kept quiet. Thank you for starting the therepeutic notes. I believe it will become a valuable part of the R.R. The Harpoot representatives to the annual meeting at Van brought back glowing reports of the medical work at Van.

I was very much pleased to find that Dr. Raynolds had joined our association & to read his contribution. He is the senior medical missionary in Turkey and even if he isn't doing much in active practise we are honored to have him as a member. May he remain with us for years to come. It is to be hoped that he will give us a word of cheer each time the Round Robin flits through Van, also to take an interest in the business of the association voting on such questions as interest him.

Thanking you for the acquaintance I have made with each of you and hoping that these introductions in this first Round Robin may develope into mutually helpful friendships I am

Sincerely yours.

Over

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Sincerely yours,

Round Robin Letter
Mrs. H. N. Atkinson
Harpoot
Sept. 1905.

QUESTION

Would it be best to organise an auxiliary association to our own, or have as auxiliary members of the Medical Missionary Association, of those associated with us in our medical work but not graduates in medicine, as our nurses, wives of physicians & other missionaries asking for the membership. They to have their own portion of Round Robin or a R.R. of their own.

Please talk this over with your nurses & those interested & express your opinion below. Please state which is preferable to have separate association auxiliary to ours or as auxiliary members of our own association. If this is a good thing I will offer it as an amendment in the next R.R.

NAME OPINION

QUESTION

Is it the wish of the members that the secretary should collect the statistics of the work done by each member for each year and tabulate them? Are you willing that blanks should be printed for this purpose? I can print a sufficient number on my mimeograph. Please give suggestions for contents of said blank.

NAME OPINION & SUGGESTIONS

ROUTE of ROUND ROBIN NO 2

Mardin	Dr.D.M.B.Thom
Aintab	Dr.F.D.Shepard
"	Dr.Caroline F.Hamilton
Hajin	Dr.Meda Hess
Adana	Dr Hawley
Talas (Caesarea)	Dr.Wilfred M.Post
" "	Dr.William S.Drdd
Sivas	Dr.Milo A.Jewett
"	Dr.Charles E.Clark
Marsovan	Dr.J.K.Mardin
Coestantinople	Dr.B.V.D.Post
Scutari	Dr.Carrington (if not on field omit)
Erzroum	Dr.H.L.Underwood
Van	Dr.C.D.Usher
"	Dr.G.C.Raynolds
Harpoot	Dr.H.H.Atkinson

207

ROUND ROBIN No 2

Rec'd OCT 26 1905

Table of contents

1 Route for Round Robin.
2 Vote Amending Par 1, Sect. II of Constitution
3 Vote on Charter Membership of Dr.Mardin
4 Vote on Membership of Dr B.V.D.Post.
5 Secretarys Section
6 Therapeutic Notes
7 Question concerning Auxiliary Association or Membership
8 Question concerning tabulating Statistics

Round Robin No 1 No 2

1.	Contribution of	Dr.Shepard	Jan	1905
2.	"	" Dr.Hamilton	Jan	"
3.	"	" Dr.Hess	Feb.	"
4.	"	" Dr.Mardin	Mar.	"
5.	"	" Dr.Dodd	April	"
6.	"	" Dr.Post	"	"
7.	"	" Dr.Clark	"	"
8.	"	" Dr.Jewett	"	"
9.	"	" Dr.Ottley	May	"
10.	"	" Dr.Underwood	June	"
11.	"	" Dr.Usher	July	"
12.	"	" Dr.Raynolds	"	"
13.	"	" Dr.Atkinson	Sept	"
14.	(Medical) "	" " "	"	"
15.	"	"	--'	--'
16.	"	"	--'	--'
17.	"	"	--'	--'

N.B. Those adding to the Round Robin will please report. Those extracting any portion will cancell it from the list.

Over

Table of contents (continued)

N.B. Those adding to the Round Robin will please record. Those extracting any portion will cancell it from the list.

Over

Secretarys Section

Rec'd OCT 26 1905

You have unanimously elected me as the Sec'y of the association. I thank you for the compliment. I look upon the position as one of service rather than honor and as such I accept it & shall do my best to make it a success & to promote its influence & interests. As your Secretary I have a few suggestions or requests to make.

The Round Robin made its first circuit with commendable promptness. It is be hoped that the record will continue. Don't sacrifice a good contribution in your haste to send it on. The success & value of our association depends upon the character of the contributions to the Round Robin.

There is no need for the official copy of the constitution to accompany the RoundRobin further I shall keep it & send it direct to those who have not yet signed as to Dr Hardin, Dr Hawley, Dr Carington & Dr Post of Robert College. Any one knowing of a new man eligible for membership invite him to become a member and advise me to send the constitution for signature.

Every member should have a duplicate copy of the constitution on hand. When the Round Robin reaches you it might be a good plan to glance it over. If you have not a copy please advise me & I will send you one.

It would be pleasant if the married lady physicians would also join our association and thus make our number complete. If they do not care to undertake the full duties of membership they may join, writing after their name "Associate member" which we will understand to mean that they will undertake only such duties of the full membership as they feel inclined. If Mrs.Dr.Shepard, Mrs.Dr.Stapleton or Mrs.Dr. Underwood or others wish to join with this understanding & will inform me I will gladly send the constitution to them for their signature. Please come in & make our number complete.

I am not able to make out the route of the Round Robin very definitely. 1st because I do not know of the whereabouts of Dr.Hessy whether she is at Hajin, Talas or Constantinople. If at one of the latter two places she would receive it in turn with Drs. Dodd & Post or with Dr. Post of Robert College. The Aintab members will probably know her whereabouts & rearrange the route accordingly.
2nd because I do not know whether Dr.Hawley will become a member or not. This time let the Robin be sent to her & in the future depends upon her own decision. We hope she will favor us with her fellowship

Constantinople is probably to be added as a new station. For this time it will come between Marsovan and Erzroum.

Table of contents (continued)

N.B. Those adding to the Round Robin will please record. Those extracting any portion will cancell it from the list.

rovO

Secretarys Section

Rec'd OCT 26 1905

You have unanimously elected me as the Sec'y of the association. I thank you for the compliment. I look upon the position as one of service rather than honor and as such I accept it & shall do my best to make it a success & to promote its influence & interests. As your Secretary I have a few suggestions or requests to make.

The Round Robin made its first circuit with commendable promptness. It is be hoped that the record will continue. Don't sacrifice a good contribution in your haste to send it on. The success & value of our association depends upon the character of the contributions to the Round Robin.

There is no need for the official copy of the constitution to accompany the RoundRobin further I shall keep it & send it direct to those who have not yet signed as to Dr Hardin, Dr Hawley, Dr Carington & Dr Post of Robert College. Any one knowing of a new man eligible for membership invite him to become a member and advise me to send the constitution for signature.

Every member should have a duplicate copy of the constitution on hand. When the Round Robin reaches you it might be a good plan to glance it over. If you have not a copy please advise me & I will send you one.

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Later it may be better to put it between Adana & Talas. I am not familiar with the postal routes in that region. I should like advice. Is there a route ~~between~~ from Adana or Hajin to Angora or Caesarea?

If Dr.Carrington has returned to his work then Scutari must be added as a new station. Dr.Carrington has written me a long cordial letter, expressing great interest in our association and signifying his intention to join. This will entitle him to be considered as a charter member. His absence from Turkey alone preventing him from signing the constitution on the first round of the Robin.

Dr.Jewett will you kindly take out the vote amending the constitution & mail it to me to be recorded in the Secretary's book & kept on file. Please announce the result in the Round Robin. Please do the same with vote relating to retaining of Dr.Mardin as a charter member.

Dr.Mardin will you kindly do the same with the vote receiving Dr.V. D.Post of Robert College to our membership.

The Constitution requires that each shall,upon receipt of the Round Robin,promptly acknowledge it to the one sending it to him. If each will at the same time advise me of its receipt & at the same time give such news as may be of interest to the Sec'y,it will aid him to keep hold of things & to give information to any one inquiring.

If any one at any time wishes information in regard to this association,the Round Robin or any thing else connected with it please do not hesitate to write me.

All who expressed themselves are favorable to our first meeting being at Aintab in response to Dr Shepard invitation. It is to be hoped that the Aintab members will give a formal invitation with opportunity for voting and discussion. Let us decide this matter early so as to have plenty of time for preparation.

This time as the Round Robin comes around each one is to take out his previous contribution & replace it with another,the character of which each one is at liberty to determine for himself.

I am glad to serve as your secretary and shall do the best I can to further the interests of our association. If at any time I seem to assume too much to myself or overstep proper limits don't be afraid to call me down. Also if you see an apportunity for my being of further service to the Association kindly advise me.

Yours cordially for service,

H.H.A.

Later it may be better to put it between Adana & Tarsus. I am not familiar with the postal routes in that region. I should like advice. Is there a route ~~between~~ from Adana or Mersin to Angora or Cesarea?

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Dr. Jewett will you kindly take out the vote amending the constitution & mail it to me to be recorded in the Secretary's book & kept on file. Please announce the result in the Round Robin. Please do the same with vote relating to retaining of Dr. Hardin as a charter member.

Dr. Hardin will you kindly do the same with the vote receiving Dr. V. D. Post of Robert College to our membership.

The Constitution requires that each shall, upon receipt of the Round Robin, promptly acknowledge it to the one sending it to him. If each will at the same time advise me of its receipt & at the same time give such news as may be of interest to the sec'y, it will aid him to keep hold of things & to give information to any one inquiring.

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Yours cordially for service.

A.H.H

A. H. Adriance
Sharpe Turkey
1900.

Dr. James L. Barton (6) 19/9/1905 208

Rec'd OCT 16 1905

Possibly you and the editorial sec'y may like to look it over. I also made it the basis for a young peoples meeting in our home church that I was asked to lead. I also send you a copy of that. I am not pleased with it. It is too dry but Sec'y Hicks may be interested to look it over. I shall be interested to know if they are of any use.

I am also send a photograph of our little family for yourself. Also a few kodak ones of general interest for the Board collection.

With cordial good will I am

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson M. D.

209

Harpoot, Turkey.
Sept. 19, 1905

James L. Barton D.D.,
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd OCT 16 1905
Ans'd OCT 17 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have not written you in full about our prospects in the medical line for some time, though I have written about other things. This was partly because I didn't have the heart to write and partly because every thing seemed so mixed up that there was nothing certain to write about. The past three months have been the most discouraging of any since my arrival in Turkey, speaking from a strictly medical standpoint. Last spring everything seemed so bright & encouraging then gradually the prospects lessened one at a time until everything seemed gone. First was the news that Miss Yoder could not come this year & perhaps not at all. Then your instructions that I must not plan for any larger work than there was cash in sight or rather in hand to work with and that there were only some three hundred odd dollars in hand. Then I gave up trying to build a hospital in the near future and determined to begin hospital work in a rented building until such a time as we had funds to build with. I supposed of course as the Germans had given me the right of way for a hospital in Mezera that they would agree to it. I was surprised at their refusal to have anything to with it unless there was some definate hope of having a permanent hospital & unless we could promise a hospital. We could promise nothing. We could only say we hope, we wish, to which they would not listen. The last hope seemed gone. It was gone for any hospital work for at least a year. I returned from the lake without heart to work, though a little rested. I have had to force myself to my work ever since. Mr. Ehman suggested as long as we did not have the means for the entire hospital that we each meet half the cost & that it be managed by a committee representing both parties. I have an offer for a generous portion of land near Mezera on which to build. The value of this would be nearly 250 liras. Mr. Ehman offered to allow me to count this as a portion of my half. This I thought generous of him. It shows that while they wish no temporising they are willing to cooperate & be fair about it. This plan has been only suggested. It has not been adopted by either party. I have not brought it before the station because there has been no apportunity since then for a full station meeting.

And now comes your letter of August 22nd with its good news which changes the aspect of everything, and may permit us to go back to the plan agreed upon when we thought we had sufficient funds to put up a hospital by ourselves.

Now permit me to refer to a point refered to & passed over. You urge me "not to accept as fact any rumors that comes to you from any source whatever regarding action of the Board and the Prudential Committee." I assure you that I have done nothing contrary to that, either before or after your instructions. You evidently thought that I had said that the Board had appropriated a portion of the remaining indemnity funds for our hospital. That is a mistake. I have never thought, said or written anything of the kind. I did feel encouraged that the Board would take favorable action and my reasons were:- The idea of asking for a portion of that fund did not originate with me. It was Dr. Barnum's suggestion & cordially sanctioned by EVERY member of our circle. Even then we did not send the petition until we had sounded you. You sanctioned it & we sent a formal petition as a vote of the station. I also wrote urging that it be granted. Perhaps I wrote too much & disgusted you; if so I am sorry. The first reason then was that you sanctioned the petition both before & after it was sent. The second reason was that Sec'y Tenney congratulated Dev. Dr. Adams and my father upon my having the necessary funds for a hospital. These two, much to my surprise, for I had not written them a word about the matter or that we had even sent such a petition, congratulated me. And Thirdly Miss Bush wrote a definate statement, after one of her talks with you that there was three thousand dollars in sight, not in hand. That is either in cash, appropriated, or promised. Upon this news I did feel encouraged and went to the Germans to begin making plans stating that I had HOPES for three thousand dollars at least. I was very careful to state that I had no authoritative advice & could do nothing until I received such authority. Upon this they generously withdrew giving me the right of way, and still more generously offering the services of their nurses. I still feel grateful to them. I wrote you a long letter asking that action be taken & that we begiven definate advice and authority. Your answer was the letter of June 12th which quashed everything and all our plans fell through. I have not since dared to say that I had any hopes at all. Though that petition was sent nearly a year ago we are still awaiting a reply. If the medical work is to be considered of less importance than every thing else then it will only be a question of a short time before there will be a sufficient

number of claims from Seminary, Mission houses, schools etc to eat it up. I do not begrudge them the money, but I do think it a mistake for you, and the Womans Board in the matter of nurses, to put medical claims as of last importance. Please pardon my frankness but you have several times stated that you wished me to be frank. But your last letter with its sympathy & news has put an entirely new aspect to our plans.

Now a word about the Diarbekir hospital. I have made no move for some time. Partly because I felt that I was not in accord with your ideas. Partly because of the annual meeting. They appointed Dr.Thom & me as a committee to attend to it. As he was mentioned first I naturally suppose him to be the chairman & have waited for him to make the first move. As he has not done so I shall suggest that something be done and recognise him as chairman. If you have confidence in me to fill the other position I shall endeavor to do the best I can.

Now I wish to thank you with my whole heart for your kind letter of Aug.22nd. Your sympathy and encouragement have helped me greatly. Perhaps it is a weakness in my make up but I need sympathy & encouragement to keep up my spirits.

There are few who have in one short year won our love & friendship to such an extent as did Mrs Annie Riggs. And no one entered into our life as a little family as she did. When she came to us we were expecting the arrival of our little one. As a young bride she was drawn to us because of it. Then when she was certain of a similar joy for herself she was more intimate with us. As Mrs. Atkinson had made a special study of such things and the care of infants she consulted with her constantly. She was a daily visitor in our home taking great interest in little Henry, washing him, dressing him, playing with him, watching him develop etc. Not only this but these two mothers would plan for the future of their little ones, how they were to be playmates for each other, study together, how they would dress & play etc.etc.

To make capital of the loss of such a dear friend for the furthering of my own work seemed abhorrent to me at first thought. Then I thought that it was not my doing and if her friends wished to do it as a loving remembrance of her dear life in a fitting and worthy memorial of her that it was my business to do all in my power to make it a success. Next I determined not to make a no move until I had learned the wish of her husband whom we all love & for whom our hearts ache.

He seemed pleased at the thought. He said that he had expected that her friends would do something but had not thought of just that way of their expressing themselves. I asked if it met his approval. Yes it did. He recognised the need of a hospital as the greatest need of Harpoot station & its work, and was satisfied to have a Memorial hospital as a remembrance. I asked But would you not prefer that it be in some way more in your own department. No he was satisfied that it should be as a hospital. I therefore give it my cordial sanction and if I can be of any use in aiding the project I am at their service in any way that is fit. And you may rest assured that I shall do my utmost to make the memorial worthy of her.

Now what can I or we do to be of aid. This is a delicate matter lest we appear to make capital of our loss. I think the most effective way would be for us as a station to write a statement or appeal for this. Something as the following:- Mr. Knapp to write about our station field & its population & how we occupy a natural center in it. Mr. Carey to write about our Harpoot plant & how it is the educational & religious center. How a hospital located here would have a wide and radiating influence. Dr. Barnum to write about the life that came among us. Her influence upon us & the people & how we wish to honor her memory by establishing a hospital for the people whom she loved. I, to write about the hospital itself, its plan and our ambitions for it. Mr. Riggs a simple note stating that the plan meets his approval & his wish in regard to it. Have this printed & furnished to each & all for distribution who are interested in making it a success. How does this strike you? Would it meet your approval? Would it be the thing to do? What suggestions have you in regard to our cooperation? Or would it be better for us as a station to keep quiet and trust to you & her friends to make the plea?

Now a word about ambitions in this line. I told Mr. Riggs that if the hospital came in this way that I would wish to have it intimately associated with the college. This he said would please him. To tell the truth it has been my wish ever since I saw the relationship between college & hospatal in Marsovan, but I didn't think it my place to suggest it. Perhaps we could have the college Trustees as the hospital trustees. But this is a question to work out in the future. I shall be glad to do what is best & wise.

I have been asked several times in regard to a medical school for Euphrates College. When asked in public I have always answered no.

It is absurd to think of. Yet it has been one of my air castles from the start. I find that Mr.Riggs & Mr.Knapp have the same ambition for the college. This can not be done quickly or at any one time. We will have to work up to it. The first thing is to have a well equipped hospital. It is nonesense to say anything about a medical school until we have this. The next step is to establish a nurses training school. This can be affiliated with the female department of the college. This is really more important than the Medical school. Meanwhile the scientific department must be built up so as to be able to give the necessary instruction. This much is what I have laid out for myself for the first period of my stay in Turkey. Then, if there is any demand for a medical school, will be the time to begin to organise for it. Then if I can get the sanction of all concerned, including our medical Missionary Association I will go ahead. When I go home on my first furlough I shall endeavor to raise the necessary funds for this Medical college, if possible in Germany, Switzerland & England. If I don't succeed in getting the full amount there I'll try in the West. The point is I don't want to milk cows that are already being milked for the Board.

I think this had better be kept as a harpoot secret for some time. I hope it wont die as such. I metion this just now in order that you see what the "Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital may be the foundation of if our air castles succeed. If you are interested I may at some future time write you in greater detail about these air castles for the distant future.

The question of location of the hospital is a perplexing one. My own attitude in that regard at present is that there is time for a thorough discussion of this problem. I do not want it decided until the station can be unanimous about it. My own idea is that it would be wisest to locate on the plain between Mezera & upper Mezera. But I am open to conviction & if the others can convince me that I am mintaken all right. I shall also try to convince them to my way of thinking. I may write you at sometime the pros & cons of this question, as I see it.

The Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association is an assured success. The circular letter, Round Robin, has recently completed its first round. Naturally it was of introductory style. Each one introduced himself & his work. There was much in it that was of general interest so I had my boy make some type written copies of all but the strictly medical portion.

Harpoot - Turkey. Sept. 19-1905.

H. H. Atkinson

210

Program of Y.P.S.C.E.Meeting,
on Medical Missions in Turkey.
Nov.19,1905
1st Congregational Church,
San Francisco,Calif.

H.H.Atkinson, leader — Mr.R.R.Clark
Harpoot,Turkey — Chairman

1. Opening Song — to be selected by Miss Mary L.Krogh
2. Prayer — by Miss Dossie Simpson
General subject of prayer:-That the Holy Spirit may be present in this meeting. That the study of Medical Missions may be of help spiritually to each member. That the interest in Missions, the study of Missions; that the sympathy and aid for missions may be increased.etc.etc.etc.
3. Scripture reading — by Miss Fannie J.Krogh
4. Song — to be selected by Miss Eu Colvin
5. "Introduction" — to be read by Edwin V.Krick
5½ 6. "Mardin" — to be read by Miss Edith Lehamberlain (Asia Minor Medical Mis. Assoc.) Mr.Samuel Shanic
7. "Aintab" — to be read by Mr.Frank Adams
8. Prayer — by Mr.Harry C.Symonds
Subject in general:- Medical Missionaries and their work.
9. Hajin — to be read by Miss M.E.Langley
10. Adana — to be read by M.M.Hopkins
11. Caesarea (Talas) — to be read by Miss Dora Dewing
12. Sivas — to be read by Josepha Minassian
13. Song — to be selected by Harry I.Krick
14. Marsovan — to be read by Mr.Geo.Mazelet
15. Erzroum — to be read by Carl H.Ascherman
16. Van — to be read by Miss Helen Falck
17. Closing Words — to be read by Arthur Skillicorn
18. Prayer — by Mr.George Kingman
For our church and its interest in Missions.
19. Song "Blest be the tie that binds"
If time is short one verse only.
20. Mizpeh benediction.

Program of Y.P.C.C.E. Meeting,
on Medical Missions in Turkey,
Nov.10,1906
1st Congregational Church,
San Francisco, Calif.

W.E.Atkinson, Leader Mr.E.R.Clark
Harpoot, Turkey Chairman

1. Opening Song to be selected by Miss Mary L.Krogh
2. Prayer by Miss Dessie Simpson
General subject of prayer--That the Holy Spirit may be present in this meeting. That the study of Medical Missions may be of help spiritually to each member. That the interest in missions, the study of Missions that the sympathy and aid for missions may be increased, etc.,etc.
3. Scripture reading by Miss Fannie L.Krogh
4. Song to be selected by Miss Em Colvin
5. "Introduction" to be read Mrs Edgar E. Tyler
6. "Martin" to be read by Mr.Samuel Sanno
7. "Alnash" to be read by Mr.Frank Adams
8. Prayer by Mr.Harry C.Gyronds
Subject in general--Medical Missionaries and their work.
9. Malin to be read by Miss M.M.Lansley
10. Adana to be read by M.M.Hopkins
11. Caesarea (Talas) to be read by Miss Cora Dowing
12. Sivas to be read by Joseph Hinagian
13. Sonk to be selected by Harry L.Krick
14. Marsovan to be read by Mr.Jno.Mellot
15. Erzroum to be read by Gert H.Asbuerman
16. Van to be read by Miss Helen Felch
17. Closing Words to be read by Arthur Whitlocth
18. Prayer by Mr.George Kingman
For our church and its interest in missions.
19. Song "Blest be the tie that binds"
If time is short one verse only.
20. Mizpah benediction.

Dear fellow Endeavorers:- I am thankful to again have the privilege of leading one of the meetings of our society.

The subject assigned for the evening is a very big one,and also of intense interest to anyone who will take the time to study it. What is our object in considering this subject? To pass a pleasant or profitable evening? a little entertaining under the covering of religion? to familiarise with a portion of the Lords work? by learning of the success of others to get encouragement & stimurlus for our own Christian Endeavor These are all legetimate objects and the way we consider the subject can be varied according to the object. "Medical Missions at home & abroad is a topic broad enough to form the subject for a course of study. The home portion I do not know much about the Medical Mission at home that is in America. I do know that all Christian medical men do a great deal of real missionary work,also that as a class medical men devote a great deal of time and and freely give their services for the poor & to aid worthy institutions. We might spend a very profitable & interesting evening learning about Dr Grenfeld's work among the fisherfolk in the North Atlantic. Many articles about him & his work have appeard in the popular press of late. If you have not read any thing about him it will pay you to do so. We might consider the origen of Modern Medical Missionary Work or the Pioneer Medical Missionaries,countries opened to Evangelical effor by Medical Missionaries as Siam,Corea & others,a biographical evening with certain renowned Medical Missionaries. Medical Missions in the various countries as Turkey,South America,the isles of the sea,Phillipine Africa,India,Japan,Persia,China and so on;any one of which would give us enough material for a full evening;Medical Missions as conducted by the various Missionary Societies,a comparative study; Influence of the Med. Mis.& his methods; Thus we might go on deviding & subdeviding our topic much more without exhausting & expect to fill a useful evening with each. But I have said enough to convince you that it is impossible to consider the subject ~~into~~ as a whole but must choose some portion of it. It is well said that one can tell best that with which he is familiar. Therefore,while leading your meeting from ~~Turkey~~ estimate I will tell you about Medical Work in Turkey or rather the Asiatic portion of Turkey & its workers.

The Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association

When I received my appointment to the medical work here in Harpoot I knew very little about the Missionary work in Turkey. Naturally I began reading about it at once. The more I learned the more I was impressed with the extent of the Missionary endeavor and the value of the Medical portion of it. During my first two years here on the field I had an unusual apportunity of meeting my colleagues and watching them at their work. I was impressed more than ever with the importance of the work they were doing. I also noticed that they were for the most part unacquainted with each other. There was a lack of fellowship between them. The value of a Medical Association among these missionary physicians impressed itself more and more upon me.

So a year ago I wrote a letter & sent a copy of it to each physician connected with the work of the American Board in Turkey. The reply was encouraging & my services were accepted to start it. So I drew up a constitution & sent it also to each. The reply this time was unanimous & from several enthusiastic. We are scattered over such a large area with slow & difficult travel, and also we are forbidden to do any printing of any kind, so that we were shut out from the usual means of fellowship in other medical Assoc. Therefore an original plan must be devised to meet our circumstances. So the following modus operondi was arranged.

1st Each member was to send every other member a copy of his annual report.

2nd A Round Robin letter to go to each station in turn. Each membe to contribute to it & take out his previous production. This to give apportunity for the presentation of topics, discussions, exchange of opinions etc.

3rd Occasionally, each five years or so, to meet at some central point as an association to discuss missionary & medical matters.

The association was formally organised by the begining of the circular letter. This Round Robin has just completed its first circuit and as it is now with me it enables me to introduce to you the various medical missionary stations in our three Turkish missions. This letter went to ten different stations & the constitution was signed by a dozen Missionary physicians. There are four others who have not yet had an apportunity to sign but will do so. The Round Robin contained a dozen contributions besides business matters. As it was the first round of the Round Robin these contributions were in the nature of self introductions, telling of themselves, their preparation, qualifications field, equipment & work.

Thus you see I have a fine apportunity to give you a clear & authorative glimpse of each one of our medical missionary stations. Take a large map of Turkey and as I tell you about each station, notice its location upon the map. The Round Robin first went to Mardin.

MARDIN

Mardin is the only Arabic speaking station of the American Board. It is ~~//////~~ situated at the top of the great Mesopotamian plain. It is a meeting ground for Arabs from the South, Kurds from the North and Turks from the West. Consequentlm it is a very disturbed region, with constant petty wars, tribal quarrels, robberies and murders.

Here we find D.M.B. Thom M.D., with one exception the oldest missionary physician on the field. He came to Turkey some thirty odd years ago. These have been years of difficult & valuable service. He is a tall, fine appearing man with grey hair & a kindly manner. He has an abrupt way but a kind & gentlemanly appearance. I wish you could hear him tell of his services during these years. He came when there was only one other medical man on the field. His field was immense & he had to travel from one end of the empire to the other to attend the various missionary families. These journeys were frequently taken hurredly in answer to a telegram, over long distances where only horses could go, over all kinds of rough roads, in all sorts of weather. Deep snows or desert suns made no difference. Marsovan, Sivas, Harpoot, Caesarea, Bitlis, Van & Erzroum were in his field. He spent a good share of his time away from home. Once he received a 200 Lira fee ($1000.00). An enourmous fee for this country where a days wage is fifteen cents. At another time he received a gift of an Arab horse from a grateful patient.

He has a small well built stone hospital. This contains on the lower floor office, 2 waiting rooms, pharmacy, & store room, on the upper floor an operating room & two rooms for bed patients. He has a pharmacist, assistant, woman to wait on patients & a cleaner. All of these are natives.

Mardin station has been short handed so that Dr. Thom has to spend part of his time in the general mission work. He is also the station treasurer.

AINTAB

Leaving Mardin the Round Robin passes through Diarbekir & Oorfa where there is medical missionary work. But as it is under the care of German friends & as there is more than enough under our American Board to more than occupy the time at our disposal we will hurry on to Aintab.

In many ways Aintab is the most interesting station in our circle. First. It is the oldest missionary station in the interior. Second. It was founded by Dr Azariah Smith a medical missionary. Therefore it is the oldest medical station of the Board. He was not the first missionary to Aintab. An ordained missionary was first sent there, who was driven out by a howling mob, stoned out. While this man was fleeing from Aintab, Dr Smith was journeying to it & entered the city just a few days after the others fled. Where they failed he succeeded because of his persistency, consecration & the fact that he was a physician gave him the opportunity to obtain the good will of the people by the healing art. Aintab has ever since been known for the earnestness of its workers. This brings us to the third reason for its importance. It is the most successful station of our Board. It is sometimes called the Jerusalem of Protestantism in Turkey. The reasons for this are:- 1st. Its missionaries have always been imbued with the importance of evangelical methods. Second, the native Christians have been taught that they can not be Christians without bearing fruit. Consequently Aintab has been the starting point of several powerful revivals. Third, the presence of a strong medical work from the first. This medical work, while in reaping the fruit it played a minor part yet in preparing the goound for the seed by gaining the good will & attention to the truth, it played a most important part. But I must not dwell on Aintab history too long, fascinating as it may be. If you are interested it will pay you to hunt up the letter I wrote you from Aintab two & a half years ago. It will tell you about the history of Aintab and the powerful revival of that winter.

Here we find a strong & successful medical plant. The hospital, named the Azariah Smith memorial Hospital, is a roomy stone building. They have recently erected a new building for the out patient department which contains the Pharmacy, clinic rooms, examination dressing rooms etc. This has relieved the hospital building itself so that now there is room for fifty or more beds. The personel of the department consists of two American physicians, a native surgeon, an anesthetist, a surgical

dresser,4 native nurses,cook & 3 general servants & an evangelist.

The department is under the management of Dr Shepard,a jovial little man,full of energy & a tremendous worker.He is a graduate of the University of Michigan & then took further special work in the New York hospitals. Though he came to the field more than twenty years ago,yet has kept abreast of the times & does up to date surgery.

Miss Caroline F.Hamilton M.D.is Dr Shepards associate.Before coming to Aintab she was a professor in a Medical College for women in N.Y.city. She is a wide awake Christian woman,in earnest to foreward the Lord's kingdom through her medical gifts.She is superintendent of the hospital,holds clinics for women & children and sends out each year a native woman thoroughly trained to take care of women in their greatest hour of need.This is a most crying need in this country of ignorence and bondage of women.

The native physician assistants are throughly trained men,graduates of the Presbeterian Syrian Protestant College.They give valuable aid.

Miss Trowbridge the head nurse is a rare character.She is the Daughter & grand daughter of missionaries.Her grand father was the Rev Dr Riggs the great linguist,who could speak fluently over a dozen languages & could read & write as many more.Her father was Rev Dr. Throwbridge,president of Central Turkey College in Aintab.Spritually & mentally strong,physically weak she uses up every ounce of her strength for her patients. Consciontious in seeing that every thing goes off properly,annoyed by blundering servants she has a hard position to fill. Yet she manages all in a quiet,pleasant,efficient way that wins all. Through it all she carries a quiet sense of humor which enables her to get much amusement out of the dry oddities of her patients and their droll remarks.Her constant longing is to aid her patients spiritually.She spends all her spare moments in teaching this one to read his Bible,helping that one understand a difficult passage, listening to this ones difficulties,sympathising with that ones troubles,pointing out the way to salvation & praying with them all. The patients love,trust & confide in her.I know of no other single lady on the mission field who is her equal in value as a missionary

Last year Miss Grant came out to be associated with Miss Throwbridge She has a thorough hospital training. She was connected with the Marsovan hospital under Dr Carrington for two or three years.So she brings to her work in Aintab a special training.The relieve to Miss Trowbridge is most important. She occupies an important & busy corner in the missionary work.

The Aintab clinic are large and draw from great distances.The neighboring cities of Oorfa,Killis,Marash,Alleppo,Alexandretta, Adiaman,Zeitune etc send their regular quotas to the Aintab clinics, while occasionally patients go from more distant places as Erzingan, Russia,Persia& india. During the past year,counting consultations, examintions,dressings,bedside visits,everything but the work of the pharmacy & operating room there were over fifty two thousand treatments. This is their own highest record and I think it is not equaled or excelled by any other medical station in foreign lands.

Naturally with such an extensive work & such large clinics the position of evangelist is an important one.He is usually one of the college seniors who is selected because of his earnestness. He preaches to the patients & their friends waiting at the regular clinics,conducts prayers & services in the wards and does personal work among the bed patients.But this work is not all left to him. The missionaries and workers from the churches also take an interest. Thus we see the reason for the wide & important influence from an evangelical standpoint that the Aintab medical work exerts.

HAJIN

We next go to a city in the mountains called Hajin.It is a miserable place,the population is exclusively Armenian.The place is said to have been located as a hiding place from massacring Turks.It is a sort of a pit in the mountains.The town is at the bottom & on the steep mountain side,a most unattractive place.

The work here is conducted by Miss Heda Hess M.D. She first came to the mission field as a teacher in the female college at Marash. While there she had charge of nursing the sick students,became much interested & impressed with the importance of the medical branch of missionary work she returned to America & took her M.D.from Michigan University.She then returned as a medical missionary to Hadjin.

Sie has been there only a year or two & finds the work very difficult.The shiftlessness of the people & their lack of appreciation.The government also makes her trouble Turks all hold women in low esteem.Their government shares this attitude.They never give a lady physician a lisence to practise.Once they did but it was as a special favor to the American representative who requested it rather than the deserts of the case.Consequently Dr Hess has no license to practise.In trying to practise without a license she receives much annoyance from the petty local authorities.

She finds this exceedingly trying & this summer is endeavoring with the ~~ﬁ~~ ~~ﬁ~~ aid of Constantinople friends to procure a license. Let us pray that she may succeed.

ADANA

This like the last is a new station for medical work but with well established schools & churches. The work here is in charge of Dr J. K.Mardin. He is the son of a missionary & was born either in Aintab or Marash. Thus he knows Turkish like a native. He also is a graduate of the ~~W~~ University of Michigan where he took both his B.S.& M.D.degrees. He made a brilliant record there. He then came back to Turkey as an independent man. He was associated with Dr Shepard of Aintab for a while,and for one year acted as his substitude. He then took a years study in Germany;then went to Marsovan as Dr Carrington's associate for a year. At last he located in Adana where he expected to remain.

With him are associated Miss Wallis,an English trained nurse, who was in Aintab for a short time. And a Dr.Hawly,a lady physician, a recent graduate of the University of Michigan who was spending most of her time studying the language. I don't know much about her. The wanted a building for a hospital and from the start have had more than enough to keep them busy.

TALAS near CAESAREA

We next visit another large & well established hospital. The medical work here was established by Rev Wm S.Dodd M.D. I think I can not tell the story better than to quote verbatum from Dr Dodds contribution to the RoundRobin.

He writes:- "I graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons in New York,having spent five years in the city for the two courses of theology & Medicine. When I came out I did not know which line of work would claim my time,but I soon found out. 1890 I spent in Germany studying general surgery & eye work. In 1891 a dispensary was built with contributions from friends in America,in the four small rooms of the upper floor patients were allowed to stay after operations ,in khan style.

This continued till my furlough of 96 in America. In 97, Miss Hoffman a trained nurse, returned with me. Seven beds were put in those rooms & we began regular hospital work. She left after a year, & in '99 Miss Cushman. We were able in 1900 again with the help of friends to put up the hospital building. It is a solid stone building, costing about $9000.00. We can put in 40 beds & have two or three private rooms for special cases. Besides this Miss Cushman, Miss Cole (another American trained nurse) and Dr & Mrs Post have comfortable rooms & their own house-keeping establishment there. Miss Cole came in 1901, and Dr & Mrs Post last year.

We have a Greek assistant physician, a Greek young lady as assistant house keeper, three native women & four young men as nurses, besides cooks, washerwomen etc. One qualified druggist and a boy to assist him. We have also a dispensary in Caesarea five miles distant, where we attend, either the Greek physician or myself three times in the week. In Talas patients are seen every day, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings are set aside for operations.

We try not to let the professional side of the work, or the merely philanthropic side, at all to overtop the directly evangelistic side. The assistant housekeeper and all the seven nurses are active Christian workers. Prayers in the wards twice daily, singing service and informal brief preaching service on Sunday, personal conversation with patients at all times, prayers & the work of a Bible reader in the dispensaries, teaching patients to read, giving them Bibles when they leave,--these are the general methods of evangelistic work as carried on. Besides this one of the nurses a young man especially adapted for such work, has been sent out to some villages for a month or more at a time when the hospital work admitted of it, for direct evangelistic work. His hailing from the hospital gives him an open door everywhere, and his work has been much blessed."

With Dr Dodd is associated Dr. Post, the most recent arrival on the field. He is the son of the famous Dr Post, professor of surgery in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. He graduated from Princeton University in 1897, studied medicine for two years in Beirut then finished his medical course at the college of Physicians & Surgeons in New York. After two and a half years of hospital work he landed in Talas as Dr Dodds associate.

SIVAS

This place is of great interest to us in our study of medical missions because of its historical associations. It was the home of the mighty Dr West who was known through out all this region as the beloved physician. He was one of the pioneers. His time of service was before the time of us who are now on the field. He did not build up a strong local plant but had a wide general but lucrative practise. Many feeble churches and schools were aided by his generosity. He also did a great work in interesting wide-awake young men in medicine. They went to America, graduated in medicine & return to this country to practise. I have met several of them. Some of them are now grey headed. They have not only been successful practitioners but filled important places in our religious work.

After Dr West's death another medical man was sent out who proved a failure & since his return to America the medical work in Sivas was allowed to lapse for a long period of years.

It was renewed in 1903 by the appointment of Dr C.E.Clark to that station. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College & the medical Dep't of Michigan University. After four months work in an emergency hospital, he came out to Turkey. He spent the first winter with Dr. Dodd in Talas, helping him on operating days and studying Turkish the rest of the time.

Soon after reaching Sivas he became sick with typhoid. So he lost several months in his only year at his station. Yet he has his work nicely started. He was fortunate in finding a German nurse there to work with him. They rented a small building and began hospital work.

Sivas contributed another valuable member to our medical association in the person of Milo A.Jewett M.D. the American Consul. Let me give you his story in his own words. "Some one said the other day he did not see why a woman, if she wished, should not be a medical MAN; and I do not see why a consul should not be a medical missionary if he has the medical training & missionary spirit. When I came out to Sivas in 1893 one of the Constantinople papers published a notice of my appointment in which it was stated that I had special qualifications for my post, having had many years experience in lunatic asylums. It certainly is a post where tact & endless patience are required. I was born in Sivas, went to America when two or three years old, graduated from Harvard medical school in 1881 and went immediately into the state Lunatic Hospital at Danvers,

Mass.,where I remained,most of the time as assistant superinten dent and physician until appointed to Sivas. Mrs. Jewett is not an M.D.but is a medical worker. She is a graduate of the Boston City Hospital School of Nurses and was for many years Superintendent of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital Training school for Nurses.

"I believe that my father Dr Fayette Jewett was the first medical missionary in this field,and I have been happy in rendering some service to the sick in this region and in striving to aid officially the work of the American missionaries;thus in a sense continuing the work which my father began & which both my parents hoped their children would take up. This thought has made my long and in some respects wearysome and unprofitable stay at Sivas more pleasant & satisfactory. When my father was here his medical work extended over a large field including Yosgat,Caesarea, Marsovan,Amassia,Tokat,Sivas,Harpoot & Erzroum. I am glad that Dr. Clark has come to carry on and build up the medical missionary work in my native city."

MARSOVAN

Marsovan,like Harpoot & Aintab,is a large station with college, girls school,orphanage,industrial work,a large out field as well as medical. Like Harpoot medical effort was lacking for a long time. At the time of the massacres two English nurses went to Marsovan to aid the sufferers. This was the begining,then came Dr. Carrington. They rented a house as a hospital and he jumped at once into a brilliant surgical practise. Dr.Carrington is nervous man. He would work at a furious pace then break down & have to go away for a rest & change. He never seemed satisfied with Marsovan & at last succeeded in getting transfered to Scutari a suberb of Constantinople. Here he hopes to establish another hospital & in connection with the hospital and girls college there to organise a nurses training school. He has been in America the past year trying to find the funds for his enterprise. It will fill a much needed want in this country and we his friends expect him to have a brilliant success. His absence from the field explains why he has no contribution in the Round Robin,& why I can not tell more about him. I know that before coming to the field he had built up a

successful surgical practise in Philadelphia. During his stay in Marsovan he built up an inexpensive hospital containing about forty beds & had large clinics. During the past year Dr.Ottley has carried on the work. Dr.C.W.Ottley graduated from Princeton University A.B. '95,Johns Hopkins University Medical Dep't '99,was traveling Sec'y of the Student Volunteer Movement in '99-1900,served two years as intern in city hospital N.Y.,then went to Robert College College in Constantinople as college physician and professor of biology.After 2 1/2 years there he resigned & went to Marsovan. He has now gone to Germany for a years study. It is doubtful if he will return to Turkey again. Marsovan has invited Dr Mardin of Adana to take charge of this department. After repeated urging he at last consented and takes charge this fall. So the continued success of that work is assured.

ERZROUM

Here we find another station now in the medical work. Mrs.Dr. Stapleton has been there for some time but she has not practised much because of family cares.

Dr.H.L.Underwood is now located there. He studied for two years at the University of Mich.Medical dept but finished his course at a medical college in Denver Colorado. He took some post graduate work in New York & practised for a while. He was appointed by the Board to Shansi,China. As there was no prospect of that station being reapened his appointment was changed to Bitlis. His wife was Miss Dora Judson M.D. He remained in Bitlis two years. Besides a general practise he did an important relief work among the sufferers of the recent massacres at Moosh and Sassoon. A little more than a year ago he went to Erzroum on account of the health of his infant daughter. He has since been transfered there permanently by vote of the Mission.

VAN

Beautiful for situation, a pleasant circle & prosperous, this is one of the most fascinating places in the circle. Van is situated on plain with plenty of trees & water all about; mountains with perpetual snows tower up in the distance while close at hand is the large & beautiful lake Van.

It is also of special interest to us as one of the pioneers was a Medical man & he is the one that has held the fort during these long years, a good portion of which time he spent there alone.

Dr. C.C. Raynolds came to Turkey thirty six years ago. He first came to Harpoot & remained long enough to learn the language & the people then went with Rev H.S. Barnum D.D. (now of Constantinople) to Van & he is still there. God has blessed the endeavors of this man & his colleagues. The work has grown & spread & the mission has just authorised the establishment of a College there, provided the funds can be obtained outside of the regular Board income.

A few years ago Rev C.D. Usher M.D. went to the assistance of the Raynolds. He took entire charge of the medical dep't & some of the other branches of work, and they have prospered under his enthusiasm & Consecration. Ten years ago two lady physicians Drs Kimball & Smith went to Van. During the massacres they had three temporary hospitals. They met the same difficulty from the government that Dr Hess is now having in Hajin & therefore returned to America. This left Dr. Raynolds alone again until the arrival of Dr. Usher.

Dr. Usher introduces himself briefly in the following words:- "Graduated in theology R.E. Theological Seminary Philadelphia 1893. For three years while there visitor at the U. of P. hospital, where I got my taste for medicine. Graduated from University Med. Col. Kansas City, Mo. in 1898. Practised till '98 when I came to Harpoot. After sixteen months there was transfered to Van in Oct. '99." That fall he went to Erzroum to escort some newly appointed lady missionaries to Van. Because of a telegram with the word "committee" in it the government refused to give their tezkera (traveling permit). Winter was approaching with its impassible roads. No time to be lost. So with the aid of the English consul they defied the childish government and left. They had all kinds adventures with the government, drivers & Kurds. The affair ended in his marriage with one of the young ladies. Now to return to his own words:- "Found a dispensary established with two worthy young men in charge. Opened a hospital in a private house in May 1900 and from that the present hospital

with fifty beds has grown. Personal of medical Dep't-Schwester Clara Liese Matron,4 male & 3 female native nurses,cook,water carrier & wash woman. In dispensary two young men acting as drugists."Dr.Usher is a pard worker. His record of establishing a hospital of fifty beds in less than four years is a brilliant one. This he was enabled to do thanks to generous gifts from English friends. He has the love of the people about him and the enthusiastic confidence of his colleagues.

Closing Words

From Van the Round Robin returns to Harpoot from whence it started. About the medical work here you are already informed as you are partners with me in it.As the time is brief I will not again refer t it.You who are not informed can get a hold of my previous letters & reports and read them.

In thas little tour of the medical missionary stations that you have taken with me will increase your interest in this portions of the Lords work.You will notice that I have not attempted to give statistics or the results of their effort.This may form the subject for some future study.I have this time only attempted to introduce to you some of my colleagues in this work.They are a consecrated, energetic set of Christian workers.Now that you are acquainted with them it will be worth your while to watch their progress.You will get glimpses of their work occasionally in the Missionary Herald & Life and Light.I shall also be able to occasionally give you glimpses & news of them as they have elected me as the Sec'y of the Association.This next round of the Round Robin will be larger by tw stations at least.Soutari where Dr.Carrington will locate and Rober College where a brother of Dr Post of Caesarea is now taking Dr. Ottleys place.So you see we shall grow from the start. In closing let me urge you to continue to be interested in this work,study it & pray for us.

With cordial greetings & Missionary love

I am sincerely,

Your missionary,

Letter of Dr. Frame
and Medical Mission in Turkey.
First Congl. Church-
San Francisco-Cal. Nov. 17-1905

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Your missionary.

Harpoot, Turkey 212
Sep't 25, 1905

Rec'd OCT 26 1905

James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

Ans'd NOV 24 1905

Dear Dr. Barton:- I wrote you at length last week concerning things medical in general. Also I sent you duplicate copies of our medical letter, called the Round Robin of our Med. Miss. Assoc. with other things. There was much of general interest in it. One thing struck me very forcibly as I read the contributions of the various members, that is that not one of those enjoying an extensive surgical practise, obtained it without the aid of a nurse. This I think would be worth while to call to the attention of the officers of the Woman's Board.

After reading your letter of last week to Dr. Barnum I realize more than ever what a very busy man you are. Also what a trying position you are in, in regard to making ends meet finantially.

I almost regret haviag written you at such length as I did then. I hope that I did not annoy you.

I am just starting of Round Robin No 2 for its round. Most of the contents of it you received in what I sent you last week. I enclose the remainder, that is-my own contributions, list of contents, question for discussion, etc. everything but some strictly medical contributions.

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Thanking you & awaiting your reply to last weeks letter I am

Yours for service,

H. H. Atkinson

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H. H. Kettlewell

Harpoot, Turkey
Sept. 25-1905

Rec'd NOV -3 1905

Harpoot, Turkey
Oct. 11th 1905

Ans'd NOV 24 1905

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
A.B.C.F.M.
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Your favor of Sept. 1st just at hand. It strayed & came via Erzingan post. It was acknowledging receipt of reports and photographs.

We are pleased that you liked the photo sent. I hope that you received safely the other photos with other duplicates sent later.

Thanking you for your goodwill I am

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Atkinson M.D.

Pastor Lohman (2) 11/16/190 214

Harpoot, Turkey

Nov. 16th 1905

Pastor Lohman

Chairman of Missionary Committee

Germany

Dear Sir:- Last week I received a note from Prediger Ehman stating that you wished definate information in regard to our intentions in the Medical Missionary work of our American circle in Harpoot.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the German friends in Mezera and you in Germany who direct the work, for the fair spirit with which you have considered this question: for the evident desire that there be harmony, cordiality and even cooperation between these two circles of mission workers: and the wish that the best be done for Christs kingdom & not our own selfish desires. My prayer is that our relationship may continue in the same spirit.

Our opinions and convictions in regard to these matters are briefly as follows:-

First that it would be unfortunate for the Christian work here to have rival hospital, one at Harpoot conducted by the Americans & the other in Mezera under German control.

Second- that either the Germans, or the Americans should have entire control, or that both should cooperate to establish a strong medical arm of the mission service. It is by no means the wish of the Americans to exclude the Germans from this work. We shall gladly consider any suggestions in this direction that you may have to make.

Our decisions at the present time are:- First Not to do hospital work in a rented building: unless we do so, for a short time as a temporary thing until we can have a building of our own.

Second:- We do intend to build a hospital just as soon as the funds are in hand to build with. We have good hopes that these funds may be secured soon. Friends in America are interested in raising the necessary amount to build a hospital as a memorial to one of our circle who was taken to the home above last summer.

It would then be called the "Mrs. Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital." The appeals have already been sent out & money is being received for this purpose. The plans for this hospital have not yet been fully matured, nor has the location been decided upon. Just how much money there is already I can not say, as it is in the hands of friends in America. The sum which they are endeavoring to collect is $ 10000, or in Turkish money 2300 Liras, about 40000 marks. Whether the whole of this will be collected or not we don't know. We hope that a sufficient portion of it will be in hand to begin building next year.

You will see from the above, that which I have stated as definately as we now can we intend to continue our interest in the medical work. Just what portion you Germans have in this work is for you yourselves to decide. We will gladly consider any terms of cooperation that you wish to offer. We await your suggestions.

In closing permit me to express again my appreciation of the work that Sister Laura did here. I admire her executive ability very much. It is of a high order. She is also an exellent nurse and a good missionary. It would be a misfortune to the work here for her not to return. I hope she plans to return and your committee to send her. We need her.

Trusting that the Lord may guide us to right decisions and bless our endeavors I am

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson

Duplicate of letter to German Committee

Nov. 16 - 1905.

Markoot -

Rec'd DEC 18 1905 215.

Harpoot, Turkey.

Nov. 22nd. 1905

Ans'd FEB 13 1906

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House.
Boston.
Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton:- I have your favors of Oct.18th & 19th to acknowledge. Thank you for them.

I enclose a portion of my letter to Miss Murray, which will explain the status quo of our hospital prospects and our attitude towards it. I am anxious to do all I can to help it along & shall welcome advice. Things are a bit in abeyance until Riggs returns and we can talk them over.

The Diarbekir affair seems to be at a standstill. I do not agree with Dr.Them that the money should be in hand before any steps should be taken. The money is certain to come & why not take the preliminary steps of investigating location, plans for building & the securing of the governmental permit etc. I suggested that we meet in Diarbekir talk the matter every one to an understanding inter nos and begin these preliminaries but he was inclined to procrastinate.

We were pleased to add the new Mardin members to our circle of personal friends. Mrs.Atkinson & I had the privilege of entertaining the Emricks. They are fine people & I believe will make effective Missionaries.

The health of our circle is fair excepting our baby Henry who has been seriously upset the past two days. He has the bad habit of trying to eat every thing that will go into his mouth. I fear he did has swallowed something that has set up a gastro intestinal inflamation which we have not yet been able to relieve.

The weather is beautiful. We are pleased with our new consul with whom I have mutual acquaintances in the West. He is not a religious but we think friendly.

Yours humbly,

H.H.Atkinson

Harfoot - Turkey Nov. 22-1905 3

Missionary

Rec'd DEC 18 1905

furniture, that is I am using wooden home made tables etc. Therefore with this commencement for an equipment we had better not proceed independently. If any article is given, that is the article itself & not the money for it, accept it of course with our thanks. But if the money is given do not purchase without first consulting us.

This securing the funds for a hospital is no slight task. The most difficult part of all is to secure the amount for the building itself. When that is secured it will be much easier to procure the funds for its equipment. People love to give a bed & bedding & have it called after themselves or some loved one. It will not be hard to secure the necessary funds for that later. The hardest thing & the most important is to secure the money for the building & ground. We have the promise of a suitable location, that is the gift of the ground with the condition of location. We can not accept the gift until we decide about location which I hope will be done soon. Therefore my advice is that you do not emphasize the small things to be secured or trouble about them but secure as much as possible unconditionally for the hospital itself. If gifts are sent in conditionally accept them, but let your appeals be for the building itself, that is at least for the present.

Now about the amount. Dr. Barters suggestion is a wise one. Ten thousand dollars will suffice to build & equip as large a hospital as we need here. I intend to plan the building in such a way, that a portion can be built at a time. So that we do not need to wait until the whole is in hand before beginning. And as fast as the funds come in we can complete it.

I can not give you much information about plans and details as we have not yet decided upon them and I do not wish them to be decided without Mr.Riggs being here to consult with us & give expression to his ideas & wishes. He is absent just at present. I will talk the problems over with him soon after his return.

Dr. Barton in his letter accompanying your last made only one correction or comment. I quote verbatim- "The only point where she errs in her letter is that the hospital be constructed by yourself, she forgetting that it is to be a mission institution, but that need make no difference with your plans & thoughts." As a Mission institution the Harpoot station as a whole will have to decide upon all important questions such as location, plans, etc. I as the head of the medical department and Mr.Riggs because of his peculiar relationship to it as a memorial to his wife, will doubtless have a good deal of influence in the final decisions. I am purposely awaiting his return before bringing up these matters, for discussion & decision. I shall consider it a privilege to talk all matters over with Mr.Riggs as you wish. I feel sure he will enter into the plans heartily and give me valuable aid & advice.

Now how are we to aid you in that project. I asked you & Dr. Barton for advice. You left it to him & he said nothing. Therefore we are left to our own resources. Dr.Barton wrote that anything I can do to encourage you would be appreciated. You may be sure that I wish to do all in my power to aid you. I also wish to act in harmony with you. This is another thing that I wish to talk over with Riggs. My own idea is that Harpoot should as a station get out an appeal. This should be mimeographed by us & also perhaps duplicated by you. We should send this appeal direct from here to all of our friends, and such others as you may suggest. Sometimes an appeal direct from the field is more effective. Some people need to be appealed to two or more times and then become enthusiastically interested. Don't let up with only presentation. We shall gladly appeal to all whose addresses you send us.

You have asked several questions about equipment etc. I have left these for Mrs Atkinson to answer. In general all wooden furniture can be made here. I have plenty of catalogs etc.for patterns. Metal furniture will partly have to be purchased and partly made here. Glass furniture all purchased.

All instruments had better be left for the physician to purchase. Woolen things can best be purchased in England by us. Cotton goods in America or here. Garments, quilts, mattresses can be better made here, though if any society is anxious to make them let them go ahead. Ready made sheets can be purchased in Boston cheaper than the cloth by the quantity. On the whole all these details of equipment had better be left to us. It will save your strength to do so. The only suggestion I make is that a careful list be kept of all giving or who have expressed interest for future use.

Mr.Riggs has been absent on a trip to Marash, Aintab, Oorfa etc to get straightened out. He was nervously used up with resulting sleeplessness, indigestion etc. We hope that the trip will tone him up.

I have written you at length, yet there is much yet to be said which will have to wait for the next time.

Your letter was enclosed in Dr.Barton's. I return the unused stamp.

Thank you for the cordiality and frankness of your letters. I hope you continue to keep me informed as to your movements.

Praying for your success and ours also I am,

Yours faithfully,

Portion of
to Miss
Murray
Nov. 22d 1905.

Duplicate of
Mr Portion
of Mr Atkinson's
letter to Miss Murray

Harpoot, Turkey.

Dec. 6th, 1905

D. M. B. Thom M.D.
Mardin.
Turkey.

My dear Friend:- I hope this will find you back from your long trip to Cert. I hope your mission there was successful and you are enjoying being at home again. We enjoyed very much being able to meet the new contingent for Mardin. The Emrichs impressed us as being pretty good people and we congratulate you as a station most heartily on your reinforcement.

Dr. Shepards letter of Oct. 13th to you, with your note on it came safely to hand & read with interest.

Now about the Diarbekir hospital project. There is some dissatisfaction among our colleagues here at the slowness with which this project is advancing. As we have been appointed by the mission as a committee we had better be considering it in real earnest. If we delay then the project will hang fire on our account.

When they talk to me I say Dr. Thom is not inclined to do anything until the cash is in hand for use. It seems to me that this attitude is a mistake. There are several important things which should be decided before the actual spending of money begins. It has been hinted that the money will not be forth coming until some of these things are decided.

To my mind in establishing a hospital the things to be considered in order of their importance are as follows:-

1st Management & personnel of local management.

2nd Location & relationship to the people for whom it is to be a blessing.

3rd Plan of the building & permission to build

4th Its equipment.

To think of a building and its equipment as constituting a hospital is nonesense to my mind. We must find some reliable physician to take charge and an efficient nurse to act as housekeeper & nurse. The ideal arrangement would be to have an American physician with an American nurse.

But this idea is coldly received by Boston because of lack of funds. The next best thing is to cooperate with the German friends. They have closed up their work in Diarbekir temporarily and I don't know their intention as to the future. I think it would be a good plan to write them, tell them that we are going to locate a hospital there and ask their intention and whether they are willing to consider any plan of cooperation. I think this is the first thing to do. I intend writing Dr. Naab and sounding him on these questions and will do so unless you object.

We should also consider the plans and location of the building itself. This can be done and should be done before the money is at hand. As soon as the location and plan of building is decided upon we should make application for governmental permission. Now is the time to do this for the new Valy, Hassan Beg, is a good friend of ours. As soon as this governmental permission comes from Constantinople then and not till then will be the time to ask the Board to place the money for actual operation at our disposal.

This is a certainty. It is not as if we had to wait for an appeal to solicit funds from the public. Twenty seven thousand dollars of that estate have already been paid into the Board's treasury and it is only a question of when they think it best to place it at our disposal. I imagine that just as soon as we have the above questions decided that the money will be here for our use. There may be a few small expenses necessary in deciding the above questions but these can be advanced from our station account or from my Medical account and later refunded when the Diarbekir money is available.

This is the situation as it appears to me and I think it is time that we should be up and doing. If you have no objection I'll write the German friend and ascertain their intentions and attitude.

We have been having a series of earthquakes this week. A good many buildings have been damaged with here and there a person injured or even a life lost. After the most severe shock we should see clouds of dust arising over each village on the plain from the houses that had fallen. The people have been badly frightened.

Atkinson to Dr. Dixon

Harpoot - Dec. 6-1905.

D. M. B. Thom (3) 12/6/1905

Our work is going on as usual. Riggs returned last week much improved in health. Thanksgiving was at our home & passed off quietly. Twenty sat down to dinner with five absent. We have an epidemic of light small pox. Miss Platt is just recovering from varioloid. Baby has a cold otherwise we are all well.

Awaiting your reply I am

Most sincerely

Your friend,

H H Atkinson

P.S. to Mardin station; Word has just come from Rev Franson the evangelist, that he will be here on Dec.30th & will come via Mardin. This means he will realh you about the 20th. I hope he may be the means of bringing you a great blessing. Be earnest in prayer that the Lord may bless your community through him. We shall be with you in prayer.

Your brother in Christ, H H Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd MAR 2 1906 217.

Harpoot, Turkey
Jan. 11th, 1906

Dear Friends:-

A few weeks ago I sent you a notice that a Rev. F. Franson, an evangelist would soon be with you to conduct services. He is now with us and I can give you a little information about the man, his methods, and intentions. This I gladly do as I believe him to be a godly man with a clear and helpful message from above.

Rev. Fanson is a naturalised American of Swedish birth. He is an evangelist of over twenty five years experience. His work has been almost entirely among Scandinavian communities in all parts of the world. He is especially interested in them and seems to be well known to all Scandinavians. Recently he has accepted the position of President of the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance. This is a pan Scandinavian missionary organization, supported by Scandinavians in Scandinavia, America and other regions. It is not denominational but supported by several of the protestant Sects. One of the Professors in our Chicago Theological Sem. is their acting sec'y. Their society has ~~////~~ about 110 Missionaries in the foreign field. I asked how it happened that the president of a Missionary organization was doing general evangelistic work. He replied "Well I found that I could most easily interest the churches in Missions by holding revival meetings and then at the end in a half hour I could interest them Missions. And I found also I ~~I~~ could help Mission stations in no better way than to hold revival meetings with them". I am not sure but he hit the nail squarely on the head. He certainly did for himself considering the direction of his own talents. He is now making a tour of Mission Stations, of their own society in particular and as many others as it is convenient. He is not exploring regions for their society to enter, but visiting other mission stations seeing their work and at the same time helping them evangelically. He left America at San Francisco via Sandwich islands to New Zealand, thence to Australia, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, India, across the Himalayas to Chinese Turkistan, back around the margin of Thibet, where they have some Mission stations, to India; thence by water to Bagdad; thence via Mosul to Persia; from there he entered Turkey at Van and has held evangelistic

Mardin, Diarbekir & is now with us at
Harpoot & Mezreh. This long journey has taken time. He is now in the
fourth year since he left San Francisco. He is an unmarried man
never having been married, fifty three years old. His appearance
was just a bit disappointing at first but you very soon learn to
love him. He is a slight man about five and a half feet in height.
In the face he resembles the pictures of Charles Dickens. He has a
joyous expression, aided by expressive light blue eyes. He has a
deeply religious nature, is in constant prayer which he frequently
expresses aloud if he is at home or at ease.

He first wrote me from India, enclosing a letter from a personal
friend in China. Miss Worthley gladly gave testimony that the Lord
had used him to bless their churches and communities, especially
stating that he had helped cold church members and backsliders.
Since then we have watched with growing interest his progress
towards us. From Van we heard of the spiritual awakening in Urumia,
and later the great blessing at Van itself in the churches there
and even among some of the Gregorians. At Bitlis the revival began
before his arrival and he gave it a substantial lift. In Mardin,
Diarbekir he was used of the Lord to bring many to Christ. Here in
Harpoot the blessing began immediately upon his arrival with us.
or rather just a little before. For the Sunday evening before his
arrival at a meeting led by Mr. Knapp in the girls college, about
twenty came forward. Since then the blessing here has been growing
deeper and fuller. Hundreds have taken a stand for Christ. Just
how many ~~////~~ are really converted it is impossible to say and we
have no desire to number them. The movement began powerfully in the
schools and is now spreading to the villages. But I will tell you
about this at another time when I have more time.

In his first letter to me Mr. Hanso asked me to arrange his
route through Turkey. This I have done to the best of my ability by
correspondence and I am still at it as it is now my excuse in
writing to you. From here he goes to Oorfa, Aintab, Marash, via
Aintab again to Aleppo, thence through certain places to Beyrout
and from there by steamer to Durban in South Africa.

He is a simple man. His preaching is simple, Paul McD. telling

anecdotes. It is most distinctly an invitation, a pleading to come to Christ. His whole strength is given to inducing people to take a decided stand for Christ and in that he is most successful. He uses after meetings always. He points to Christ as the only source of salvation and power, and gives him all the glory. He uses a variety of methods in getting people to take a stand and seems to be able to adopt himself to circumstances. In Van there was a little opposition from the Gregorians, stirred up by his preaching but so far we have not experienced this unpleasantness.

We as a station, feel that his coming among us, with the blessing that the Lord has given us through his message, is an answer to our prayers of the past few years. So we take pleasure commending him to you, as he was commended to us from China, Van, Bitlis, & Mardin. May the Lord bless you through his message in as great a measure as we have enjoyed.

Perhaps the measure of this blessing will be materially increased if you begin at once to prepare for it. We have found the organization of several prayer circles, of bible study about the power of the Holy Spirit, and classes of personal workers most helpful and can commend these means to you.

We praise God for the great things he has done for us and we pray that our sister stations may receive the same uplift.

I forgot to state that Mr. Hanson travels very simply and is dependent on stations that he visits for his living and the means to go to the next place. He evidently thinks that a laborer is worthy of his hire to that extent at least. He asks for nothing, nor does he throw out hints. He gives his time and services freely to the Lord. I am sure that you will gladly make arrangements for his entertainment and journey to the next station.

Yours for an advancement in the Lords work.

H.H.ATkinson M.D.

General [illegible] [illegible]inson.

Harpoot - Turkey - Jan. 11 - 1906.

Harpoot, Turkey

Jan. 25th, 1906

Rec'd FEB 24 1906

James L. Barton D.D.

Cong. House,

Boston Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I herewith enclose a full account of the illness & death of Mrs. Carey. I am late in sending it to you for two reasons. First I didn't have the heart to write it out. Second I have been very busy with the revival meetings etc. I have written it out ~~fully~~ at the request of Mr. Carey & he has read ~~it~~ and approves it.

It was the most awful experience of my life. I was firmly convinced that I should resign as a missionary physician and take up some other form of missionary work or else return home. I felt that my nerve was gone and my spirit broken. I did not wish to act hastily so made it a subject of prayer. The sympathy and encouragement of our dear circle without exception has emboldened me to begin picking up my practise again. However I intend placing the matter before the station. I shall offer to go to Bitlis to take up the work Mr Cole is about to lay down. I regard him as a real hero of the cross. He aught to have a worthy successor, but if none can be obtained I'll gladly go. This would be a personal sacrifice of course but I have no personal ambitions. My only desire is to be of the most use to my saviour. Where he wants me I will go. Mrs Atkinson is with me in these ideas. I doubt if Harpoot will not let me go. If I should go I would drop distinctively medical work and give my main strength to the evangelical with a little medical assistant.

It would not be long before Harpoot would find a more able physician than I am. What do you think about this?

The end of Mrs Carey's life, that is after pain had left her, was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen. She saw her father and sister awaiting her. Mr Carey asked her whom else do you see? She replied "Oh I see Mrs Riggs and her baby too." Thus she talked with her husband for nearly an hour with one eye in heaven you might say. She embrassed & kissed him good by, expressed her hope in her saviour, love for him etc. Then she fell asleep.

While taking care of Mrs Carey I felt sure of each step as I took it or tried to take it, that it was the wisest thing to do.

H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot - Turkey. Jan. 25-1906

Dr. Barton (2) 1/25/1906

When it was over I could not help feeling that if some other physician who had had more experience than I, or who was more able, that the result might have been different. With Mrs Riggs I felt different. I felt that I did all that could have been done. I also enclose a copy of an account of Mrs. Riggs death which I wrote for my medical colleagues. You are free to use either or both as you think best.

I have many things to write about but will save them for another letter

Yours sincerely

H H Atkinson M.D.

219
Rec'd FEB 24 1906

Illness & Death of Mrs Carey
from a medical Standpoint.

FAMILY HISTORY Her father had Bright's disease for some time and finally died of it.

HISTORY During her stay in Harpoot she had shown no weakness of the kidneys. Three years ago she had a pelvic inflamation which was diagnosed & treated as inflamation of right ovaries & tubes. She was recovering from this and was just able to walk about when she was again in bed with inflamation of caecum & ascending colon. This was of a chronic nature. These two troubles kept her in bed for several months and weakened her constitution. For the following two years she gained in strength and health steadily. She took up the lace industry with the poor women and was active in many ways. She had good health but was not robust nor did she have much reserve strength.

Last July she went with her husband & Miss Wilson to the annual meeting at Van. It is a hard mountaneous journey of about two weeks. I gave my consent to her going saying that with good food, short stages with plenty of time for sleep, that the change aught to do her good. There was not the slightest indication that she was pregnant. Had I suspected it I would not have permitted her to go. As it developed later she must have been in the third or fourth week. She reached Van with a fair degree of comfort. Here morning sickness began & it dawned upon them about her condition. The return journey was very difficult & taxing. The nausia was aggravated by the heat and the horse back riding. Their food was limited in variety. The journey was up & down treeless rocky mountains over a rough trail. She reached home in an exhausted condition. For a few days she kept next to nothing on her stomach. She improved steadily and was soon picking up her work with the poor women etc. She was ambitious and determined that her condition should not make an invalid of herself. Thus she continued without much change until December. Ever since her return from Van I examined her urine regularly. It was always normal.

The SICKNESS. About the first of December she began to develope oedema. I examined the urine and found it to be again normal. I examined the heart, I could detect no organic lesion but the action was laboured, rather opressed.

The uterus was posteriorly, the intentines being aterior. I thought it pressed on the large blood vessels causing an impediment in the circulation & laboured action of the heart. I thought this the cause of the oedema and gave her a cardiac tonic in a general tonic, and cautioned quiet with a little exercise out of doors each day. For a while she improved daily. About this time her maid servant became sick and she undertook to do all her own work. The kitchen was in an unsatisfactory condition and she worked hard. This kitchen work hastened the break down of the kedneys, but I think it would have occured any way a little later. The oedema grew worse. I examined her urine again and was horrified to find it full of albumen. I began active treatment at once. She was put on a strict milk diet. A hot pack caused profuse perspiration. I advised her to drink large quantities of water, lemonade or orangeadi. She had little thirst drank little though she thought she was drinking much. The amount of urine was scanty to begin with and became more so. I prescribed a diuretic mixture and a laxative. Her stomach was upset from her general condition and the least thing nauseated. I tried calomel in divided doses, one twentieth ~~[illegible]~~ grain tablets one every half hour. Even this nauseated her. So I was afraid to give her any medicine at all by the month, reserving her stomach entirely for nourishment. Failing to give medicine by the month I gave the diuretic by rectum once or twice daily. She was kept in a warm moist room covered with blankets. She also received daily warm baths.

URINE Albumen, began with 7 grams per liter steadily increased up to 35 grams per liter. In other words a dilution of three volumes of waetr to one of urine was not sufficient to measure it in esbachs albuminometer. Urea was three times normal per quantity and three - fourths normal amount per twenty four hours. It remained about the same per quantity of urine. Quantity at first about a quart decreased to 12 ounces on the last day. The oedema improved markedly upon treatment. This with the amount of urea encouraged me, but every thing else pointed to a very serious condition. She soon developed a frontal headache which steadily grew worse, until it was very severe with darting pains through the eyes.

As soon as I rearned her real condition I recognised it as being very serious and allowed nothing to interfere with my care of her,

later giving her my whole time. I had an incubator made, for I felt sure it would not be long before either she had eclampsia or we would have to take the baby from her. We calculated that she was at the end of her sixth month. I thought the chance of saving the child with the aid of the incubator to be about ten percent, but that it would increase at about the rate of one percent per day. I therefore wished to tide the mother along as far as I could in hopes of saving both lives.

On Friday night Dec. 22, she had a very bad night, restless, severe headache, severe pain through the right eye, with bright flashes. In the morning she was partially blind. I felt there must be no more temporising but that we should relieve her in order to save her from death in eclampsia. I called Mr.Carey aside told him that I had very little hopes of saving the mother if we ~~took the~~ waited child but good hope of saving the mother if we took the child from her at once. He agreed. I suggested a consultation first naming two native protestant physicians. He agreed choosing one & rejecting the other. I sent for Dr.Machael at once who came Saturday afternoon. We talked it over together and with Mr.Caoey. Dr.Michael suggested waiting a few days longer and in the meanwhile trying more energetic means. He advised hypodermic medication suggesting ergotine. I refused to consider that because of the child. I consented to delay one day but not longer, Dr.Michael to remain as my guest so that if eclampsia set in we could act together.

She was given a hot bath & put to bed in blankets. A medicinal enema of double strength of the diuretic mist was given which was retained several hours. Pilocarpine was given hypodermically twice with six hours between. Mustard plaster was put over the epigastrium & soles of her feet. Result - She passed a bad night. Urine slightly increased in quantity, but no improvement in character, some perspiration, stomach a little quieter. All other symptoms worse, trouble in both eyes, pain everywhere & restless. We all agreed there should be no unnecessary delay. We decided to begin operations the next morning, Monday - Christmas. In the meanwhile the most thorough preparations possible should be made. A trained German nurse was procured. The patient was kept quiet. Nourishment was

given as muchas she could retain which was very little because of the nausea. So predigested food was also given per rectum at regular intervals througtout the day. Every thing was done that we could think of to fortify her for the coming ordeal.

Christmas morning with everything ready and plenty of trained assistance we began work. Dr. Michael gave her the anesthetic while I slowly dilated the cervix, mechanically until I could insert two finger through the cervix. I then passed sterilized gauze gently into the uterus, packed the cervix tightly and vagina lightly. We then put her back to bed, hoping that this would be sufficient to induce a natural labor within twenty four hours. That night was terrible. She was in great pain in various parts of her body but she complained especially of her head & eyes. She saw great sheets of light, darting shooting tongues of light in flashes. She threw her arms about & was very restless. About midnight I succeeded in quieting her with morphine. She slept little & complained of the flashes of light. By morning she was practically blind. The labor pains failed to come. We decided to relieve her as soon as possible. Especially as we could no longer detect any life in the child. She was again anesthetised and I inserted a Barnes bag. This broke. I inserted two others. While the dilatation was going on she was allowed to wake up. After more than two hours with this method we put her on the table and I attempted to perform "accouchment force". I could insert three fingers. The contracting force of the cervix was tremendous it paralysed my arm so there was no strength left in it. I changed hands. Dr. Michael took my place, after usual antiseptic preparations. We exchanged several times. Thus we worked for three hours more. I could then insert my fingers & thumb but not the hand. I could feel the child and its cord. I knew it to be dead. It probably died the night before when the mother was in such a severe uraemic condition.

At last I succeeded in getting ahold of a foot & bringing it down. We slowly extracted the body of a little girl. But the cervix was not sufficiently dilated to permit of the passage of the head. The cervix contracted about the neck and there we stuck. We tried various plans unsuccessfully. Finally I saw the mother was loosing

too much strength & that desperate measures were needed. So I cut the cervix with a sharp knife. Hastily finished. Stopped the bleeding. Packed the interior of uterus, cervix & vagina with gauze and put her in a warm bed, surrounded with hot water bottles.

I soon saw that she had had too much and was dying of shock. In other words the severe poisoning of her system with uraemia and the severe violence we had used in endeavoring to relieve her was more than she could stand and she was dying of exhaustion. Her vitality was gone. She had lost a good deal of blood but not enough to be called a hemorrhage, or to have weakened her seriously. We used all stimulents availaole for the shock as strychnine, digitaline and whiskey hypodermically. But all to no purpose she slowly sank away. She retained consciousness to the last. The last hour that she spent with her husband is one which he will treasure in memory until he goes himself to the heavenly home to join her.

H H Atkinson M.D.

Mrs Carey's illness
& death. written
for my medical
friends

Files

Rec'd FEB 24 1906

Account of Confinement & Death
of Mrs.H.H.Riggs.

FAMILY HISTORY:- Mother's habit was to have short sudden confinements. He first child was still-born & they failed to resuscitate.

HISTORY:- Said to have a tendancy for bleeding. Her first menstrua tions were very profuse,"soaking through the mattress in one night". This continued through out first year of maturity then became normal. Several years troubled with constipation. Otherwise a healthy athletic young woman

PERIOD OF GESTATION:- 1st day of last menstrual period was Oct.10 Date set for confinement July 17. Trouble with constipation continued through out for which laxatives were taken. Otherwise course of pregnancy was normal. Urine was examined once in two weeks after the 4th month of gestation,once every week during the last two months,the last time being on the day before confinement. It was always normal. Examination made at seventh month of gestation. Foetal movements felt,heart sounds & uterine souffle distinctly heard. Pelvis large & parturient canal roomy. I prognosed an easy time at labor.

On Monday,the day before her confinement,her condition was most satisfactory. In the evening she played a winning game of croquet. She seemed bright,cheerful & happy.

CONFINEMENT:- I was called up on Tuesday Morning at 2.30 A.M.on July 18th. She had been in labor only a short time. Her bowels moved & she urinated. 5 A.M. On examination I found cervix dilated size of a quarter of a dollaryhead presentation. Child alive,felt it kicking vigirously Pains once in ten minutes. 4 A.M. complained of a pain in stomach & under small ribs. Said that they were more severe than the labor pains. Gave her a hot drink & applied hotwater bag. 5 A.M.Second examination. Everything progressing nicely. Complained again of pain in epigastrium. Vomited. Put mustard plaster over stomach. Seemed to give relief. 6 Third examination. Progressing normally and nicely. Urinated again. 6.30 Fourth examination cervix fully dilated. Head engaged. R.O.A. positions. Pains harder & more frequent. Thought it to be advancing too quicklyy,so gave Codeine 1/2 gr. Expected waters to break at any movements, remained near. Paines bearing down in character. At nearly seven Mrs.Atkinson told me that the bag of waters were protruding outside vulva. I found the head on the perineum:the bag of waters hanging pentant,not at all full,flacid I called for sterilized scissors,cut them,allowed the water to escape, turned the membranes back&made pressure with the flat of my hand. On the head pains were very severe & she bore down with each pain with all her

might, until red in the face. I cautioned her not to bear down. She replied "I can't help it . I have to". I then ordered chloroform which was given but not to the degree of complete narcosis. I continued to retard the progress of the child by pressure on the child's head with the flat of my hands. Birth occured at 7.40 A.M. The child was large, long with plump body. The head was small for so large a child. The fontanelles were open, there was no moulding, no caput succedenum. The parturient canal could have taken a great deal larger head. Yet the child was still born. It was blue, perfectly limp & flaccid, surface cool. Diagnosis Anemic asphyxia. I do not understand why it was still born. Some cold liquid was spilled in its neck & chest. Mouth examined, no obstruction whatever. No movement or sign of respiration, heart beat not detected. The cord was tied & cut as quickly as possible. Vigirous spanking no result. Hot and cold water ordered. Artificial respiration Bird-Dew method not effective. Water arrived, placed in hot ~~water~~ about 125°: then cold 70° repeated several times, not the slightest reaction. Artificial respiration Schultze's method not effective. Next I placed my mouth over its nose & mouth & blew into its lungs, then pressed out the air by pressure on abdomen & chest. I placed the baby in basin of warm water & kept up this latter form respiration for nearly an hour. There was no sign at all of returning life. I gave it up & returned to the mother.

The MOTHER while working with the child I had enquired about the mother several times. The answer was "She is all right". I found her all right. Then placenta had not yet come. She was having pains & as I felt for the fundus of the uterus through the abdomen the placenta came away. The placenta was very large. The membranes were intact except a long strip which I found. Mother's condition good. Normal amount of blood passed & some clot. Uterus contracted quickly into a hard ball. Gave Ergot 3i. *

~~PATIENT CLEANED~~ patient cleaned - Soiled clothing removed. Moved into a clean bed, without any exertion on part of patient, into a bed alongside. Binder put on abdomen, snugly but not very tight. Sterilized pad, with perineal band over vulva. Uterus contracated. Patient told to lie still & rest. Nourishment or hot drink offered but refused. Second dose of Fl.Ext.Ergot 3i given half hour after previous dose.

At 10.30 A.M. patient remarked that something wet passed from her. Examination showed a large blood clot, uterus felt for, found lax. Stimulated to contraction by manipulating more blood plassed. Hot sterilized water was at hand & we gave hot (1200) Uterine douche.

* Examination of vulva, some laceration of perineum, internal examination attempted but patient complained of pain so not carried out.

This lessened but did not completely arrest the hemorrhage. I then used the alum plug passing it inside the uterus. This checked it. We sat for two hours with a hand on the fundus of the uterus keeping it contracted. Bleeding began again not freely. I gave another hot douche 125°, Ergot ʒi. I sent for my colleague Dr. Michael Nagopian, intending to let him give an anesthetic while I made an examination & be ready to do ~~my~~ any repairing that was necessary. At 3 P.M. the hemorrhage became more active. I determind not to wait for anyone but to go ahead alone. While preparations were being made I gave another douche 127° & used alum plug, leaving the plug in while douche was being given. Just as everything was ready Dr. Michael arrived. The patient begged not to be given an anesthetic. So I told her that we would not unless it was necessary. If she would be brave that we would examine and then decide. We found a laceration of the cervix from which the hemorrhage came. There was no active bleeding point only persistent oozing. Owing to the patients exhausted condition, her, sensitiveness to manipulation & the lack of suitable forceps to grasp the uterus we decided to tampon. We tamponed with 5% Iodoform gauze the uterus, cervix and vagina. She was again cleaned & told to rest. Ergot was again given. In the evening she showed signs of shock & exhaustion. Whiskey ʒi in water by the mouth, & a subcutaneous injection of normal salt solution. Pulse was 130 & feeble, became stronger. Condition improved. Through out the day she refused nourishment. German trained nurse arrived & took charge of the night nursing. I slept on the ivan just outside of the sick room. Through out the day she was very thirsty and drank a good deal.

At 1 A.M. Wednesday she was again suffering from shock. We resorted the same remedies, only giving half again as much salt solution. She lived and had a fairly comfortable night. Wednesday 6 A.M. Condition satisfactory Temperature 99°, pulse 95 fair tension.

Through out this day she was inclined to nausea if she took much on her stomach. Therefore we fed her only three ~~to~~ teaspoonsful at a time, once every half hour. Whiskey ʒi was given once in three hours. Food given was Milk, Matzoon~~y~~, Meat extract home made, jellytin etc. As the day grew warm she seemed a little oppressed & wished to be fanned constantly. She seemed to gain strength as the day advanced. Two or three perineal pad were wet with a waterry discharge but there was no hemorrhage.

Wednesday night was passed with a good deal of comfort. She slept and rested most of the night. Food during the night only when awake. Thursday morning I was much encouraged with her condition. Complexion much better, temperature normal, pulse 90 & good. Thursday was a repetition of Wednesday with the conditions improved. No whiskey given this day or any other medicine or stimulent. Only rest & the most nourishing food given.

Day passed in quiet with no accident. Thirst diminished. Bowels moved Wednesday alittle before noon quite freely. Did not move on Thursday. URINE From Tuesday P.M. until Friday A.M. her urine was taken by cathater by the nurse or myself, often enough to avoid distress. The first time that she was cathaterized there was blood in her urine, not in solution but as macerated clots.. Fearing that perhaps some damage had been done to the bladder I washed the bladder with warm boric solution on Wednesday morning. The bladder filled without loss & the solution returned clear. I asked if there was any distress in bladder or pain. She replied none at all.

Thursday night was passed in quiet & comfort. Her condition on Friday morning was the same as the previous morning.

Friday morning after carful aseptic preparation & with the nurse assisting I removed the gauze tampon. It came away easily. Nothing unfavorable occured after I gave a copious douche with corrosive sublimate solution 1:5000. A few clots the size of a thimb nail came away. No bleeding & the water soon came away clear. As everything was ready I cathaterized & washed the bladder with boric solution. After this treatment I gave Fl.Ext.Ergot 3i. Later a soap enema was given. The bowels moved and she urinated. In the afternoon she felt a good deal of distress in the epigastrium & belched a good deal. I stopped the fanning, fearing that she swallowed air, also limited the variety of food to milk with lime water or a little matzoon given in greater quantity & less frequently. During the night she did not have much of any nourishment. Friday evening she seemed so much better that I was much encouraged & pronounced her as being out of danger.

Saturday was a repetition of Friday except that she was fed less frequently and after each time that she took nourishment she was given soddi sulfocarb.4 grains in solution. From the confinement until Saturday noon I remained constantly with in call. Saturday I went to my clinic for the first time. While there I received a note from Mrs.Atkinson saying that the patient felt faint & nauseated. I replied by note to give an enema & put a mustard plaster over stomach. They had wrung cloths out of hot water and put them on her abdomen. When the note arrived she was feeling much better so douche & mustard plaster were not given.

The next morning, Sunday, she was feeling much better. Temperature 98 4/5°, Pulse 85. Her complexion had regained its healthy color though still a little pale. She was quite cheery talking with those about her & even indulging in a joke. Yet she told someone that she was thinking of her lost little one. I felt pleased with her condition and said so. I also

said that all she needed was quiet & proper nourishment & care. She failed
to urinate so I cathaterized her obtaining only a very small amount. 7/
I therefore gave her ʒi of Spiritus Etheris Nitrosa. In the morning she
developed a little nervousness or rather restlessness. She was fed once
in two hours milk with lime water, or matzoony, or strong chicken broth. At
noon she was still the same encouraging condition. I thought it was not
necessary for the nurse to remain longer so took her back to the German
summer garden. When I returned they told me that she had had a fainitng
spell. I found her resting quietly though complaining of distress in upper
part of abdomen. I told them to tell me at once if she had any more dist-
ress. The mother soon came saying that she was bad. I found her taking
deep inspirations & begging for air. Her heart was acting badly irregular
& intermity. I gave 10% solution of camphor in sterilized olive oil hy-
podermically. This is used a great deal in Germany as we Strychnine. Is
said to ye as effective & has no nervous symptoms. Her distress grew. She
begged for relief. Finally said she didn't care what became of her. She
broke into a profuse cold perspiration. Her legs almost to the hip became
cold, also her hands & forearms yet she complained of heart. Her mind
became effected. She continued her pitious pleading. At times she tried
to tell us something & could not complete the sentence, as "Something is
burning me on---on---Oh I can't say what I wan't" etc. All this time we
were working with her. I endeavored to stimulate heart, kidneys & skin.
She also complained of a little nausea & the same distress in the upper
part of abdomen. I gave spiritus etheris nitrosa ʒss in aquae ʒiv per
rectum. It remained for half an hour then part returned. The camphorated
oil was repeated in a half hour after the first dose. Gave whiskey ʒi by
mouth. Towel steaming hot was put on chest and abdomen. Several hot water
bottles were placed about her limbs. A large strong mustard draught was
placed over loins over kidneys, I 1/2 pint normal salt solution given per
rectum. As soon as we could get the normal salt solution made sterilized
& cooled we gave a good quantity subcutaneously. Her limbs rubbed vigir-
ously. Turned her on her side. Belched a quantity of gas but did not
vomit. There was no distension of the abdomen but some tympanites. After
two hours she gradually improved. Heart regained its former tone, but still
intermitted once in seven. When trouble was at its height heart gave one
beat, feeble beat, missed, or worse than that. No hemorrhage or discharge
per vagina. Uterus contracted as it had been. She became rational. Begge
to be let alone & went into a quiet sleep. Her body regained its warmth
even to the toes. I thought we had stimulated her enough & that rest &

Quiet would do her the most good. Meanwhile I prepared another quart of sterilized normal salt solution & had everything ready for a return of the trouble.

A little after dark, about 8.30 P.M. I was waiting outside the door. I was told her hard breathing was returned. I hastened in & found the heart again bad. I went to get strychnine, syringe & sterilized water were ready all that I had to do was to get the tablet dissolved. Before I got the tablet in the water Mrs. Riggs senior said " Of doctor her eyes are bad" I turned to see her in a death struggle: head thrown back, arms out, eyes turned up, mouth wide open gasping. I dropped everything grabbed syringe & whiskey. Gave two syringes full subcutaneously directly over heart. Pulled jaws foreward & togues out. Throat clear, no mucus. She gave a few gasps & was dead.

In the death certificate given the Vice Consul I gave the following as cause of death. Direct immediate cause.

Cardiac failure & general collapse.

Secondary or Contributing Cause.

Grief over loss of child

Asthenic condition due to confinement & post-partum hemorrhage.

Dr. Hoffman
Written for my
medical collaborator.

Dr. Riggs delivered
& attended.

Death of Mrs. Clara Riggs

Mrs Riggs Illness
& death.
Written for my
medical colleagues.

221.

Harpoot, Turkey
Jan. 5th, 1906

Rec'd MAR 2 1906
Ans'd FEB 8 1906

James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I enclose a letter telling about our Spiritual Awakening here in Harpoot. Aunt Caro calls it the greatest blessing that has come to Harpoot during the thirty five years of her Missionary life. It is too early to judge of the depth, extent or permanency of the movement. To me there are many signs of encouragement and hope that there are greater things yet to come. It all depends upon the amount of faith that we his followers and standard bearers have. We need the prayers of every saint interested in Harpoot that we the workers may have the faith to receive that power of the Holy Spirit from Christ and that the work may go steadily foreward in the name of Christ.

My heart has gone out to you, Dr. Barton many times in the past few weeks in the great financial burden that you all have. I thank God that the Christian work is not dependent upon the number of dollars received or any other human agency of that kind, but on the amount of faith his followers have, the power of the Holy Spirit and on looking to Christ. I firmly believe that this region can be converted to Christ without any greater yearly expenditure of money than we now yearly receive. I pray God that you two foreign secretaries may be relieved of this financial burden and you may give your whole time to encouraging and stimulating the foreign workers to greater faith, greater endeavor and more reliance on things Divine rather than things human. May the Lord bless you in your great responsibilities and give you the health and strength needed to carry it out.

I pray that the enclosed account may cheer & encourage you, and that you may be encouraged by the future work in Harpoot.

May the Lord richly bless the Board & its work.

Yours in the service,

H H Atkinson

P.S. I enclose a small order for helps to personal workers. Please instruct that they be sent as soon as possible. They are needed now. In order to save time I have not sent by the red tape route via Constantinople. I will pay.

H.H.A.

We must have them before Easter.

I enclose an extra copy to be sent around the Harpoot circle in America

Harpoot, Turkey
Jan. 31st, 1906

Rec'd MAR 2 1906
Ans'd FEB 8 1906

James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I enclose a letter telling about our Spiritual Awakening here in Harpoot. Aunt Cato calls it the greatest blessing that has come to Harpoot during the thirty five years of her Missionary life. It is too early to judge of the depth, extent or permanency of the movement. To me there are many signs of encouragement and hope that there are greater things yet to come. It all depends upon the amount of faith that we his followers and standard bearers have. We need the prayers of every saint interested in Harpoot that we the workers may have the faith to receive that power of the Holy Spirit from Christ and that the work may go steadily forward in the name of Christ.

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A.H.A.

Mr. Atkinson
Harpoot Turkey Jan. 31-1906.

Mr. Atkinson thinks Dr. Barton
Includes an extra copy to be sent around
the Harpoot girls in America

REC'D MAR 29 1906 222

Harpoot, Turkey
Feb. 9th, 1906

Pastor Lehman
Friedenwalde a.a.
Germany.

Dear Sir:- I have your kind favor of Jan. 18th at hand to acknowledge. I thank you.

I have been intending to write you a letter for some time, but have been waiting in order that I might give you some definite information. I am able at last to do this.

Harpoot has been divided upon the question of location of the hospital and it took us some time to agree. We at last decided, by vote of fifteen to two are blank to build it on the plain above Megerch not far from Mr. Ohnan's orphanage.

According to the terms discussed last spring I believe the agreement is as follows:- The Americans are to build, equip, own and have the entire management of the hospital. You German friends agree not to start an independent hospital work. You are to furnish the necessary nurses whose support you assume. A nurses training school is to be established to which qualified candidates from the German orphanage will be accepted without any charge for tuition or training, you only paying their living expenses. A place to be furnished in the hospital for the sick from German orphanage, they to receive free medical advice and treatment, only such expenses as are actually incurred in their care are to be paid by the German orphanage. May I express the hope that the German friends will also adopt a generous attitude towards the care of the sick poor, and take an interest in the spiritual welfare of the patients.

In regard to a German physician coming to Megerch. Dr. Ballard has the confidence and love of the American community. If you could send him here to cooperate in this work with me I shall be thankful and all of our circle will be pleased. He is a man whom we admire and with whom I could work without friction.

You already know that I ~~[illegible]~~ hold Sister Laura in high esteem as a nurse and a manager. We wish her to come to be matron of the hospital as well as its head nurse. I am pleased with Sister Sadie and if Sister Laura is willing I should like to have her associated with Sister Laura.

This hospital is to be a memorial to Mrs Annie Tracy Riggs. Pres. H. A. Riggs & I have been appointed as the committee to make the plans hospital etc. We are now working upon them. When we have decided upon them I will send you a copy as I know you & Sister Laura will be interested in them. The interest in America in this hospital is increasing and the funds are coming in encouragingly. We think that more than half the sum desired is already in hand. This is sufficient to enable us to put up a portion of the hospital large enough to begin work in, and the remainder can be added as it is needed and as we have the funds. But we hope to have the whole amount in hand by this summer. We shall begin to build just as soon as we obtain the government permission. This will cause a little delay but we hope it will be obtained in time to finish a portion of the building before the cold weather of next winter begins.

In closing I wish to express my satisfaction that at last we have settled upon a basis for work along Medical lines which unites all the protestant Medical forces in one hospital. I believe that it is an advantageous arrangement to all concerned and that the Medical work will become more than ever a great blessing for the people in this region and will tell mightly for the advancement of the Christian cause.

Ohn

(2) 2/9/1906

I wish also to express my own appreciation of your Christian courtesy and patience which you have shown throughout all these long drawn negotiations, also to thank you for the generous part that you are to have in the future of this work for Christ. This applies to Mr. Ehman and the German friends in Nagarch as well as the Committee in Germany.

Yours in the Medical work for Christ,

2223

Rec'd MAR 22 1906

Harpoot, Turkey
Feb. 23y 1906

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Cong. House
Boston, Mass.

Ans'd MAR 23 1906

My dear Dr. Barton:- A word about the Diarbekir hospital this time. I have made no move in regard to it for some time for the simple reason that you & Dr. Thom did not favor anything being done. Miss Bush however has been stirring things up & frets because plans are not being made at once.

Mr. Knapp has recently been in Diarbekir. He found what seemed to him a great apportunity. I enclose his letter to me telling about it, so that you may judge for yourself. Harpoot station is convinced that this apportunity aught to be improved at once. I have authorised Mr. Knapp to begin the negotiations for the purchase of that property and I hope that Dr. Thom has done the same.

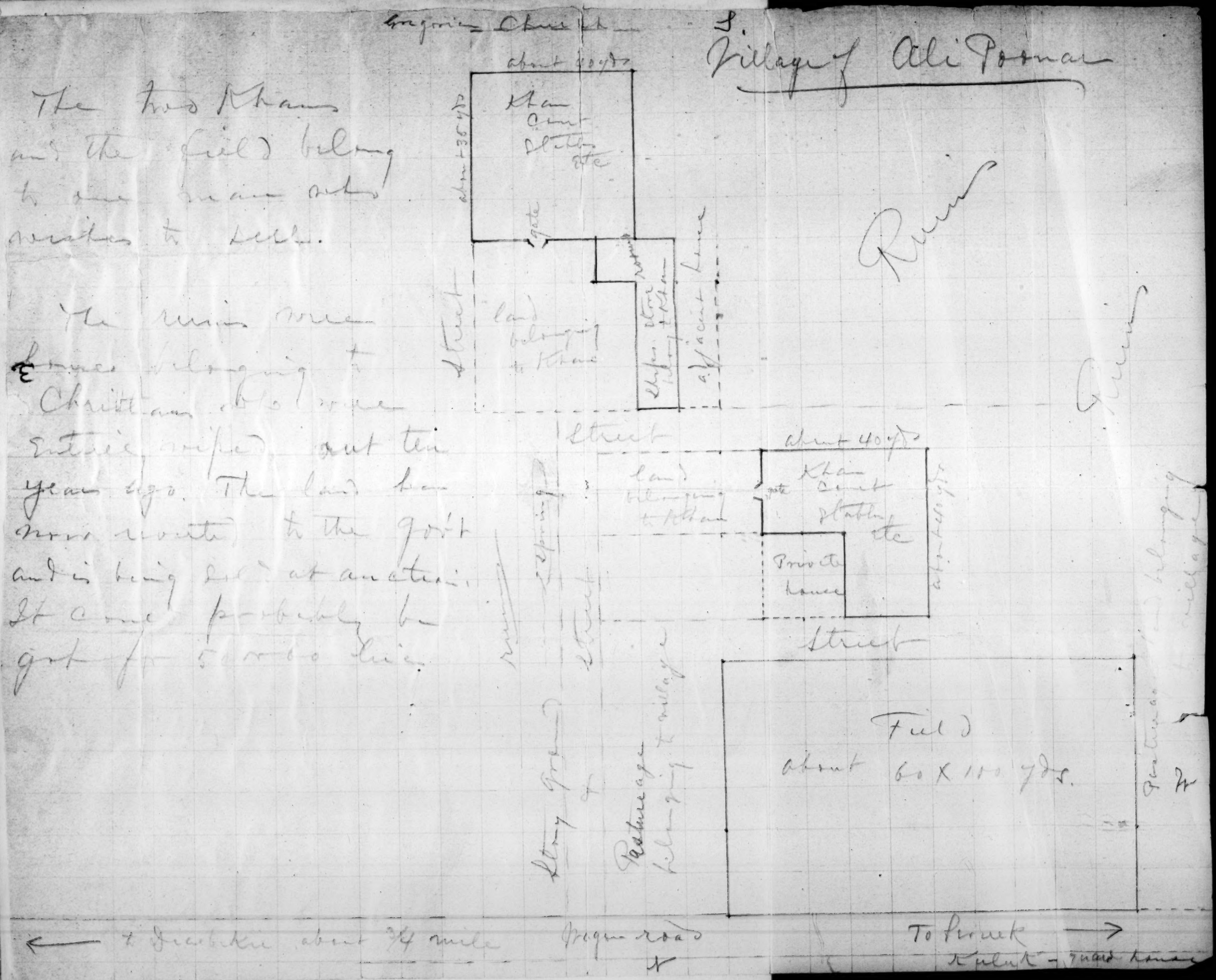
Harpoot in station meeting has instructed me to ask the Prudential Committee through you for a sufficient amount, say $1200.00 to purchase a site for the Diarbekir Hospital, to improve this apportunity. I hope this request will receive due consideration. It comes from Harpoot station and did not originate with me. I heartily approve of it & trust it will be granted.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

The two Khans and the field belong to one man who wishes to sell.

The ruins were once a large village belonging to Christians who were entirely wiped out ten years ago. The land has now reverted to the Govt and is being sold at auction. It could probably be got for 5 or 6 lics.



At Kinsman

224

Euphrates College,

AMERICAN MISSION.

REV. HENRY H. RIGGS, PRESIDENT.
H. H. ATKINSON, M. D. MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

HARPOOT, TURKEY-IN-ASIA, February 25, 1906.

Dear Friends:

The need and opportunity for Medical Missionary work at Harpoot, constitutes an appeal that we wish to pass on to you. A district of 16,000 square miles, with a population of 200,000 Armenians and 450,000 Kurds and Turks, 2,500 cities and villages, looks to Harpoot as its Missionary center. For fifty years missionaries have been at work here, and in some fifty of these cities and villages churches and schools have been established.

The Medical Missionary work is the form of missionary effort that appeals to strangers and travelers as being the most practical. A large majority of the population, especially the Moslems, can be reached almost solely through medical work. It is a method employed by Christ himself. A few years ago a doctor was sent here by the American Board, and the medical work has been growing to larger and larger proportions. For the past three years it has been evident that a hospital was essential to this work. That there is no hospital in all this district with its half million or more souls; that of the native doctors in this district only one or two do surgical work; that the leading native Physicians are Protestants, leaders in Christian work and will unite in making this hospital a success; that the American missionary physician can do his best work only with reasonably suitable accommodations; and that the primary object of this hospital is evangelistic, seems ample argument that the hospital is a need that must be met. As a philanthropic and missionary power the hospital will exert an influence that cannot be measured.

Last summer the death of Mrs. Annie Tracy Riggs, after less than a year of Missionary service here, suggested to some of her intimate friends in America the thought of building the hospital at Harpoot as a memorial of that beautiful life, and in a way to carry on the work that she so early laid down. Those whose privilege it was to know that rare spirit, and the tender sympathy with the suffering she saw about her, feel that nothing could be a more appropriate memorial than this hospital. Already encouraging progress has been made in the effort to provide the ten thousand dollars necessary to build and equip the hospital. But the whole sum is not yet secured. Can you not assist us for this fitting memorial of a beautiful, consecreated life?

An Armenian gentleman here has given about four acres of land, valued at nearly $900 and it has been accepted as the site for the hospital. From the standpoint of hygiene and accessibility for the population the hospital will serve, the location is the best. It will be in charge of the American Medical Missionary and his associates, but will be open to the practice of native physicians. The German Orphanage Committee have agreed to furnish German trained nurses. A nurses training school is to be established, affiliated with Euphrates College, instructed by the physicians and trained nurses. In case of need, another physician may be sent by the German Committee to act as an Associate to the American Physician. The hospital will thus be a union of all the medical forces of this region and will have a unique opportunity to spread the gospel of the Great Physician.

Will you have a share in establishing this work? Gifts may be sent to the Athens National Bank, Athens, Pa., or to F. H. Wiggins, Esq., Congregational House, Boston, FOR the ANNIE TRACY RIGGS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL at Harpoot, Turkey.

Further information will be given or questions gladly answered. We shall be pleased to keep all interested in this work, posted as to its progress. In behalf of the Harpoot Station.

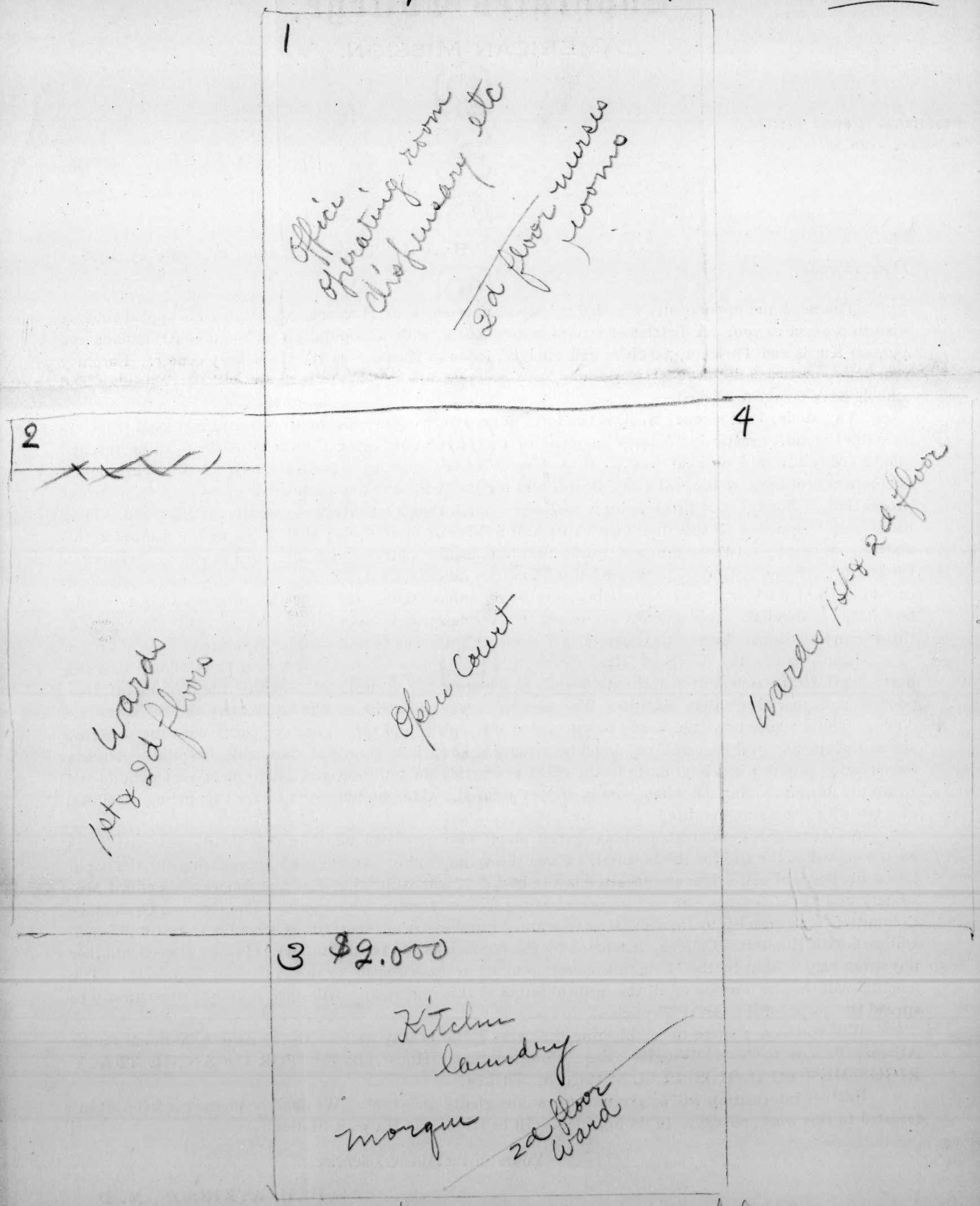
Yours in the Masters service,

H. H. ATKINSON, M. D.

These reached me just as the San Francisco disaster occurred and were utilized very extensively on that account

over

Rough plan of the proposed new hospital at Harpoot. 1906



rough idea of proposed plan

Harpoot, Turkey
Feb. 28th. 1906

Rec'd MAR 29 1906

225

Ans'd MAY 7 1906

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I received your note of Nov. 27th which I have yet acknowledged though I have written you once or twice since receiving the same.

You mention Small pox as being prevalent here. It has not only been edidemic but endemic for the past two years or more. I appreciate your remarks in regard to being prepared to forestall it and that the responsibility of the physician is very great. I have a regular supply of vaccine lymph coming to me each month. Three times I have ordered an extra quantity bm telegraph. I have suggested that entrance to our schools be conditioned upon being vaccinated but the powers that be have not thought is best to carry out my suggestion. They did insist on all boarders being vaccinated. This I did last fall & the fall previous and also went over all the orphans. We have had four cases among the orphans all of whom had been either vaccinated or had a previous attack, also one from the boys boarding school, who swore that he had had small pox and was therefore excused from being vaccinated. I insist on the Missionaries being vaccinated once in seven years, and advise once in three. You know Miss Platt had varioloid. She was vaccinated only last year & it took well. The disease left no trace on her at all. The people here do not fear the disease. It is regarded as a regular disease of childhood & is feared less than measels or scarlet fever. It is impossible to get them to take proper precautions. Scholars from infected houses are forbidden to come to school, for fhich they are very angry with me.

It has been some time since I have said anything about our plans and preparations for a hospital here. Harpoot moves slowly. It took us three months to decide upon the location. Now that it has been decided upon we are securing the deed to the gift of land and are drawing up the plans for the building. Just as soon as the deed for the land is secured we will present these plans for endorsement to the government and send them to Constantinople for the formalities now necessary. If you are interested I shall be glad to send you a rough plan of the proposed building.

Cordially Yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Collegt

P.S. Yours to Miss Bush has just arrived. It gives a good deal of interesting information which I did not know before, which I have noted with care.

H.H.A.

Harpoot, Turkey
Feb. 28th, 1906

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I received your note of Nov. 27th which I have yet acknowledged though I have written you once or twice since receiving the same.

You mention small pox as being prevalent here. It has not only been epidemic but endemic for the past two years or more. I appreciate your remarks in regard to being prepared to forestall it and that the responsibility of the physician is very great. I have a regular supply of vaccine lymph coming to me each month. Three times I have ordered an extra quantity by telegraph. I have suggested that entrance to our schools be conditioned upon being vaccinated but the powers that be have not thought is best to carry out my suggestion. They did insist on all boarders being vaccinated. This I did last fall & the fall previous and also went over all the orphans. We have had four cases among the orphans all of whom had been either vaccinated or had a previous attack. Also one from the boys boarding school, who swore that he had had small pox and was therefore excused from being vaccinated. I insist on the Missionaries being vaccinated once in seven years, and advise once in three. You know Miss Platt had varioloid. She was vaccinated only last year & it took well. The disease left no trace on her at all. The people here do not fear the disease. It is regarded as a regular disease of childhood & is feared less than measels or scarlet fever. It is impossible to get them to take proper precautions. Scholars from infected houses are forbidden to come to school, for which they are very angry with me.

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Cordially Yours,

H.H. Gilmore M.D.

P.S. Given to Miss Dwight the point carried. Depriva a good deal of interesting information which I did not know before, which I have recited until eve. H.H.G.

Harpoot.

Feb. 28-1906

Rec'd MAY 7 1906

226.

Harpoot, Turkey

April 11th, 1906

Ans'd MAY 7 1906

James L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Barton:- I answered your favor of Feb. 13th then burned it up. Too spicy.

Since then yours of March 18th at hand and several from Dr Thom are at hand.

Thank you for your expressions of sympathy in regard to our recent grief.

I note your remarks about amount for hospital here. We have planned the building in such a way that we can put up a section at a time. With 6000 we can build & equip enough of it to last us some time, though I hope ultimately to have the complete building. You have already learned that we have made terms with the Germans that they furnish nurses etc. The German nurse, sister Laura will come out this fall & we will begin work in a rented building until the hospital itself is ready. We are securing the deed to the land as fast as possible and then we will make formal application through the embassy to build. This application will have to rest for 6 months and will then be granted if there is no serious objection. We shall press the matter as fast as possible. You seem to have the idea that I have unattainable ideals and extravagent plans. If you knew me better I think you would realise that that is an injustice to me. I have been trained to economy & to plan ahead from my birth. Both for here and Diarbekir I plan only plain, substantial buildings with essential things for equipment. We shall make a large portion of the furniture and equipment for our hospital, in the industrial dep't of Euphrates College. We are planning to have such things as furnace & elevator. We will construct them ourselves. Riggs is a constructive genius. He is on the committee for this building with me. I also have a knowledge of carpentry and mechanics. When a youth I practically built one house & finished off another. We shall be able to build together several things at small cost which otherwise would be very expensive. You may rest assured the sum will be made to go as far as it is possible by care & forethought.

Now about the Diarbekir Hospital. The last post brought me five letters from Dr. Thom, dated variously from March 9th to April 6th. How this happened I don't know. I wrote Dr. T. last Feb saying that I would meet him in D. at any time he would say. I heard nothing

Harpoot, Turkey
Apr. 11-1906

A. H. Cotteneer

James L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Barton:- I answered your favor of Feb.15th then burned it up. Too spicy.

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Thank you for your expressions of sympathy in regard to our recent grief.

I note your remarks about amount for hospital here. We have planned the building in such a way that we can put up a section at a time. With 5000 we can build & equip enough of it to last us some time, though I hope ultimately to have the complete building. You have already learned that we have made terms with the Germans that ~~[illegible]~~ they furnish nurses etc. The German nurse, sister Laura will come out this fall & we will begin work in a rented building until the hospital itself is ready. We are securing the deed to the land as fast as possible and then we will make formal application through the embassy to build. This application will have to rest for 6 months and will then be granted if there is no serious objection. We shall press the matter as fast as possible.

You seem to have the idea that I have unattainable ideals and extravagant plans. If you knew me better I think you would realize that that is an injustice to me. I have been trained to economy & to plan ahead from my birth. Both for here and Diarbekir I plan only plain, substantial buildings with essential things for equipment. We shall make a large portion of the furniture and equipment for our hospital, in the industrial dep't of Euphrates ~~College~~. We are planning to have such things as furnace & elevator. We will construct them ourselves. Riggs is a constructive genius. He is on the committee for this building with me. I also have a knowledge of carpentry and mechanics. When a youth I practically built one house & finished off another. We shall be able to build together several things at small cost which otherwise would be very expensive. You may rest assured the sum will be made to go as far as it is possible by care & forethought.

Now about the Diarbekir Hospital. The last post brought me five letters from Dr. Thom, dated variously from March 9th to April 8th. How this happened I don't know. I wrote Dr. T. last Feb saying that I would meet him in D. at any time he would say. I heard nothing

until the end of March & was then surprised by a telegram saying he was in Diarbekir & asking why I was not there, & asking if I could be there by Saturday evening. I replied by tel. "I did not know of your coming I can not reach there by date set." This tel. reached him reading "I knew of your coming but can not reach by date set." It was changed in transit. Naturally Dr.T. was a good deal exercised by my seeming discourtesy. However I have hopes that he will forgive me when he learns the truth.

He enclosed a copy of his letter to you for which I am grateful. I gave my consent to the Alipoonar site. Now that Dr.T. has been there and thinks other places may be better suited I gladly give my consent to the location & building hanging fire. To go slowly & act wisely.

What he says about an American physician being in charge & that the work should be started soon, I most cordially approve. I think it common sense & as you know I have plead for it from the start, but you have ignored this portion of my letters entirely. I see nothing else to do. Yours Sincerely, H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey

May. 15th. 1906

Rec'd JUN 11 1906

Ans'd JUN 12 1906

Jas. L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have recently returned from a short tour towards Egin. I was gone about 3 weeks. I had plenty of medical work to do & tried also to be of spiritual aid. At Egin I saw 94 patients in one day. I was much impressed with the spiritual hunger & needs of the people. In the smaller places they complained bitterly of being neglected. At Enetzeek for example, no one has visited them since the massacres. Mr Knapp has twice been there to remain over night only, not even holding a service. They said some very cutting things as:- "The Missionaries don't care anything about us now that we have become poor." They spoke very lovingly of the older Missionaries, Dr. Barnum, Wheeler, Allen, Miss Seymour etc. The younger Missionaries they accuse of being proud & not caring for the little places. There is a good deal of truth in these assertions. I found similar condition in Oozoonoba & Hogh. The larger places are repeatedly visited but the smaller ones, "When Mr. Brown was here everything went nicely but now you younger missionaries don"t care for us." These accusations cut to the quick, because there is a measure of truth in them. Since Mr. Brown's departure we have had no touring missionary. Mr. Knapp says he does not think it right that one Missionary should be asked to do the touring, but that we all aught to share in it. Mr. Knapp does more than any other perhaps than all the rest of us yet the field is not covered. Mr. Riggs denies his responsibility because of the college & a S.S. class. I have no business to say that he is not right. Mr. Carey for his Seminary & his studies. If I spend much time in this work I receive a gentle hint, that it is my duty to give myself to my medical work, build up a practise & make a success of my hospital plans. I have argued & pled for the past two years that the evangelistic work is our real work & that other forms as educational, industrial, orphanage, medical etc are only aids to it and have no excuse to take the time of the missionary unless they are recognised as such. My heart goes out to the people in their hunger for spiritual food. I do not regard spending one night or a day in a place as touring the place. We should not regard a place as toured unless we stay long enough to give spiritual food. I thank God for Mr. Knapps tour this winter. I thank God for Miss Bush's return and the way she has thrown herself into this work. Yet she frequently attempts to boss rather that serve and consequently in some places they express great aversion to her.

I have pled for this evangelistic work for the past two years. I have come to the point where I feel that if I speak more strongly I shall loose the little influence that I now have with my colleagues. I therefore do not think it wise to say much more. I look to you and appeal to you. Missionaries are not perfect. We have our idols of our own creation. Even if we make an idol of such good things, of such great instrinsic value as a hospital or a college, yet the Lord will curse us if we do not place our Saviour first. We are not above the need of being pointed to Christ. We need to be stimulated & encouraged to have greater faith, to attempt greater things for Christ. I believe that you can lift the great debt of the Board in no way quicker than to emphasize the evangelistic object of our calling & to trust in Christ rather human agencies as hospitals schools college, organization, enthusiasm, system and such. I pray that you may take the point I have mentioned.

I have written you frankly, but confidentially. My heart bleeds for these poor people who are hungering for spiritual food & get it not.

Please pardon me if I have unwarrantedly intruded upon your precious time. Thanking you I am

Yours for an advance in the work,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

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Yours for an advance in the work.

H. H. Cummings

Harpoot - Turkey May 15-1926.

Dr. H. Atkinson - to ⊙

Harpoot, Turkey 228.
May 16th, 1906

Rec'd JUN 11 1906
Ans'd JUN 12 1906

James L. Barton,
Cong. House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Upon my return from Egin I found several letters from you to myself & others, refering to the Diarbekir Hospital matter. They throw a good deal of light upon the matter and clear up some points that had given up a good deal of trouble through being misunderstood. I hasten to acknowledge them and thank you for them most cordially.

We understand clearly now the real condition of the finances of that estate. We all supposed that the $27000 acknowledged in the Missionary Herald was cash & of this arose much dissatisfaction. We are thankful to understand the truth, & it will help us a great deal in giving satisfaction to the natives.

We also now understand your own personal attitude in the matter & how you have exerted yourself in its favor. We are very glad to know this, appreciate it & are grateful to you for it.

Since writing in regard to purchase of the Ali Poonar site, Dr. Thom has been there. He seems to think there is no hurry about purchasing a site but that work should be begun as soon as possible along medical lines. To this I give my most cordial assent as it is exactly the position I took when the discussion first began. We therefore regard as urgent the appointing of a Medical Missionary to take charge of the work. Harpoot has given its vote that Dr. Ward be appointed. You will hear from Mardin & the Mission as a whole, later. The purchasing of the Ali Poonar site is held in abeyance until Dr. Thom & I can get together. Neither of us think that there is any haste in the matter.

Dr. Barnum intends going to Diarbekir to the Semi centenial of the church. I may go with him just to see for myself & talk with the community there. Dr. Barnum will take your letter to him with him in order that he may correct mistaken impressions that are afloat there.

In your letter to Dr. Barnum you refer to misunderstandings difficulties & confusion about this subject. Kindly pardon me for calling your attention to the following facts. When this subject was first mentioned there was a good deal of confusion as to who or what body had authority to act in this matter. This was refered to you and you replied that it probably belonged to the Mission as a whole & that if there was an annual meeting it should be refered to it. This was done at the annual meeting at Van, and they appointed Dr. Thom & myself to act as a committee to take charge of the matter with authority to act. You have failed to recognise this committee as having the matter in charge. I have before me as I write eight different letters from you on this subject, to five different persons, no two giving duplicate information. We have thus been only partially informed. Confusion naturally arises. It gives the impression to the native friends & possibly to others that you have not recognised the committee or do not trust it. Dr. Thom & I endeavor to keep each other

Harpoot, Turkey
May 18th, 1908

REC'D JUN 11 1908
ANSW'D JUN 12 1908

James L. Barton,
Cong. House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Upon my return from Egin I found several letters awaiting from you to Myasell & others, relating to the Diarbekir Hospital matter. They throw a good deal of light upon the matter and clear up some points that had given us a good deal of trouble through being misunderstood. I hasten to acknowledge them and thank you for them most cordially.

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informed. Your letters to him he sends to me & copies of his to you. I send him duplicate copies of all letters received or sent by me on this subject. We thus keep each other informed. But when you write to first one place then another, to half a dozen or more persons, How can we keep informed or act in harmony with you? Would it not be better if you recognised the committee and give all information regarding this matter direct to it?

There is no disposition on the part of either Dr. Thom or myself to monopolise this matter or act independently. We have at no time come to any decision with out full consultation with our colleagues. We wish also to listen to the advice and be in harmony with the native friends interested. This has been our policy and will be.

Thanking you for this cordial attitude towards this matter. I am

Yours sincerely,

H.H. Atkinson M.D.

P.S. We are very anxiously awaiting direct news from San Francisco. Our relatives are there, besides hosts of friends. The First Church supports us.

H.H.A.

H.H. Atkinson M.D.

Dr. Barton - Turkey - May 16-1906.

229

Duplicate

Harpoot, Turkey.
July 3, 1906.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906
Ans'd AUG 1 1906

James L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- Your favor of May 8th has been waiting for an answer for a few weeks. I am just about to start for Diarbekir with Dr. Barnum so that I cannot write at length now. I feel that I must be better acquainted with Diarbekir if I am to be of service to them on that hospital question. There is hope also of meeting Dr. Thom there & talking over matters with him. I also wish to have a talk with Dr. Ficher the German representative, learn their intentions & see if we cannot come to an agreement with them. It would be unfortunate to have rival protestant hospitals there. Your letter of more recent date, enclosing a duplicate of letter to Dr. Thom also has arrived safely. Thank you for it. Dr. T. & I will probably write you a joint letter from Diarbekir after our conference there.

I have just finished my annual report of our own Hospital here. I enclose a copy for you. This tells in full about the present situation governing our Hospital so I will not add more now. We appreciate every influence that you exert in our favor.

Thanking you I am
Sincerely yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot-Turkey July 3-1906.

H.M. Cattineau M.D.

Duplicate

Diarbekir, Turkey. 230

July, 1906.

Rec'd OCT 1 1906

Herrn Pastor M.Wilde,
Inspector des Deutschen Orient Mission,
Ringstrasse 50, Crosslichleofelde West,
Berlin, Germany.

Dear Sirs:- I address this letter to you, hoping that it will be the means of opening negotiations between us that we may come to an understanding regarding the relationship that is to exist between the medical work already established in Diarbekir and the Hospital to be built there by the Americans.

Mr.Arslan Sahagian, an Armenian, a native of Diarbekir, later a citizen of the United States of America by naturalization, resident at Yonkers New York State, died leaving his estate by will to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. One wish expressed in his will is that a hospital should be established and maintained by the American Missionaries in his native city of Diarbekir. This the American Board has decided to do.

You have established a successful medical work in Diarbekir. We recognise its value to the poor. It is not our wish to compete with it nor in any way injure it by the establishment of the hospital. We therefore would like to come to an understanding with you, that we may work harmoneusly for a common object.

In order that you may understand us I wish to state our position in this country, relationship to the protestant work, our object, plans and ideals.

The American Missionaries entered this country more than fifty years ago. The Diarbekir protestant church has just been celebrating its jubilee. There are protestant churches, schools and communities in all parts of Asia Minor. These may be considered, humanly speaking, as the direct result of the American Missionary endeavor.

Naturally we seek by every means possible to promote their welfare. We regard with disfavor any influences that may tend to divide our communities into sects. It is much better that they should remain as one church and community. We welcome all agencies which will help or be a blessing to the people and promote Christs teachings in this land. Much is to be done. There is room for all willing workers but no room for jealousy or competition.

Scattered over this country are native protestant physicians, men of high character and recognised ability. Our relationship with them is most cordial. They are graduates of our schools and often engaged in active Christian endeavor.

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Diarbekir, Turkey.
July, 1906.

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Herrn Pastor M.Wilde. (2) Rec'd OCT 1 1906 7/1906.

We regard them as the product of our influence just as much as pastor and teachers. We do not wish to compete with them or in any way injure them but on the contrary we try to strengthen the confidence of the people in them & do what we can to promote their welfare. There is room for all, no need for antagonism or competition. By cooperation and mutual helpfulness each can have an important work to do. It is our wish that this good understanding or union may be brought about. Therefore it is a pleasure to acknowledge the fact the first suggestion came from your representative in Diarbekir Dr. Wischer.

It is hardly necessary to state that we endeavor to obey the laws of the land, refrain from crimial operations as abortion, & extend to members of our profession such professional courtesy as every gentleman should do.

In discussing this matter with you there are a few principles that we feel that we must insist upon. They are:-

1st. This hospital shall be open alike to all, without reference to nationality, creed, color or religion.

2nd. The american must always have the management of said hospital in their hands. This is settled by the will of the donor of the funds for its establishment.

3rd. The object and spirit of the hospital must be Christian, evangelical. It is more than philanthropic, it is for Christ and the advancement of His cause in this region.

4th. All those connected with this hospital and its management must be in harmony with this spirit and willing to work for this object. Of course we have many other ideas and wishes for this hospital but we are willing to discuss them with you and modify them if necessary.

It is my wish that all protestant medical forces unite in making this hospital a success and a blessing to the people. I therefore invite you to negotiate with us until we can arrive at a satisfactory understanding. Shall we remain independent of each other, but friendly & mutually helpful? or shall we unite in hospital work, being independent in clinical work? or Shall we unite in all things with joint support & a strong work? We shall be open & frank with you & we wish you to meet us in the same friendly spirit.

Please do not consider this letter as an authoritive communication from our mission, it is only an attempt on my part to bring about a friendly understanding. All plans for such an understanding must receive the sanction of Dr.Ward who will be the American physician in charge, of the American Board and of the committee of the Mission a member of which I am.

Hoping that this letter may be the means of opening up a pleasant relationship with you, I am,

Cordially yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

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Hoping that this letter may be the means of opening up a pleasant relationship with you, I am,

Cordially yours,

H. M. Dettinger M.D.

Pastor Wilde
Diatrekir
July 1 1906

(Dr Atkinson) August 1906

Lake Shore

Tuesday noon

231

Dear Dr Barnum

Just a note before David leaves. He is now waiting for our notes.

Thank you for your letter & it was enjoyed by all. I write Dr Ward a long letter while here giving all the information he asks for & a good deal more.

We are having a fine time. It has done Mrs. A. Bertha & Henry a world of good. Bertha especially is full of vim & energy. Miriam does not react so easily. She is still eating daintily & going into the water only once daily. The rest of the time she sits, reads & writes. It takes 50 piastres per day (more or less) to keep Mrs A. & Bertha supplied with a sufficient quantity

of fish & blackberries. Mrs. A. yesterday put up a dish pan full of black berries I tried to get a jug full to send you today but none came in.

So far I have been vacationing it. I now intend to spend most of my time on my letters & such work, though I shall probably continue to go in bathing three times daily as is the custom of Bertha & myself. I want to be caught up & free for advance work when I arrive.

David will not come again before we return

If the Consul comes next friday or saturday send our post by him otherwise keep them

Greetings to all, especially new arrivals

Amante H.H.A.

232

Harpoot, Turkey,
Aug. 20, 1906.

Rec'd OCT 1 1906
Ans'd OCT 5 1906

James L. Barton D.D.
Coegregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- When I returned from Diarbekir I found your favors of May 31st & June 13th awaiting me.

I am now at lake Guljuck enjoying a two weeks vacation. I brought my wife and son with me. This is the first time that Mrs. Atkinson has had an outing since our coming to Turkey. It is doing her lots of good. The boy is as brown as a nut, quite energetic & quite a chatterbox. Miss Wilson & Professor & Mrs Margot came with us. For a week we did nothing but row, bath, climb mountains & have a good time. We remain here this week but I will spend most of my time with my correspondence, beginning with a letter to yourself. The Margots have returned & Miss Platt came out. Our Consul & his wife may come for a day or two. It is a great blessing that we have such a lake as this.

I was well pleased with my trip to Diarbekir. I saw the situation for myself, got acquainted with the people, the native physicians and the Germans, besides attending the jubilee. I was much pleased with the prospects for the location of the hospital. There are several choice locations available, some as gifts, some at a nominal price & some for sale. No opportunity has been lost by waiting but quite the contrary new opportunities have developed. Therefore Dr. Thom & I have decided to leave the decision of the location as well as the plan of the building until the arrival of Dr. Ward next year.

You ask in one of your letters how it happened that the Ali-Poonar Site was given up after the decision following Mr. Knapps enthusiastic letter. Mr. Knapp himself upset that by an even more enthusiastic letter ahvising dropping Ali-poonar & in favor of another location an hour or more outside of the city. To this neither Dr. Thom, Harpoot nor myself felt that we could give our consent. So the proposition hung supposedly until Dr. Thom & I could meet in Diarbekir & look over the ground together. You know of the failure of the first attempt. When I went to Diarbekir I expected him to come up. He set the date at a convenient time then kept postponing it three days at a time until I had been there two weeks. I finally saw that if I waited any longer I would miss Dr. Post's visit to Harpoot therefore hurried back. He now writes that the tables are turned on me, we are even & can now be at quits & start over again.

There already exist in Diarbekir two protestant clinics, Dr.Topalians & the Germans. Ours will be the third. It seems to me exceedingly important that all protestant medical forces should be at least friendly and if possible united in the support of our hospital. Dr. Thom wishes to begin a clinic in Diarbekir this year which shall later be turned over to Dr.Ward. He wishes to go there for a month or two & for me to do the same. I do not see the need of it & Harpoot will not give its consent for me to be absent so long. I feel that I aught to give my time & strength to my own hospital & clinic. To establish such a clinic will be no advantage to either Ward or his hospital. I did not find Dr.Shepards, or Ushers previous clinics of help to me. One has to eventually stand on his own legs & reputation.

On the question of the various protestant medical forces coming to an understanding & if possible all help support the hospital Dr.Thom & I diametrically differ in opinion. He says let them alone: let them mind their own business & we will mind ours. He regards the Germans as intruders on our territory & should be almost snubbed. He is influenced in this by the English Consul who accuses them of having sinister political motives & is very jealous of their influence.

My own attitude towards them is the same as towards our German friends here in Mezereh. They are here as a permanent facter. It would be mistake to either ignore or antagonise them. It would be much better to have a friendly understanding with them or if they prove worthy even a real cooperation. With this in view I wrote a letter addressed to them in order to open correspondence with them. I first submitted it to Dr.Thom asking him to rewrite the letter so that it could be sent from us as a committee. He flatly refused to have anything to do with it.

When I was in Diarbekir I had the opportunity to get well acquainted with Dr.Vischer the German physician at Oorfa who was for a few weeks in Diarbekir. He was doing good work, about half being free for the very poor. I liked his motives & ideals. He has consecrated his life to the work here in Turkey. They seem actuated more by philantropy than by evangelistic motives. He was the first to suggest that there should be an understanding between the Americans & Germans. His own idea is to have two establishments, one a hospital near the city supported by the Americans, one a clinic & dispensary in the center of the city supported by the Germans. But that both the American and Germans work in each place. That is that each physician have

certain office hours & do minor operations in the city, & each perform their major operations & treat their severe cases in the hospital. Dr. Vischer promised to use his influence that there might be friendly understanding between Americans & Germans. There has just been a physician appointed for Diarbekir by the German Com. He is now taking his lisence examinations in Constantinople. Of course the final outcome of this question depends on the compatibility of Ward & the new German appointee & their ability to work together or be friendly. However I think the present friendly disposition of the Germans should be cultivated & that they should not be permitted to get a mistaken view of us. I therefore intend writing them a friendly letter, stating our position & intentions, our friendliness to them and the desire that there be no misunderstandings or jealousies between Germans and Americans, but also plainly stating that I alone have no authority to conclude terms with them but that we should like to know their opinion. I shall send you & Ward a copy of this letter & shall do nothing independently of you two there or friends here.

A letter of Dr.Wards to Mr.Brown has been forewarded to me to be answered. I intend writing him a long letter telling all about the situation here & such information as may be of help to him. Perhaps he may be interested in reading this letter.

Now about Harpoot Hospital matters. It still hangs fire. The land to be given for the site of the hospital belongs to a Company. It must be first deeded to Harpootlian who will then deed it over to us. A certain Turk in the Company has been making trouble & it went into the courts. There is hope now of its being finished in a few weeks, then we shall make formal application to build, as much as we have money for. In the meanwhile let the soliciting of funds go on energetically so that we may not be cramped when we move in.

Thank you for your letters above acknowledged and the advice in them.

You ask our opinion in regard to Dr.Ward visiting other stations, learning Turkish before going to Diarbekir. I think it would be an excellent plan. There is some hope of their being a meeting of our Medical Association at Aintab next June. If so it would be worth his while to plan his coming so as to attend it. If possible I would meet him at Alexandretta & conduct him to Aintab, after our meeting we could return together to Harpoot where he could remain during the hot summer months. In the fall go to Diarbekir & Mardin, settle questions of location & plan of building then return to Aintab for a full year

of study on Turkish. His getting acquainted with Dr.Shepard & his style of work whould be well worth while. Then go to Talas for a few months to complete his Turkish & get acquainted Dr.Dodds hospital, then go to Constantinople to take his examination & get familiar with Dr.Carrington's work in Scutary & Dr.Posts at Robert College. I do not believe it would be possible for him to learn enough Turkish in one year to pass his exam, but by the above plan I think he would do it nicely. It fould be well worth two years to reach ones field with language ready for work, and his having seen Shepard, Dodd, Carrington & others at work in their own field would be a great thing. I am very glad that he has been appointed for a portion of the Harpoot field & shall do all that I can to be of service to him.

Aug. 30., We have just returned from the lake where we had a delightful though a little expensive vacation.

The post has just arrived bringing your favor of Aug.1st, requesting an article for a book on Med.Missions of the Board. I will gladly fill out the blank and write the article as per request. I am going to take the liberty to write another article about our Asia Minor Missionary Medical Association. It is an organization unique in Missions & in Medicine. It has deserved a notice in print which it has not yet received. I hope you will be inclined to accept the article for your book. It would be well if you could collect the photos of the various members & print them on a double page with the article. Do you want me to write something also about the Diarbekir hospital or will you & Ward attend to that? I am writing Ward at length, by this post. I have not been sparing in advice but won't feel troubled if he does not adopt it.

Now for an encouraging bit of news. An Armenian has promised to give not only the funds for the erection of one of my wards buildings but to maintain it after it is furnished. Riggs & I are trying to push matters here but the deed still hangs fire in the Turkish court. Will hurry as fast as possible in Turkey. Please write a note to Miss Murray. I feel that she is a bit discouraged with our slowness, probably don't understand Turkish customs. Cheer her up a bit. Another Armenian promises a hundred Liras. When we begin to build there is prospect that the Armenians here will contribute generously towards it.

Cordially yours,

H H Atkinson

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Cordially yours,

[signature]

Harpoot-Turkey Aug. 20-1906.

REC'D OCT 1 1906

Duplicate

Gulejuck, near Harpoot, Turkey,
Aug. 24th, 1906.

Andree Vischer M.D.
Oorfa, Turkey.

My dear Doctor:- I wish to thank you for the kind note you sent me in Diarbekir when you left. I have not written you before because I wished to get into shape that matter that we talked about.

I have now written that letter to Pastor Wilde a copy of which I enclose. You will notice that it is from me alone. Dr.Thom refused to sign it with me. That does not make much difference as the final decision rests with Dr.Ward & Dr.Pritzel. I shall do all that I can to promote a good understanding between the Germans & Americans. I am very thankful that you are of the same opinion. We must not be discouraged if there developes a little opposition and misunderstanding. It can be overcome by patience and good will.

I enclose a copy of the letter I wrote to Pastor Wilde for you to read. I do not know where Dr.Pritzel is now. I therefore send a copy of the same letter and a personal letter from me to him to you, will you please foreward it to him wherever he may be.

I hope you made the return journey to Oorfa safely. I was much pleased to see you looking so much better when you called upon me in your garden.

I met Miss Jeppe here at the lake last week. She appeared to be a very pleasant individual but quite nervous. I hope you will find her much improved in health when she reaches you.

We have had a very pleasant time here at the lake. It has done my wife and baby much good and I feel much refreshed.

Wishing you success in your work and may the Lord be with you to guide and bless, I am

sincerely,
Your friend,

H.H.Atkinson

Clerk's Office
Aug 20 1906

RECD OCT 1 1906

234

Harpoot, Turkey.

Sept. 5th, 1906.

Herr Pritzel M.D.

Physician in charge of the German Medical Work at

Diarbekir, Turkey.

Dear Doctor:- Permit me to extend to you a cordial welcome to the Missionary Medical work in Turkey. You have come to give relief to a poor and down trodden people. You will have a grand opportunity to be a blessing to humanity and to advance the cause of Christ in this region. May Christ be with you to guide and bless.

A word of self-introduction. I am the American Missionary physician in charge of the work at Harpoot or Mezereh. I am also a member of the committee of our mission at present having charge of the establishing of a hospital in Diarbekir. In that capacity I now write you.

There are in Diarbekir three protestant Medical forces at work, the Germans, natives, & American. I feel very strongly that these ought to be at least friendly and work together harmoniously. There is plenty of work for all without competition.

When in Diarbekir last month I had a long talk with Dr.Vischer about the Germans and Americans having an understanding regarding our work there. I have therefore written a letter to your committee in Germany, addressed to Pastor Wilde. This letter is also intended for you so I enclose a copy for you. I seek your aid that a friendly understanding may be arrived at between you and us. What are your own ideas about this? You will get mine from the letters enclosed.

Hoping that this will be the beginning of a pleasant acquaintance with you I am

Sincerely yours,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey.

Sept. 5th. 1906.

Dr. Pritzell

Sept 5-1906.

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Physician in charge of the German Medical Work at

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Sincerely Yours.

H. H. Gates Jr. M.D.

Rec'd DEC 17 1906
Ans'd JAN 4 1907

235.

Harpoot, Turkey
Nov. 20, 1906

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have your favor at Oct. 6th to acknowledge. It is some time since I have written you and there is much to write.

The Diarbekir matter is still resting. I have received answers of my letters to the Germans from Dr. Vischer at Oorfa, who was in Diarbekir last year, and Dr. Pritzel who is now in Diarbekir. They are both friendly, especially Dr. Vischer's. The committee in Germany is yet to be heard from. Dr. Pritzel has not made a very good impression in the protestant community and I may do nothing more until Dr. Ward arrives, as I do not wish to hamper his future actions.

I am sorry that it was decided for Dr. Ward to take the quiz in French before we in the interior were heard from. The report that the the examining board is not competent to give the examination in Turkish is pure unadulterated nonesense. They do it constantly and that to their own graduates. Graduates of their own schools do not know enough French to carry on a simple conversation.

I shall take pleasure in writing an article on our Medical Missionary Association for the book you hope soon to publish on the Medical work of the board. I have not yet got at the article on the Harpoot Medical Dep't. We hear that you leave soon for China. If so will the publishing of this book await your return or be attended to by someother? If it awaits your return it will give us a longer opportunity to begin our hospital work before making out the report. If I make it out now I would have ~~xxxxxxxx~~ to say no hospital and beds, though I have a few beds ready to put in a building as soon as we get one. If I can make it out a little later I shall be able to report something with a nurse also. I have a number of photographs of our work, also some taken of Dr. Thom's & Dr. Shepard's. These I am sending to you, under another cover, by this post. I hope you will find some among them that will prove satisfactory for illustrations.

Now about the progress in our own plans. We have been trying to get ahold of that gift of land all this time. I felt that the man was not sincere. Others thought him sincere so we patiently waited.

H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey,
Nov. 20, 1908

Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have your favor of Oct. 8th to acknowledge. It is some time since I have written you and there is much to write.

The Diarbekir matter is still rasting. I have received answers of my letters to the Germans from Dr. Vischer at Corla, who was in Diarbekir last year, and Dr. Fritzel who is now in Diarbekir. They are both friendly, especially Dr. Vischer. The committee in Germany is yet to be heard from. Dr. Fritzel has not made a very good impression in the protestant community and I may do nothing more until Dr. Ward arrives, as I do not wish to hamper his future actions.

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FEB 27 1907

Lately we tried to force him to shell out, and to hurry up matters, we compromised. His gift was to be 20000 sq. arshuns of land: we were to buy 10000 arshuns more and 10 okhas of water. This would amount to nearly 200 liras. He was to finish up the business inside of a week. That was more than a month ago. I have given him up though Prof. Tenekejian still begs us to be patient. I have turned my attention in other directions. I tried to buy the chiftlik. It is not for sale as a whole. To day we received the following seemingly generous offer with its owners. They will donate to us 30000 to 40000 arshuns of land outside the wall but adjacent on this side and sell us as much water as we may need at reasonable rates and rent us the chiftlik house and land until our hospital is already for occupancy. This needs further investigation to see that they are in earnest and that there are "no nigers in the woodpile". It strikes us all very favorably and we hope that there may be no hinderance to the plan. This will permit us to begin full hospital work just as soon as the nurse arrives.

It has been a part of our plan all along to open a branch of the hospital up here in Harpoot for the students and orphans and sick of the city. There is no reason why we should not start this branch at once before we do the general hospital work. I have been hunting a favorable location. I found one which I think will do and today engaged to buy it. I pay forty liras cash and have posession within a month. It will have to to be floored, windows enlarged and walls whitened. All repairs will take from twenty to forty liras. I hope to establish this branch without touching any of the funds that have been collected for the hospital itself. The Germans have promised to furnish us the nurses for the hospital. Miss Platt when she was in America interested herself to find the support for an American nurse. She collected between two and three hundred dollars in cash for it. Of this sum one hundred dollars was forwarded to us and is now credited for a nurse on our station books. The remainder is with Mr. Wiggin credited under some head as nurses Fund for Harpoot Station or Harpoot Station Nurses Fund or some such heading. At least it is not in our hospital fund with Mr. Wiggin. Please send that to us at once. Mr. Platt sent us $25.00 and another friend just sends us $10.00. With these sums we hope to buy and put the building in good shape. We will furnish it with beds & supplies now on hand. So that we hope to start it without either getting in debt or touching the hospital funds. This little branch will contain a small operating and surgical dressing room, two small wards of seven or eight beds each besides plenty of closet, storage & cellar room.

Thanking you for your friendly attitude and good will I am

very sincerely yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Hartford Turkey, Nov. 29-1906.

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It has been a part of our plan all along to open a branch of the hospital up here in Harpoot for the students and orphans and also of the city. There is no reason why we should not start this branch at once. Before we do the general hospital work. I have been hunting a favorable location. I found one which I think will do and today engaged to buy it. It will have 6 large rooms and have possession within a month. It will have to be floored, windows enlarged and walls whitened. All repairs will take from twenty to forty liras. I hope to establish this branch without touching any of the funds that have been collected for the hospital it-self. The orphans have promised to furnish us the nurses for the hospital. Miss Hartwell who was in America interested herself to find a support for an American nurse. She collected two and three hundred dollars in cash in it. On this sum our [illegible] was forwarded to us and is now credited for an nurse on our station. The remainder is with Mr. Nie in credited under some item as Nurses Fund for Harpoot Station or Harpoot Station Nurses Fund or some such heading. At least it is not in our hospital work with Mr. Wilson. Please send that to us at once. Just now we have $2 $325.00 and another friend [illegible] us with $10.00. With these sums we hope to buy and put the building in good shape. We will furnish it with cots & supplies now on hand. We hope to start it without either getting in debt or touching the hospital funds. This little branch will consist in a small operating and surgical dressing room, two small wards of seven or eight beds each besides plenty of closet, storage & cellar room.

Thanking you for your friendly attitude and good will I am

very sincerely yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Rec'd MAR 21 1907

236

Harpoot, Turkey.
Feb. 13th, 1907.

ANSW MAY 23 1907

Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I was much pleased to receive your favor of Jan. 4th. This is the first time that I have been favored with a letter from you. I hope it will be the beginning of a long and pleasant acquaintance.

The matter that I referred to in my letter of Nov. 20th asking that the money given by friends of Miss Platt for the support of a nurse, be forewarded to us has not yet been attended to so far as I know. The money was given towards the salary of a nurse. Now that that is not needed we wish to apply it to another object for which we have obtained the consent of the donors. I have heard nothing from Mr. Wiggin regarding it. Will you please speak to him again and ask to have it sent as soon as possible.

I have an item of news which will interest you. It has been definately decided to hold a meeting of our Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association at Aintab during the last week in July. I wrote a general letter giving such information as I had at hand regarding it, a copy of which letter I am sending to each member. I enclose a copy for you to look over and for your files. I hope that this meeting will be a great success and a blessing to the work. The extremes of our field will be represented, from Van to Constantinople. I believe that it will be an epoch marking event in the history of the Medical Missions in Turkey.

I wish very much to have Dr. Ward attend the meeting. I cannot imagine anything that will be a greater benefit to him at the very beginning of his Medical Missionary career, than to attend such a meeting and meet the older workers in the same line. His plans as they are now is to be in Paris at that time. I think it would be well for him if possible to leave America a month earlier than he had planned, spend the months of May and June in France, then come on via Marseilles by water to Alexandretta in time to attend the meeting at Aintab. Then go to Constantinople and

Harpoot, Turkey.
MAY 23 1907.

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Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

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remain there until he passes his examination and obtains his license. If he has not a sufficient command of French at that time, he can secure excellent teachers of French in Constantinople. French is the language of official Turkey and a great deal of it is spoken in Constantinople. The months of July and August are not very satisfactory to remain in France. The conutry is full of tourists, every one is ambitious to speak English with the English and Americans, the Medical Colleges, Schools and Hospitals are closed for the summer, the Medical Professors, teachers and leading physicians are off for their vacation so that those two months are very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of Dr. Ward's needs. This I know from my personal experience. Therefore I suggest that you advise Dr. Ward to leave France early in July, attend the meeting and if by that time he has not a sufficient command of French, finish it in Constantinople. I am writing Dr. Ward similarly and hope that this plan will meet the ~~proof~~ approval of you at the Board rooms and Dr. Ward himself.

I would ~~not~~ have asked for no greater priviledge at the beginning of my Missionary experience, than to attend such a meeting and meet my colleagues from every part of Turkey and hear them discuss the problems that they have to solve. I therefore hope that you will strongly urge Dr. Ward to attend this meeting.

We are making encouraging progress in our plans for our hospital. As soon as we have definitely received the gift of land I will write you again.

The members of our Station are experiencing their usual health at this time of the year; which is not all what we would wish ~~all~~, yet there is no serious illness in the circle. Our long hard winters with their hard work, ~~are~~ confinement ~~for the~~ have a little depressing effect upon us. The work is going on steadily with here and there a little encouragement.

Thanking you for your favor and hoping to hear from you again soon,

I remain,

Yours cordially,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

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Yours cordially,

H. H. Dimmick M.D.

Harpoot Turkey Feb. 15-1907.

CT 4 1907

Harpoot, Turkey.
Sep't. 10th, 1907.

Rev.Enoch F.Bell,
Congregational House,
A.B.C.F.M. rooms,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr.Bell:-

I received your letter of May 23rd and have long delayed in answering it for seveoal reasons. What you wrote regarding Dr. Ward's not being able to attend the meeting at Aintab troubled me. But now that the meeting has been postponed until next summer, I hope that Dr.Ward will be able to attend. I wish that you Boston people could not see a financial niger in every wood pile.

We hear that Dr.Ward is now in Constantinople trying to get his license. Harpoot station feels that it would be a mistake for him to go to Diarbekir before he has a working knowledge of his language and for Diarbekir that should be Turkish. It would be a waste of money for Dr.Ward to come to Harpoot or Diarbekir and then return to a Turkish speaking station. Therefore we, as a station have telegraphed for him to go direct to Aintab as soon as he has finished procuring and registering his license to practise medicine and surgery in Turkey. Aintab was chosen because it is the nearest Turkish speaking station to Diarbekir. All environment and surroundings are more similar to Diarbekir than they would be at Talas and more than that, there he would be assist~~ant~~ed with Dr.Shepard who is acquainted with Diarbekir, its people and its needs, and can be of greater use to Dr.Ward than one who has never seen Diarbekir. Aintab station with its large churches and its energetic, earnest native workers is a fine place to get one's introduction into this Medical Missionary work.

The fall's work is beginning in earnest now and all are busy except Mr.Carey who is enroute to us, just after his marriage to Miss Platt. Mr.Riggs is a busy man these days with the opening of College which ~~xxxxxxxx~~ begins its fall term tomorrow noon. Mr. Browne is also busy with the Seminary now that Mr.Carey is not here. He is doing double work with it. He hopes after Mr.Carey's return to do a little touring in the out field. Mr.Knapp is happy in the prospect of a large orphanage farm and is busy arranging for it. I have my little Harpoot infirmary finished and we are furnishing it as rapidly as possible.

Harpoot, Turkey.
Sep't. 10th, 1907.

Rev.Enoch T.Bell,
Congregational House,
A.B.C.F.M. rooms,
Boston, Mass.

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Am pass. Sept. 18-1907

We hope that our Danish nurse will be with us in two ~~weeks~~ months or less and that we can open it and begin hospital work this fall. Not long ago I ~~xxxxxxx~~ wrote my report for the year ending June 30th. I enclose a copy for you. I want to have this report printed with illustrations so that it will make an attractive appeal for our work. I shall write Mr.Hosmer asking him to attend to this for me.

Thanking you for your cordial letter and hoping that Dr. Barton is now with you,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H.H.Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

Harpoot, Turkey,

December 3, 1907.

Pastor Ernst Lohmann,

Freimwalde, Germany.

Honored and dear Sir:

I have been looking over the correspondence between us regarding the hospital which is to be established in Mezereh, and I have been impressed anew with the cordial, earnest, friendly spirit that you have shown toward this project. According to the understanding that we arrived at a long time ago, we Americans were to have the building and conducting of the hospital, which was to be in Mezereh, on condition that it be the Protestant hospital for this region, with no rival work on the part of our German colleagues: also that if we could settle upon terms with Predager Ehmann the sick from the German communities could be cared for in this hospital: also that we should have a nurses' training school which should be open to applicants from the German orphanages and schools to be trained for nurses, you to give us one or two accomplished German nurses who whould be at our disposal in the conducting of the hospital, you to pay all their expenses and for your sick and those attending the nurses' training school. It has been a long time since we came to this understanding, and we as well as you have been disappointed that we have not accomplished our purposes. This delay has been due to two things,- first the lack of nurses, second the lack of goverment permission to obtain a site for the hospital and build.

Let me take up first the nurses' question. Some time ago I wrote to Sister Laura suggesting that we begin work in a rented building. She had had unpleasant experiences in work in a rented building

nd did not wish to do so, so that I have not felt free to ask you or a nurse to begin the work of the hospital in a rented building. But sister Laura has returned to us full of enthusiasm and of disire to work. Without my asking her to come and take up this work she expresses herself as being willing to begin work as soon as we can. Last Friday Mr. Ohmann told me that she had permission as far as Mezereh community is concerned to begin this work under our direction, but that the decision must be referred back to you. We hope sincerely that the permission will be given and that we will be able to begin work before the winter is over. The reason I have not asked for a nurse before is because I did not have a building of my own ready and there seemed to be an unwillingness to work in a rented building, but now that Sister Laura has come back of her own accord we should be very glad if she could begin work with us and give this blessing to the community which is so much needed.

Now the second reason. When we were discussing this question before we had the hope that it would be only a matter of six months in procuring permission to build our hospital. Later we found that it was necessary to have a site for the hospital in our possession before we could make this applications to build. We have had great difficulty in procuring this. We lost one whole year through the procrastination of a man who said he would give the site but kept delaying making the transfery saying that it would be all finished in a week or two. Thus a year went by and we dropped him and turned to another man who was in earnest in his desire to give the land and did all that he could to make the transfer promptly. But our local goverment began opposing the plan for the transfer of the land and we failed entirely to procure this land in our own right, even with the aid of our Consul. So we were forced

refer the whole matter to the central Goverment at Constantinople. communicated with our Ambassador and he said that it would be possible make the application for permission to build at the time that he made e application for the transfer of the land for the hospital site. have sent them copies of the plans of our hospital and a plan of the te where it is to be located, with a copy of the deed of the owner of e land, and asked for special permission for this transfer of the land be made and the hospital to the erected. This application was made ly a couple of months ago and it is now with the Council of state in astantinople. We hope to have their reply by spring, though it is impossibly to say just when we will procure the permission for the transfer of the land and the irade to build.

When I learned that Sis ter Laura was to be here I immediately took steps to secure a suitable building in which to begin our work. think I have the best location in this whole region, near Mezereh. t is a large , roomy building, consisting of two floors. The upper flood, with a very little alteration will be suitable for hospital work t once. It contains eight rooms on the upper floor, one of which is rgeenough for a ward of ten beds. The other rooms are smaller. This will give us room enough to begin our work, and as the work grows we can large,fit up the rooms on the lower floor for use, and begin our hospital work as soon as Sister Laura has permission to come to this work and s ready to begin. Withthe building is an extensive garden,consisting of many kinds of trees, including fruit trees and grape vines and other small fruit,also ground for vegetables and other products. We could raise on it a large portion of the supplies for the hospital right there. It seems to me an ideal lolation for the work,and convenient both to the German friends in Mezereh and for us up here. It is about as far from

ster katarina's orphanage as Mr. Ehmann's orphanage is.

In your letter of Jan. 18, you say, "Should it happen against l expectations that the funds for the new hospital could not be raised, ease give me news and then we must come to an understanding how to ar- nge matters in this case." I willsa- say that we have funds suffi- ent to build our hospital, at least the first portion of it, as soon we get the irade, but I donot want to draw upon that fund at present r begining the wook as I have suggested above, I should like very ch if we could begin and continue that hospital work without drawing on the hospital fund. Sister Laura has in Mezereh a fairly good uipment for beginning hospital work, including beds,bedding, some furn- ture and instruments. I cannot equip for beginning hospital work now thout drawing upon my building fund unless you grant us the permission use the equipment that you already have in Mezereh. I do not ask for is equipment as a gift, but if you could let us have the use of it for indefinite period it would be very accommodating to us.

Mr. Ehmann spoke to me last Friday in such a way that it made me ink that the hospital must be an entirely American institution in which e Germans had no interest. This is not just what I might have wished, t I see nothing in it which annuls the understanding that we arrived at me time ago. As I look at this question I feel very anxious that all e medical Protestant forces should be united in the support of a strong dilal work without friction between the three nationnalities engaged in e worky- the natives, the Germans, and the Americans. As I look at is question in a broad light, including all the other forces of missio- ry activity as well as the medical, it seems to me that the greatest urce of danger for Christ's cause is the possiblity of splitting the

rotestant work into rival groups, led on one side by the Germans and ther side by the Americans, with the native forces oscillating between the tow wherever they can secure the greatest personal advantage. It seems to me that such a condition would be very unfortunate and injure very much the cause of Christ. It is only as we can forget our nationalities and be brothers in Christ, sincerely, whole-heartedly wooking for Christ, not fouself, that we can hope to have the blessing of God upon us: and in this view I believe that you heartily concur. In my endeavorn to establish a united medilar work I have been actuated by this principle, and shall continue to be actuated by it, and I hope with all my heart that God may bless us in a united work for Christ through medialmeans . Whether the German friends unite in this work or not is of course for them to decide: I can only say that so far as we Americans are concerned we welcome their co-operation in this work if they feel inclined, but if they do not feel inclined all right, we will go ahead and do the very best we can, welcoming whatever sympathy and aid they may give to this form of Christian work from time as their means permit.

We Americans are living up to the agreement that we made with you some time ago, and will carry it out to the very best of our ability. We will establish honpital work in Mezereh as soon as we obtain the nurses from you, even if we have a building or not. We have a rented building ready to begin this work now. We are also planning to carry out in spirit and in letter the agreement regarding the nurses' training school, regarding taking care of the sick orphans and students from the German orphanages and schools, and the other things that were agreed upon. Steps have taken regarding the nurses' training schools. I am procuring books which will be used as text books in the school and translating them into Armenian, and the orphans from the German orphanages will be admitted into this school as soon as the hospital is open,

the same terms that the orphans from our own orphanages are admitted. shall do all in our power to promote a cordial relationship and confidence between the two missionary forces working in this locality. We now await the final answer as to whether we can have Sister Laura's rvices to begin hospital work this winter in Mezereh, and we are aying that the Lord will guide and direct us that His work may be vanced and not the interest of any nationality or individual.

remain,

Yours very earnestly,

Mr. Wheeler
letter written
to Doctor Atkinson
for the Editors

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advanced and not the interest of any nationality or individual.

I remain.

Yours very earnestly,

Harpoot-

Pastor Lehmann

Dec. 3-1907.

Duplicate
letter written
to pastor Lehmann
by Mr Atkinson

Copy) Rec'd MAR 20 1908 Freienwalde a O., den 23 Januar 1908 239

Ihr verehrter Herr Dr.

Ich danke Ihnen sehr,dass Sie mich so freundlich in Kenntnis gesetzt haben uber den Erflog, den sie mit Ihren Sammlungen fur Errichtung eines Hospitas erreicht haben.Wie Ihnen bekannt ist,stehen fast samtliche deutsche Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen unseres Werkes in Mesereh auf dem Standpunkt,dass sie es nicht fur praktisch halten, gemeinsam mit der amerikanischen Mission ein Hospital zu haben. Unser Vorstandhat dem rechnung,und wie Ihnen bekannt ist,daherden Gedanken einer gemeinsamen Atbeit abgelehnt. Wirhoffen,sobald der geeignete Arzt gefunden ist, in Mesereh unsererseits unsere Krankenhausarbeit,die seit dem Fortgang von Dr. Volland liegen gelieben ist,wieder energisch aufzunehmen. Da wir diese Arbeit in Mesereh begonnen haban und erkannt,wie wichtig diese dieselbe ist, liegt es uns sehr am Herzen die Arbeit auch fortzusetzen. ~~Unter diesen~~ Unter diesen Umstanden wurde es nun ausserordentlich vorteilhaft vorteilhaft seiny wenn Sie mit Ihrer Hospitalarbeit auf Ihrem bisherigen Arbeitgebiet in Karput bleiben.Es bedarf ja keines Wortes,dass ein deutsches und ein amerikanisches Hospital in Mesereh etwas zu viel des Guten ware an einem Ort,wohingegen man sich nur freuen kann, wenn die missionarztliche Tatigkeit moglichtst ausgedehnt wird.

Mit den herzlichsten Grussen

Ihr treu verbundener

Translation. Arnst Lohmann

Very Honored Dr. Atkinson,

I htank you ,that you so kindlyhave let me know of the success of your subscriptioas for the establishment of a hospital have reached.As shown to you,almost all of the germans,male and female,of our work in Mezereh are of the opinion, that they do not consider it it practical to unite with the American Missionaries in having a hoapital.Our Committee has taken this in consideration and as you know refused the thought of united work.We hope as soon as the suitable Doctor is found,to take up energetically our hospital work,which since the departure of Dr.Volland has been laid aside. As we have begun this work in Mezereh and noticed how important it is,it is very close on our hearts to continue the work energetically. Under these circumstances it would be now exceedingly advantageous iu you would remain until you now occupied field in Harpoot.No need of another word,that a German and an American hospital would be too much of a good thing in one place,whereas we can only rejoice if the missionary medical work spreads as mach as possible. etc.

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

Freienwalde a O., den 25 Januar 1908

Jan. 25th 1908.

Verehrter Herr Dr.

Ich danke Ihnen sehr, dass Sie mich so freundlich in Kenntnis
tzt haben über den Erfolg, den sie mit Ihren Sammlungen für Errichtung
s Hospitals erreicht haben. Wie Ihnen bekannt ist, stehen fast sämtliche
chne Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen unseres Werkes in
ch auf dem Standpunkt, dass sie es nicht für praktisch halten,
nsam mit der amerikanischen Mission ein Hospital zu haben. Unser
andhat dem rechnung, und wie Ihnen bekannt ist, daherden Gedanken einer
nsamen Arbeit abgelehnt. Wirhoffen, sobald der geeignete Arzt
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beit möglichst ausgedehnt wird.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüssen

Ihr treu verbundener

Ernst Lohmann.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson.

I thank you, that you so kindly let me know of the success
our subscriptions for the establishment of a hospital have reached. As
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field in Harpoot. No need of another word, that a German and an American
would be too much of a good thing in one place, whereas we can only
e if the missionary medical work spreads as much as possible. etc.

Rec'd JAN 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
Dec. 25, 1907.

My dear Doctor:- Your letter of Thanksgiving day came to hand two post ago and was acknowledged last week, but your question regarding time of departure from Aintab was not ~~assured~~ answered. This question has been materially altered by your more recent letters to Dr. Barnum and Mr. Emrich's letter to me.

Last night the male members of our station (with Mrs. Atkinson present) discussed the question for more than an hour. We all agreed as to what Harpoot thought the best, to give you all the information we have and to leave the final decision to you.

It squeezes my soul that you have to leave Aintab so soon. I coveted for you the long study of Turkish in Aintab.

Mrs. Riggs is to be confined this winter early in March. She is small and 41 years. He is large and 8 years her junior. There is a good prospect of its being a case of dystocia. You have heard of the two unfortunate cases here in Harpoot during the past three years. Both Mr. Riggs and I feel that no stone should be left unturned to ensure a safe delivery of his wife. During the summer I did my best to induce Dr. Hamilton to come here. She did not feel it to be her duty. I told Mr. Riggs at that time that if she could not come I would like to invite you. We dropped the plan because of the great advantage it would be to you to remain in Aintab until summer. But if you are coming to Mardin and Diarbekir anyway it would be a great comfort to us both if you could be here at the time of Mrs. Riggs's confinement in early March.

We feel the importance of Mardin's call to you and if you could go to their aid it would be a good thing. Mrs. Emrich had written me asking if I could go down there if no other provision could be made. April and May are the busiest months in the year for medical work in Harpoot. Now that I have a hospital I should like very much to remain and attend to my own kettle of fish. So it would be a great favor to me if you could go there. Mrs. Emrich's confinement according to ordinary estimates would occur at the end of the first week in May. But her first and only child came one month early so one ought to be on hand a month beforehand. They urge you to be there the first of February and remain until the return of Dr. Thom in the fall. Harpoot can not see the justice of such a demand. Mrs. Emrich has written me nearly every week regarding herself. She has progressed very nicely so far. She has at times an itching of the vagina caused by a leucorrhea. Warm Boric acid douches relieve this. It is the only thing that she has complained of. SHE had a hard time in her other pregnancy. This was due to the fact that she took the long journey from America in the first months of her pregnancy when her nausea was extreme. So she arrived in Mardin nearly exhausted and very weak. In poor shape for the remainder of her period. She has progressed very favorably so far and there is every reason to think that she will continue favorably to the end. But she must have medical attendance during the last month at least.

Cordially your brother in Christ,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Written at request of Station

Mrs.Emrich is a rather nervous individual. She has attacks of melancholy which some people call hysterical. Or in plain English she goes into the dumps. They are very nice people but they believe in demanding all that they can get.

One very important thing to consider is yourselves. If you go to Diarbekir then Mardin, then Diarbekir, then Harpoot, etc, it means a very broken up time for you both. How about Mrs.Ward? Is she equal to so much traveling? We do not think much of Mardin as a place to learn Turkish. Harpoot is better. It will be very difficult for you to keep out of practise if you go to Mardin. I tried the same thing and have always regreted it. If you begin practise your studies will suffer more or less. It is difficult when ones mind is occupied with anxiety over critical cases to apply it to language study.

Now regarding roads and routs. Dr.Shepard has been over them and can tell you about them as well as we. The road from Oorfa to Mardin we regard as out of the question because of deep mud and lack of stopping places. The other routes we think about equal as far as difficulty is concerned.

All things considered Harpoot thinks that the best plan for your will be to come direct to Harpoot with your wife and whole outfit during the February thaw: settle down here for a few weeks: look over your things which are here, stop in the middle of March Dr.Ward go alone to Mardin, until after Mrs.Emrich's confinement and she is O.K.Then if Mrs. Ward wishes she can go to Diarbekir with Mr.Brown in the spring where Dr.Ward can join her. Or she could remain here until fall. After reaching Harpoot further travel would be optional not obligatory.She could give there entire time to studying Turkish and we would try to take good care of her. The road direct to Harpoot is open the year around, there is one bad spot, but otherwise it is a good road.From Malatia you may be able to get an Araba.

In regard expenses. That portion of the traveling which would form a part of your journey to your post would be paid by the Board without question. Any extra traveling for either Mrs.Riggs or Mrs.Emrich must be guaranteed by the parties benifited. We here at Harpoot are willing to assume our share. If you follow the plan outlined above the only extra traveling will be from Diarbekir to Mardin and back. Mardin seems to think that all that is necessary is to charge the amount to the Board and it will be paid. But that is a mistake. It requires a special Mission vote and a special appropriation by the Prudential Committee before it can be received.

This plan seems to be the simplest for all concerned to us here at Harpoot. But the final decision rests with you. Mrs.Riggs requests that Mardin's needs, and what is best for Mrs.Ward have the primary consideration in reaching your decision. We are advising Mardin to this effect.

You may rest assured of Harpoots earnest prayers for your guidance and that it will endorse whatever you think best. Dr.Shepard has a wise head and can give you valuable aid.

Cordially your brother in Christ,

H H Atkinson M.D.

Written at request of Station

Mission of Department of Justice

Washington D.C.

Dec. 25-1907.

Mrs. Ward

Harfoot.

Duplicate of letter to Mr Ward

Rec'd JAN 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
Dec. 25, 1907.

Rev. & Mrs. Emrich,
Mardin.

My dear Friends:-Your good letter of Dec. 15th arrived by the last post together with letters from Dr. Ward about the same question.

Last night the male members of our station held a meeting at which we gave it an extended discussion. We all cordially sympathize with the needs of Mardin for medical attendance and we have seconded your appeal to Dr. Ward that he be with Mrs. Emrich during her confinement, for sometime before and until she is O.K. after it. But for him to go to Mardin by the first of February and remain until the return of Dr. Thom seems to us a good deal and we could not second it all.

This is not a simple question and there are other things to be considered besides Mrs. Emrich and Mardin needs.

Dr. Ward is preparing for his life work. It will be a great thing if he can acquire his language before beginning work. After he begins work there will not be much time for language study. Medical practise and language study do not seem compatible as is proved by the experience of Dr. Shepard, Dr. Carrington and Myself. If he goes to Mardin it will be practically impossible to keep from practise. There will be prominent persons, government officials, pastors, teachers and even missionaries secondinig appeals and it will not take many interruptions to spoil a days study. Harpoot has not a very high idea of Mardin's facilities for learning Turkish. Dr. Ward might as well be in America with a good Turkish teacher as to be in Mardin. It is a very great advantage to be where he can constantly hear good Turkish. We were very desirious that he should remain in Aintab until spring or mid-summer but that has been dropped because of Mardin's need.

Another consideration is the Wards themselves. They are not accustomed to travel on horseback under hardships. Mrs. Ward should receive equal consideration with MRs. EMrich. She may not be equal traveling in winter, but that is for Dr. Ward to decide.

All things considered we thought it would be best for them to leave Aintab during the February thaw & come direct to Harpoot via Malatia, to remain here a week or two, lock on their goods etc., which are here and settle Mrs. Ward for the summer, then Dr. Ward to go on to Mardin alone after a short rest here and remain there until Mrs. Emrich is well, then return to Diarbekir and return with me to Aintab probably in July, to the meeting of our Medical Association.

One consideration is the confinement of Mrs. Riggs which occurs early in March. She is fortyone years old, is small and this is her first confinement. Her husband is 8 years her Junior and large. This is a combination that invites difficult labor. After my terrible experience with the former Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Carey I dread it awfully. Both Mr. Riggs and I feel that no stone should be left unturned to do all that we can.

JAN 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey

It would be a great comfort to us both to have Dr.Ward here at that time. He took a special conrse in that that will be very helpful to us. But please do not feel that because of this we do not sympathize with your needs. We do and more we recognize the priority of your claim on Dr.Ward and if you need him we will not press our wish to have him here. We feel that it is more important that you be satisfied than that we be satisfied. But we hope that his coming here will in no way conflid with your need.

It will be easier for Mrs.Ward to come straight here and remain here than to be traveling so much.

About the expense. I do not believe you understand present methods. Now adays it is not permitted to simply charge a physicians expense to the Board and that be the end of it as it used to be in olden times. The custom now in the Central Turkey Mission is for the missionary who calls a physician to be responsible for the traveling expenses and board of the phmsicwhile he is attending. If this proves to be too heavy a burden then the Mission is asked to endorse a petition to the Prudential Committee for a special grant to lift the burden. You see the funds are not in easy grasp any longer.

If theWards follow the outline suggested above then their expenses as far as Diarbekir would fall to the Board as expenses enroute to their station and you would have only from Diarbekir and back. If Dr.Ward should leave Mrs.Ward in Aintap and later return for her you would have to be responsible for his ~~enroute~~ expenses. I am sure you want to understand this beforehand, rather than run up against stonewall Peet and stonecliff Wiggin afterwards.

In our letter to Dr.Ward we have told him the situation as we see it, and the above outlined plan which we say is the best on our opinion. We also say that Mardin's is the more important need and must have the first consideration. We leave the final decision with him. If you cordially endorse our plan it will simplify matters and he will undoubtedly try to follow them. So it is up to him and you to influence him.

But please be assured of Harpoot's love and sympathy for you and sincere desire that our wish should not cause you any discomfort or risk. We want you to be satisfied.

Cordially

your friend.

H.H.Atkinson M.D.

Now the Harpoot Medical Department with statistics of hospital year of 1907 and a few photos.

The last post from the South brought letters from Mr Ward & the Emrichs asking about ~~[illegible]~~ the Wards going to Mardin for the next few months. The Emrichs seem to demand

Mr. & Mrs. Emrich

Harbort

Dec. 25, 1907.

Duplicate of letter to Mr Emrich

JAN 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
Dec. 26, 1907

Jas L. Barton D.D.
A.B.C.F.M. Rooms
Boston, Mass

My Dear Dr Barton:- Thank you for your recent letter acknowledging the receipt of my report.

It is a long time since I have written to you or received a word from you. I am glad to be in touch with you once more.

Enclosed you will find the Article about our Medical Association that you asked for so long ago. I learn through indirect sources that you are at work on the book about the medical work of the A.B.C.F.M.

Next week I hope to send you the Article on "The Harpoot Medical Department, with statistics for the completed year of 1907 and a few photos.

The last post from the South brought letters from Mr Ward & the Emrichs asking about ~~their~~ the Wards going to Mardin for the next few months. The Emrichs seem to demand

Mr Ward be with them from the first of February until Mr Thoms return next fall. This seems to us a good deal. Mrs Emrich is getting along nicely. She has written me nearly every post regarding herself.

We had a long station meeting of the male members. I was instructed to write the opinion of the station to each of them. I enclose duplicate copies of my letters to each of them which will explain & save rewriting.

I have a number of my Kodak photos to send you. I'll send them as soon as I can get around to it.

Our little Infirmary opened a little more than a month ago. We are pleased with our Danish nurse. She works in very nicely. During our first month we had an average of nine daily in it and more than twenty operations. It is a great comfort to have hospital facilities.

Wishing you a Happy New Year

I remain Yours truly,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Tarboor, Tinkey. Dec. 26-1904.

JAN 31 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
~~Dec~~ Jan 3, 1908

Jos. L. Barton D.D.
Congr. House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:- I herewith enclose an articles on the Harpoot Medical Dep't for your book on the Medical Work of the A.B.C.F.M. I also enclose a few Kodak views taken in our new Infirmary. These with some that you have of Harpoot I hope will be sufficient to illustrate the Article.

I have been thinking of printing this winter a leaflet or booklet about our work, something after the manner of Dr Wadd's annual reports. What do you think about it? Do you think such a report would win more friends & get more funds than our usual mimeographed reports? If so it would be cheaper in the end.

The health of the station is very good except Mrs Riggs, who is in a delicate condition and gives me a little anxiety. Her time is in the first of March. We have suggested to Dr Ward that he

go to Mardin via Harpoot & be here at the time of her confinement. But this you saw from the letters we sent last week. I hope you will second the plan.

Our department is a little behind with its money just now. This is due to several unexpected heavy expenses. We are praying that we may receive some generous gifts ~~that~~ before the winter is over

Our Danish nurse is a great comfort. I wonder if it would not be an act of courtesy to send the Danish Committee some duplicate copies of American Board Literature as annual reports etc. They do not seem to understand what A.B.C.F.M. stands for. Send to Baroness Sigrid Kurck

~~77~~ Mynster Vej. 3

Copenhagen, Denmark.

I wish I had time to write more at length.

Cordially yours

H. B. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot. Turkey. Jan. 3-1908.

c'd FEB 21 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
Jan. 22, 1908

James L. Barton D.D
Boston, Mass

My dear Doctor Barton: I am enclosing duplicate copies of letters & blanks that I have just been sending out to all of our Missionary Colleagues in Asia Minor.

Last year there was a great deal of interest shown in our plans and we would have had a good meeting. But the prospects were so much better for a larger attendance that it was postponed at the last moment. Much interest was also expressed by Medical Missionaries outside of our Association which includes only members associated with our Board. The Beirute Medical faculty are quite enthusiastic about it and are going to help out grandly. Also Medical Missionaries from various German, English & other societies. Alltogether I am sending out more than thirty of these. I hope more ~~that~~ than half will be in attendance

Perhaps I made a mistake in not keeping the home office better informed last

year. I felt that while there was some interest there that there was not much encouragement. We do not need encouragement in the way of funds for traveling expenses etc I think we can find them ourselves. But we do need encouragement in the way of practical approval and endorsement of our plans if you feel that you can. If in writing to other members of our medical missionaries you could ~~speak~~ write a hearty word for this meeting it might be the last weight that turned the ballance in their deciding to attend. Shepard, Carrington, the Constantinople men, Clark, Ussher and others are enthusiastic members of our association and for its meeting. While Thom & the Marsovan men are rather luke warm. If when writing to any of the Medical Missionaries in Asia Minor you could speak a hearty word it would help immensely. It would also be helpful if you could send such a word or message direct to the association which I could quote in my next letter to the members.

I enclose letters for Dr Thom & Dr Stapleton our members now in America. I do not know their American address. Could you please foreward them for me? ✓ forwarded

Wishing you a Happy New Year I remain

Faithfully yours,

F. H. Atkinson

Rec'd. Turkey Dec. 22. 1908.

EB 21 1908

240

Harpoot, Turkey,

Jan 24, 1908

James L. Barton D.D.

Congregatioaal House,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:- I wish to ask your opinion about a certain matter that has been weighing on my mind for some time.

It will be seven years next July since we left America for the Mission Field. Regarding our first furlough in the home land the Hand book says that after the first eight years of service. Now does this mean the last of the eight years or after eight full years of service? Is the time counted from the date of leaving the home land or from the time of beginning service.? This makes a year's difference in my case, because of our stay in Paris and Aintab. Others who left America after we did have already had their furlough, as the Banningas of India.

But I have no wish to secure my furlough on technicalities. One thing is very strongly calling me home and that is the health of my parents. They are seventy years old and neither is in good health. My father has chronic Bright's disease and has been steadily failing for the past year, lately quite rapidly. In the last letter, that we received from home the first sentence was:- "Long before you receive this you will have received a cable-gram that Papa has gone" We have received no cable, so we are hoping that he rallied and is still living. We are entirely at sea as to his real condition and are anxiously awaiting the post which is later than usual. It may possibly be that if we hurry home as soon as the Spring opens that we will reach home in time to see him. Of this there is no doubt that if he has not already gone that there is no hope for him, that he is slowly dying. He has several times cried out in his letters that he would so like to see me once again. It has been hard to

resist such an appeal as this. If he has really gone then I think that my mother will need me. I am their eldest son,and they have always depended upon me more than the others at times of any emergency or sorrow. So it is all the harder to be away.

Were it not for the hope of seeing them once more I would not ask to go until two or three years later. So the question comes up how will it effect my work to leave it just now. It is true that there is not a time since I came to Harpoot when it would be more difficult for me to leave than just now. It is also true that as I look ahead that it would be easier for me to leave this coming year than at any time within the next few years. The Irade has not yet been granted for building our hospital ,and I fear that it will not be granted in time to build this summer. So would it not be best for me to take my furlough first?

Another thing would it be right for us to invite Dr.Ward to take my place while I am gone,or at least to divide his time between here and Diarbekir. He could go to D. for a while ,settle upon plans for building , select his site for the hospital and then make formal application to Constantinople for a transfer of the land and an Irade for building. While this is going through the mill at Constatinople he could spend the time here with the Harpoot circle. Thus the Diarbekir hospital would have no delay in its erection and the work here would have no serious interruption . This would be very much easier next year than the year following or the year after that. So would it not be wiser to take it now than later. Would it be all right to ask Dr. Ward to make his home here in Harpoot for next year.

Of course I know that permission is granted by the station first and the Mission later. I have not yet broached the subject with my colleagues,but I would like your advice. Thanking you

I am Yours faithfully, H.H. Atkinson

Dr. Barton
Jan. 24, 1908

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Yours faithfully H. N. Barton

Harpoot Turkey Jan. 24 1908

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

Harpoot, Turkey

Feb. 21, 1908

Jas. L. Barton D.D.

Atkinson

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Sec'ys of A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- Your letter of Jan. 10 came to hand by a recent post. I was much interested in all that Mr. Bell wrote, especially his reference to the organisation of a Missionary Medical Association in China. I shall be glad of further information about it.

I do not know where you got the idea that we needed only a couple of thousand more to complete our hospital fund. It was certainly not from anything that I wrote. I think that our fund is only about half raised and that we will need about five thousand more. But that is not troubling us at present. I believe that the Lord will furnish the money as fast as we need it.

Dr. Barnum's letter of last week has informed you how our pot has been boiling along medical and German lines. I was all ready to write you last week when I was called out to an urgent case which kept me busy until after the post had gone.

Perhaps it would be well for you to have on file a fuller statement of the correspondence on this subject than was given in Dr. Barnum's brief note of last week.

In the year 1902 the Germans hada small hospital work in a rented building in Mezereh. The next year they had a physician of their own, but he proved a failure and was recalled. Then came another German physician who was a fine fellow and skillful in his profession. We Americans thought him an earnest Christian man and we all wanted him to remain here on the field. The Germans accused him of not being a Christian becaused he believed in evolution. He became discouraged and returned to to Germany refusing to return. Then they failed to get any other man to

take his place. When this occurred I went to Mr.Ehman and Sister Laun the nurse and said that I thought ~~that~~ Mezereh to be the place for the hospital for this region, that we were wanting to put up a hospital, that it would be a pity to have two rival hospitals one in Harpoot and one in Mezereh, both protestant hospitals. and asked if there were not some way that we might have a united protestant medical work, in which the Americans, Germans and Natives could al unite. We spoke of three possibilities -First that the hospital be built and owned by one party or the other and operated by them the other party refraining from such work, Second that it be put up as a joint affair with ownership and management equally shared, Third that there be a division of labor and responsibility, each to put his own portion of the building and own and manage it. In talking it over with the Mezereh circle the latter plan was agreed upon and the whole matter was referred to the German Committee for their decision. Their reply was the letter which Dr.Barnum copied and send to you last week. As you remember it gave to us the entire ownership and management of the hospital, they furnishing nurses and contributing certain expenses, with certain conditions regarding their nurses and patients. When this reply came it was regarded as settled. We Americans agreeing to the German Committee's offer and the German circle in Mezereh also agreeing to it, though plainly stating that the proposal was made over their heads and not accordang to their wish. This agreement was made in March 1905.

This agreement has been refered to several times since then both by them and by us and always as an understanding that was going, lived up to by both parties. In Nov. 1905 Mr.Ehman wrote me from Mezereh that the their Committee was living up to the agreement and had instructed them to that effect. The following winter I received the following letter from Pastor Lohman:-

"Dear Sir, Your letter from Nov.16,05 brought me the good news that you have prospects of getting the funds from America to build a hospital in

Mezereh. Should you build a hospital there- according to our agreement made -of course we Germans shall not begin any medical work in Mezereh. We shall be glad if you do a good and blessed work in Mezereh.

"Should it happen against all expectations that the funds for a new hospital could not be raised, please give me news, and then we must come to an understanding, how to arrange matters in this case.

With best wishes for your work Iam

Yours Sincerely, Ernst Lohman."

That coming winter Dr. Raynolds of Van was in Germany and acted as the spokesman for all the Americans in trying to arrive at a general understanding with them regarding many things, among others our medical work was mentioned and the previous understanding reaffirmed.

In answering this letter I stated the situation, that it was to be a memorial hospital for Mrs. Riggs and the reasons for the delay. Later in the spring I corresponded with Sister Laura: who was in Germany, she left here in the Spring of 1905 and returned a few months ago being absent two years and a half. There has been no hospital of theirs in Mezereh since she left. I corresponded with her regarding opening a hospital work in a rented building. She consulted with Pastor Lohman and replied that they did not wish to work in a rented building and would wait until the building was ready . I replied that I was ready to open up hospital work as soon as a nurse was furnished me.

Thus the matter rested. I kept them posted as to the progress of events, sending my reports regularly and accompanying each with a personal letter explaining the situation.

Thus it remained until this last fall when I learned that Sister Laura was about to return. I immediately went down and had a talk with Mr. Ehman about opening hospital work as soon as she came. He replied that they in Mezereh were powerless to do anything but that I should write direct to the German Committee. After Sister Laura had left Germany,

on the agreement already made , I hired a building and began g ready to open hospital work as soon as she should be ready. I wrote to both Pastor Lohman of my movements andto Sister Laura,reaching her at Constantinople. I received no reply from either. Though Sister Laura was very cordial and quite willing to do her part if she had the permission.So we both referred the matter to Pastor Lohman.They did not reply but referredthe matter again to the German circle in Mezereh for an expression their opinion. They voted to let her come and work with us but that she must not consider herself as a member of the German circle but of the American circle.This was hard on her and the matter was again referred to Germany with the opinion of each member written out in full. No reply came for some time then came word through the Germans here that Sister Laura had been forbidden to come to us and that she would open a hospital of the Germans in Mezereh,Then two weeks ago, came the letter from Pastor Lohman direct to me ,written in German, curtly saying the the agreement was off andfor me to remain in Harpoot and have nothing to do in Mezereh.

Naturally we were all pretty badly stirred up about it.It looked to us as if we had been dishonestly or treacherously dealt with. We felt that we would not believe it so asked the Germans for an explanations. They first had a station meeting ,which from reliable accounts was a very stormy one four hours long.They could agree to nothing among themselves,and they had nothing to say to us. But Mr.Ehman and Mr.Sommer came up as individuals.They were evidently very much ashamed and distressed.They said that the whole matter had been referred back again to Germany. This revealed to us a a group in the German circle who are very bitter and jealous of the Americans.As far as we can learn this group consists of those who can not speak English and are therefore can not understand us.They get their impressions frequently from mischief making Armenians who would like nothing better than to see a schism between the two groups of Missionary workers.

the present situation except that we have just learned that they ng ahead with their plans to establish a hospital and getting ngs together as fast as possible.

Looking at this from the standpoint of the work as a whole it seems to us a very serious matter. If we can not have confidence in the their honesty and reliability,how can there be cooperation. How can they for theological reasons refuse to cooperate on medicsl work and still continue cooperation in the outfield.

We are often warned by various disinterested parties as the English consuls,our own Consuls and travelers,not to have any thing to do with the Germans.Hitherto we have refused to pay any attention to them. Such experiences as Dr.Raynolds in Van and this of ours is forcing the conviction upon that there is a large and influential portion of them that are not reliable and they are getting more influence with their Committee in Germany. If we remain meek and humble it will be only a question of time before we are entirely crowded out of our field. As soon as they get a little more strongly established in their out field they will begin begin dictating to us. Already there is a little disposition in that direction. During the last vacation Mr.Carey went down to Moraneek for Communion. Afterwards the Moraneek bretheren received notice that if theys invited the American there they could not expect any favors from the Germans.None of us were invited down to Husineek for some time. When some onee asked whythe explanation was given that Husineek was expecting secret aid from the Germans but so could not offend them. Both Moreneek and Husineek are in our field according to the agreement. This question mays speadily come to the question of whether we shall break or turn over our entire whrk to the German.Shall we hold our own or turn it over to them. Is the American Board willing that we should surrender it all to them.

This question may come to a head much sooner than any expect, then we shall look to you for advice. Cordially Yours,

H.H.Atkinson M.D.

Harbin, Turkey Feb. 21-1908

Secretary

Feb.12-08

Dr.

R.Coolye

The present situation is one that we have just learned that we are faced with their plans to establish a hospital and getting together as fast as possible.

Looking at this from the standpoint of the work as a whole it seems to us a very serious matter. If we can not have confidence in the their honesty and reliability, how can there be cooperation. How can they for theological reasons refuse to cooperate on medical work and still continue cooperation in the outlook.

We are often warned by various disinterested parties as the Chinese consuls, our own consuls and travelers, not to have any thing to do with the Germans. Hitherto we have refused to pay any attention to them. Such witnesses as Dr. Reynolds in Yunnan and others of note is forcing the conviction upon that there is a large and influential portion of them that are reliable and they are getting more influence with their committee. If we remain meek and humble it will be only a question of time before we are entirely crowded out of our field. As soon as they are firmly entrenched in their new field they will begin interfering to us. Already there is a little disposition in that direction. During the last vacation Mr. Gray went down to Yanaok for a conference. Afterwards the Germans, northern received notice that it would be in the American there they could not expect any layout from the Germans. None of us were invited down to Kuanhsien for some time. When some one asked why the explanation was given that Business was expecting to remain from the Yanan next so could not offend them. Both Kuanhsien and Business are in our field according to the agreement. This question may very easily come to the question of whether we shall break or turn over our entire work to the German. Shall we hold our own or turn it over to them. Is the American board willing that we should surrender it all to them.

This question may come to a head much sooner than any one expect. Then we shall look to you for advice. Cordially yours.

H.T. Williams M.D.

MAR 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey

FEb. 27, 1908

James L. Barton D.D.

Rev. Enoch Bell,

Congrebational House,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I wrote you last week about the situation here, especially with the Germans on the Hospital question. There is nothing very new this week. They have rented two adjoining houses and are preparing to begin hospital work. They assure us however that it is only for their own sick and that they will not permit patients to be received from the outside. This is the status until the Committee in Germany is again heard from. We have also learned that they have submitted plans to an architect for a three story house to be built within the next two years. Some think that it is for a hospital. But I think that it is for a college building as I have heard that they have received money for such a building.

I am sending you by this post a good bunch of my Kodak photos. I have been collecting them for the past ~~three~~ months. I hope that you will find them of interest and perhaps a few of them useful for publication. Any that you think are of too personal a nature for publication you may take for yourselves.

I am expecting to receive letters from you by each post in answer to those written in January.

With Cordial Greetings, I remain

Yours Faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

MAR 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey

Feb. 27, 1908

James L. Barton D.D.

Rev. Enoch Bell.

Congregational House.

Boston, Mass.

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I am sending you by this post a good bunch of my kodak photos. I have been collecting them for the past ~~three~~ six months. I hope that you will find them of interest and perhaps a few of them useful for publication. Any that you think are of too personal a nature for publication you may take for yourselves.

I am expecting to receive letters from you by each post in answer to those written in January.

With Cordial Greetings, I remain

Yours Faithfully,

Fred D. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot, Turkey - Feb. 27, 1908.

Rec'd APR 30 1908

Harpoot, Turkey

March 26, 1908

Dr. Shepard & Dr. Hamilton

Dear Friends:- It is high time that there be a more definate decision about the meeting of our Medical Assoc. I have not received replies to all of my letters in spite of the fact that I enclosed postal cards for replies. The replies far at hand areas follows:-

Subjects choosen

Cases:-Liver Abscess. Hernias and Asoites

Eclampsia

Some phase of the Evangelistic work

My experience in the treatment of Femoral and Inguinal Hernia

Account of Visit to the Mayos

Anesthetics

Our relationship with the Native Medical men.

The following promisesubjects but have not yet choosen Dr. Dodd, Dr. Clark, Dr. Maurer if she comes.

Those planning to attend:-

Dr. Shepard

Dr. Hamilton (Says she can't help herself)

Dr. Trumbell

Dr. Altoonian

Dr. Dodd

Dr. Clark

Dr. Torrance

Dr. Ward

Dr. Atkinson

We hope Mrs Dr. Shepard

Two from Beirute

Doubtful or undecided

Dr. Underwood

Dr. Hayley Maurer Dr. Fox Maule

annot come

Dr. Vischer and companion at Oorfa

New German physician at Marash

Dr. Marden

Dr. Makinnon

hose not heard from:- Usher, Consul Jewett, Oaynolds, Hoover, B.W.D.Post,

ost of Talas, Carrington , Thom and some of the Beirute men.

hose I forget to invitey Overlooked:- Dr. Piper and Dr. Harle

ime for holding the meeting

ame	First Choice	Second Choice	Impossible Time
nderwood	July 15 - Aug 30	September	June or July 5
awley Maurer	- July after Anual meeting		
odd	Third week in July	Fourth week in July	Before July 13 or after Aug 8
lark	July 15	April 10	Between Maylto July 1
orrance	Second week of July	Third or Fourth week of July.	Before ~~July~~ July 1
ltoonjan	Any time	Any time	
rumbell	Aubust		Any time but Aug.

I prefer to leave the final decision on the following points entirely for you Aintab friends to decide.

Is there suffcient encouragement to decide to have a meeting?

The time for the meeting.

I feel that the prospect is encouragingy though perhaps not so encouraging as we would like. I think that there may be ten or a dozen outside of Aintab. Harpoot has invited the annual meeting of our mission to be here in June.

Duplicate of letter to Mr. Sheppard, telling about Prospect's of meeting

Ote-time of meeting had. Chas.
Mar. 26-1908.

Rec'd APR 30 1908

Harpoot:Turkey,

April 2y 1908,

James L. Barton D.D.

Congregational House ,

Boston,

Mass ,

My Dear Dr.Barton:- I have two favors of your to acknowledge,those of Feb 11 and Feb.24th ,

Thank you for your kindly expressions regarding our medical work etc.. It is encouraging to be noticed.

Thank you also for your expressions of interest in our Med.Assoc. meeting which we hope to hold at Aintab this summer.. I may use a quotation from this letter when I next write a circular letter to the members of our Assoc. I sent out a letter enclosing blanks for a vote to thirty or more medical missionaries in Asia Minor. So far,I have heard from about two thirds.. Of these about a dozen are planning to attend,three are doubtful and four or five can not come,ten not yet heard from and three whom I overlooked. I am rewriting to those not yet heard from and those overlooked I have offered the matter of whether this is sufficient encouragement to warrant holding a meeting,to Aintab,for their decision and also for them to decide upon the time for the meeting. I will endeavor to keep you informed as to the progress of our plans.

In regard to a furlough there is no need for one now,as father passed away last Dec.27th. He failed rapidly at the last and had left his earthly home at the time when I was writing. So I shall not wish to have a furlough unless mother should unexpectedly fail.

I have been a little surprised that no notice of Father's death was put in the Missionary Herald.He was a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in India for ten years and I being now on the field. I understand that a notice was sent to the rooms by my mother or brother.

Dr. Clark of Sivas is doing nicely after his typhus attack, though still weak I hear. We have very little typhus here at Harpoot, though I saw a case last Sunday in a village. The last post also brought word that Dr.Ussher of Van was just getting up from an attack of Pneumonia.

We are wondering if we are going to have an annual meeting this year or not. Harpoot has invited them and offered to give free entertainment to all of the guests. Why is the Prudential Com. harder on the E.T.M. than on the other missions in Turkey?

The other Missions have their regular appropriations for annual meetings but E.T.M. has failed to have such an appropriation since the massacres. But perhaps this is none of my business.

I am sure that you wish a word from me regarding Mrs.Riggs. She progressed very nicely up to the last six week of her time. She had had a good deal of oedema before this which caused me considerable anxiety . Soon Bright's disease developed as was shown by albumen and casts in the urine..I at once put her onto a milk diet with diurettics. She responded very nicely to treatment.The oedema entirely disappearing for a while, but not the albumen.After three or four weeks the trouble became worse and persistent vomiting set in.There were symptoms of marked congestion of all of the abdominal organs. Because of the vomiting which I did not succeed in relieving entirely we had to sustain her with nutrient enemas. This we did for a whole week without any signs of relief from any of the measures that we had employed. Dr.Ward was expected at any time and was over due, Because of the heavy storms he was delayed.I felt that we should not temporise any longer. So we called a consultation with some of my leading colleagues. We decided on certain measures and to induce ~~natu~~ natural labor if possible.So I began with gentle means as hot baths and each day tried a stronger method from Friday until Monday. There was no urgency as there had been in Mrs.Carey's case,though she was steadily loosing strength from the vomiting. On Monday we got a telegram that Ward would soon be here.Mr.Carey went after him in an Araba. That evening her labor began. The waters broke with the first pain so she had a dry labor before her.At midnight Ward arrived.He had traveled almost continuously forforty hours so went to bed as every thing was progressing nicely..In the early morning she began to show signs of exhaustion,and also began to vomit blood between every two pains. So I called Ward.The labor had progressed nearly to the end so we were in hopes that it would be over in a short time.But as soon as we saw that there was not strength,Doctor applied the forceps and delivered while I gave the chloroform..The little one came out with the cord around its neck and apparently lifeless. Ward gave his entire atttention to restoring the child to life while I looked after the mother.I admired Wards skill in restoring the child..After this it was doubtful for some days whether we

would save the life of either..The infant was small and weak with a hard start in life. The mother was in a most serious condition. The symptoms of the severe congestion of all of the abdominal organs continued.For the first twenty four hours after the birth of the child she seemed to improvethen went back worse than ever. The congestion was so great that it seemed to cause a functional paralysis of all of the abdominal organs.The amount of urine decreased so that it was only eight ounces in twenty four.the congestion of the liver brought on a general jaundice rather severe. The bowels wouldn not move.We continued the rectal treatment giving alternately nutrient enemas with copious colon irrigations of normal salt solution The kidneys responded first to our treatment and steadily improved. Then we succeeded in opening the bowels with repeated small doses of calomel.But the vomitingcontinued most persistently and for two days she vomited blood every half hour or so.Our efforts seemed to be ineffectual.I suggested a remedy that I had employed successfully in such a case..Ward said that he had not seen it used and knew of no authority for its use in such a case.and suggested that we try all other remedies first.It was my turn to sit up all night with her. She vomited a few spoonfulls every ten minutes until midnight.I had tried all the various remedies that we had talked over one after and another with out relief.At midnight I put on a big hot mustard poultice over the stomach and chest.This stopped the vomiting for an hour and then she vomited a large amount more than enough to make up for the time she had gone without vomiting.I determined to try the remedy which I had found successful before. I gave it to her .She went fifteen minutes and vomited the medicine back with just a little blood. I repeated the dose every half hour then every hour until morning.After the second dose she did not vomit again and has not vomited blood since. From that time on I felt certain of her recovery,but was very anxious for the baby.Ward on the other hand was not troubled about the baby but was hopeless for Mrs.Riggs because of the severe jaundice.He said that he had seen many cases in that condition and they had all died.We continued to stimulate first the kidneys then the stomach then the bowels.She was able to take nourishment on her stomach a spoonful at a time. Two days more passed,when after a good dose of calomel in very small divided doses there was a flood of bile and the liver at last began to functionate.From this time on her recovery has been steady

until she is now up and dressed,caring much for the baby and being carried down to her meals,though of course she has to be pretty quiet for she has not a great deal of strength,though she is gaining it ~~st~~ steadily. The baby has given us a good deal of anxiety with her ups and downs. The mother of course has had no food for the little one and we have from the first used modified cow's milk Pasteurised. We seem to have got it adjusted to her and she seems to be gaining steadily at the rate of a half ounce daily. She is a little mite of a girl.Tomorrow she will be a month old and yet does not weigh five and a quarter pounds.We shall all be very happy if the Lord spares her to us .

I have written enough nowthat you may understand what we have been through. You may well understand how very thankful I was to have Dr. Ward with me. I feel that his coming saved the child's life at least I doubt if the mother would have survived if the child had gone. So we feel that we have much to be thankful for in his coming to us at this time.

I hope you do not object to my writing to you in this free style as if you were also a physician who could sympathise with our ~~probla~~ problems and difficulties.

Cordially yours,

H.Hatkinson M.D.

Harbert Turkey. Apr. 2 1908.

MAY 18 1908

20

23

Harpoot, Turkey

April 21, 1908

James L. Barton D.D.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell

Sec'ys Of A.B.C.F.M.

Boston,

Mass

Dear Friends:- I pomised to keep you informed of the prospects of our Medical Missionary Association Meeting to be held in Aintab this coming July. I therefore enclose duplicates of a letter and uggested program that I am sending out to each of the Medical Missionaries in Asia Minor. This will give all the information that I have at hand.

There are some of our members who do not show as much interest as they might, especially the Marsovan men. Marden is planning to go to America to ~~xxxxx the~~ get married, so we can not expect much from him, but I do not see why Hoover should not be interested. Perhaps a word of interest from you would wake him up. I am doing all that I possibly can to make the meeting a success. I fell that now the responsibility for its success rests entirely upon each of the members If in writing to our various members in Asia Minor you could remember to say an encouraging word for this gathering I am sure it would be helpful.

Mrs. Riggs is doing finely, is up and about, even going to pub public serbices. The baby is still a very weak frail little creature weighing a trifle over five pounds. It will be with great care only that the child will be spared to them. A child never had more love and care bestowed upon her than she has.

Mrs. Atkinson and I are planning to take a two weeks tour to Periinto the Mountains to the North of us.

Thanking you I remain as ever,

Yours faithfully

H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot - Turkey - Apr. 21 - 1908.

Rec'd JUN 20 1908

Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey
~~May~~ 15, 1908.

Dear Friends,

Upon our return from our short tour to Peri in the Dersim mountains we found our three weeks post with its fifty odd letters awaiting us. We devoured them eagerly and now have to answer them. It is impossible to find time to tell each of you about our trip so please accept a copy of a general letters

Pilibos Effendi my pharmacist and assistant, Hachadoor (servant) Mrs. Atkinson, three-year-old Henry and myself constituted our party. Because of geverment impressment of all good load animals we got only some old mules used by villagers to bring wood to the city. Fortunately our servant is an exkatergi and managed things nicely.

Our route was an interest to all, but hard, along the ridge for two hours then crossing the rocky summit we descended to the stream bed of a canon which we descended for 3 hours, 2200 ft. ~~said~~ ~~the pocket aneroid~~ to the east branch of Euphrates. Two hours were lost in crossing on the Noahs Ark ferry which we all had to join in pulling upstream, ~~six P.M.~~ and three hours yet to go. We go north on the comb of a ridge, east and west lay the mighty river like a glistening serpent. The sun sets down the river valley a beautiful sight. We continue to ascend. Twilight comes, stars appear, twilight fades into black night yet we ascend. Henry begs to sleep in my arms. At last 9 P.M. we reach the ~~kama of our~~ the summit 4900 ft. higher than Harpoot. We are now only half an hour from the village so they say. We descend rapidly all walking. A load loosens, ~~then another~~ animal down in the mud and an hour lost with a long wait on the mountain side. A brush fire enlivens the small boy and cheers us all. At last 11 P.M. we reach the hoce of our muleteers. We secure a good room and after a drink of milk go to bed very tired. ~~The boys sleep out doors. It rains, then pours. The boys move to an ivan, and roof leaks~~ Such are the usual traveling experiences in Turkey. The morning is wet. Only four hours to Peri they say. The mud is sticky and balls heavily on the feet. Our donkey pace stretches the four hours into seven or more and at last Peri is seen.

We climb up to the pastors house, the highest in the city. We receive a cordial welcome and two pleasant rooms for our use.

Easter is made much of in this country. It is the season of calling on each other and lasts three days. Easter sunday was our first day in Peri. The pastor preached a vigorous Easter sermon in the morning. Then all the chuch members came to call on us at the parsonage. After a few minutes pleasant chatting we all went to call on the Gregorian bishop and priest. Callers came to the parsonage all day, Turkish officials and Aghas, Kurds, as well as Gregoolans and Protestants. I spoke in the afternoon service trying to give a few helpful Easter thoughts. The Effendis receive calls on the first day of Easter return calls on second day, while the third a nd last day is given to the women and servants to take their turn. So Monday the pastor the leading brother and I went calling. In the morning we called on the better class, including the Turkish Mayor, and in the afternoon to the poorer homes. Just before Easter is the annual time for house cleaning. So every thing was neat, clean and fresh. I was pleasant to call and exchange the cordial Easter greetings of "Christ is risen today" and the answer "May his resurrection be a blessing to you"

On Tuesday the medical work began in earnest with a clinic in the morning and a ~~vesicle calculus~~ operation in the afternoon.

The stones seen each was peculiar stone. Later particular fourteen painful surgeon had ever was made and we had all we could attend to up to nearly the time of our departure.

During the first week my patients were nearly all from Peri and vacinity. During the latter portion of our visit they came from Mazgert, Palu and villages more distant. Turkish Begs, Kurdish aghas (petty lords of all feudal times) came and begged me to remain a month or two longer. One of the head Kurdish chiefs from the Dersim came for a cataract operation. I advised him to come to Harpoot and have it done in our little hospital. A band of fierce looking men came under the lead of tall Kurd. I was told he was the worst robber in all the mountains between Peri and Palu. He looked the typical highwayman of the story books, all sinewy mountaineer with heavy big mustaches, bristling with weapons. I operated on his eyes. As I put him on the table he said "You've laid me out now but many is the man that I've laid out!" He also said that he was not afraid of any man or guns but he was afraid of me. He expressed gratitude later.

A Turkish woman gave us an interesting time, She was the wife of a local Yus Bashu (Military captain), who was a friend of the pastor. I had been called to see her but she had refused to take my medicine for fear I would poison her. I wanted to see her in one of her attacks. One night we were called. The pastor and his son wisied to go with us. I found her panting and in evident distress. Her heart was oppressed and working poorly so gave her a hypodermic of strychnine. In less than ten minutes she was breathing naturally. But she decided not to lose her fun so easily. She started to walk, fell down, mopped the floor with her arms and legs declaring that she was dead. Her two brothers and husband all began blubbering declaring that she was dead, they were dying and that I had killed her. I examined her and saw she was in good shape. I feared to throw the pail of water on her that she deserved (because of her weak heart), so decided to wait quietly until she had worked off her theatricals, I had her put to bed, with hot applications and covers. In a little while she vomited an awful lot of stuff that she had gorged herself with. I gave her an opiate and left her sleeping quietly. It proved to be a case of acute nausea pressing a weak heart. The next day I called and gave her a prescription ~~for a stomachic~~ with a cardiac and general tonic. The old Yuse Bashu came a day later to get it filled. He demanded of me each ingredient and what it would do. He then carfully watched it being filled and asking an explanation for each move. Then he demanded that the druggist drink a dose then I took a dose and then he took a dose himself. He found it tasted exatly as I said it would so decided to take it but did't have the money with him which he would send later. This was against rules. An hours quarrel followed ending with his going off with the medicines declaring that he would not leave it with us to put more poison in it, He sent a half lira later and when we left Peri thanked us and asked us to come again.

Our operating was done in an open ivan or in a room with a

d floor and paneless windows. The wind blew strongly through. Several mes we got ready for an operation and then had to postpone it because an approaching shower with its accompanying wind. We did over thirty ring the two weeks, over half were eye operations. Nearly all were ccesful. One Iredectmy "squeezed my soul." The was so delighted that could see through the new window that he and his mother had to lift e bandage to try to see again. Result infection and loss of eye.

Such are a few glimpses of our two weeks work. To summarise b fly:- No patients coming to me 251, return for further advise, 131, idse patients 18, revists 85. Operations 52, treatments and applica- ns 189, making a total of 684 for the two weeks.

I spoke again at the last sunday aftnoon service but did not e much time for calling Mrs. Atkinson gave daily talks to the women spiritual and health subjects which were much appreciated, many men attending. But she can till her own story.

On Monday we finished odds and ends and packed to leave next ning. Due to recent thunder storms the river was at flood. there we e the usual delays for misunderstanding etc. We succeded in getting of 10 A.M. on the kelek a raft of 90 inflated skins.

river was at the flood due to recent thunder storms. It was an inte- ting trip, going over rapids and whirlpools was exciting. Mountains ered with wild rhubarb, villages, gardens cliffs rapidly passed by. n r hours we went by a much longer route what had taken us a day and a f to go with mules. We had the usual long, angry bargaining before could secure animals then only secured donkeys enough for the loads a horse Mrs. Atkinson and Henry. The rest of us walked. It was a t g hard climb up to the top near 3000 ft. and then a slight descent t oot home at last very tired but happy to be back. It was pleasant r ceive the warm welcome of our colleagues and the broad smile of our es and patients in the hospital.

Cordially yours,
H.M.Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot. Turkey. May 13-1908.

N.E.S.

JUN 20 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
May 27, 1908

Secys Barton & Bell,
A B C F M Rooms,

Dear Friends. I have Mr Bells letters of March 27th & April 1st to acknowledge. I can not answer them now as I want to write at greater length about some things that are refered to therein.

The meeting of our Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association is now an assured fact. I enclose a copy of the last general letter. As the time draws near the prospects brighten and enthusiasm grows. Reynolds & Jewett can not go. Carrington & Hoover not heard from. The latter has not had the courtesy to acknowledge any of the letters sent him this year. Thom, Usher & Marden will be in America at that time. All the others will go if possible. Also a few friends representing other Missionary Societies and two from the Beirute faculty expect to be there. Prospects improve as the time approches. Hope we will have a good meeting.

Are there any questions that you would like to have discussed. I will bring up that of the relation of Missionary Nurses to the other members of the station & mission.

If you have any questions for discussion or suggestions please write me at once addressing letter to Aintab.

Cordially yours.

H. H. Atkinson

P. S. I enclose an account of my trip to Peri with one or two snaps. I am sending another copy to Mr Patton for his little medical sheet.

H. H. A.

Handed to Mr Atkinson

Turkey. May 27. 1908.

Harpoot, Turkey
May 28, 1908

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JUN 20 1908
Ans. July 22

C. H. Patton M. D.
Congr. House
Boston.

My dear Mr Patton:- I was pleased to receive your little sheet refering to medical missions. It is a step in the right direction

I do not quite understand your object. It impresses me as being published in order to pull the legs of the ex physicians at home rather than to be a real help to those on the field. If the latter is the object some medical man with missionary experience should edit it. And after this will be a much surer way of interesting the home brethren than an attempt to show off.

I enclose an article telling of a short tour with a few pictures which you are welcome to if you want it.

The Medical Missionaries of Turkey have a meeting in Aintab in July. It ought to furnish some good material. If you have any wishes or ideas send them direct to Aintab.

Cordially yours
H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey. May 28. 1908.

JUL 27 1988

254

Harpoot, Turkey
July 1st, 1908.

James L. Barton D.D.
Enoch F. Bell
Secys A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends; - I have two favors of Mr Bello & one of Mr Bartons but I hope to answer them in person.

The station and mission have most unexpectedly to all, granted us leave of absence for a year. In other words our furlough which would be due next year or the year following.

Certain matters relating to our Medical work made it seem desirable that I should visit Constantinople, Germany & England. I asked permission of the station to make a flying visit to these places at my own expense after the Aintab ~~Medical~~ Conference. They replied by giving me my furlough. The vote was unanimous both of the Mission & station.

~~AF~~ I did not ask for this and should have preferred postponing for a year or two. The reasons for accepting were the above mentioned, family reasons (since my father died, mother & sister have been constantly longing for our return, brothers marriage this fall etc) and local conditions make it convenient for me to leave now, while one or two years hence it may be most inconvenient.

I leave after two days, going to Aintab for the Medical Conference and then on to Constantinople. Mrs Atkinson, who is in a delicate condition, will follow by arabee and rail & join me in Constantinople. We will then go to Germany where I will have a conference with Pastor Lohman and attend to a couple of matters of business. Then will go to England where I will attend to three or four other matters of business then to America. We must hurry on as fast as we can because of my wifes condition.

I will bring with me full reports of the Medical Educ., German questions etc.

There will be time for you to reach me at Constantinople I think. My English address will be Dakin Brothers,

82 Middlesex St.,
London, Eng.

I shall be thankful for any advice or instructions that you may care to give. When I reach America I wish a conference with you friends.

I am instructing friends to send your letters to the rooms for us. Please hold them until our arrival.

Cordially yours,
F. W. Atkinson M.D.

Harpoot Turkey. July 1-1908.

SEP 10 1908

54 Torrington Sq. London.
Sept 1st 1908.

255

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Jas L. Barton D.D.
Secys of A.B.C.F.M
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I have two favors of Mr. Bell at hand, one received in Constantinople and the other here in London.

We reached London safely after, on the whole, a pleasant and comfortable journey across Europe.

We went direct from Constantinople to Freimwalde. We found pastor Lohman under the weather and were not able to see him the first day or two. However I had a long talk with him, got his views on the Harpoot situation, the hospital question and interrelationships in general. I also obtained a written statement from them about their opinion of these interrelationships, and notes about our conversation. As I will see you, both I hope, soon I'll not write them in full but will tell you about them as soon as I reach Boston.

After leaving Freimwalde we remained

Foreign Corr. Sept 1-1908.

in Berlin one day to see the place. This was the only sight seeing that we attempted from Harpoot to London, and then came direct here.

Here we seem to be stuck by two things First our inability to secure proper passage across the Atlantic. I could have obtained the second officers Cabin on the Saxonia at 60 £ Stg, but my conscience would not permit me to spend such a sum for passage. So we have secured third class tickets on the Mauretania, being promised a cabin to ourselves. We hope that on this big new boat it will be fairly comfortable. All second and first class cabins seemed to be full. At least I could find none.

The other thing that delayed us was our trunks. We left them with Mr Peet in Constantinople. We left there on Thursday and he promised to foreward them the Saturday following. We calculated that with our stop in Germany and a week here in England they would be here as soon as we would want them. But they left Con'ple a week later than we had planned so it delays us here

Decys 9-1-08

We could not settle the date of our departure until we knew about the trunks.

We have some two or three hundred dollars worth of lace on which we will have to pay duty in N.Y. We will land with very little money in our pockets so will have to have some advanced. I enclose a letter to Mr Wiggin for this purpose which please hand to him.

The new peaceful revolution in Turkey forms a very interesting complication in the situation. I have heard nothing from Harpoot since it occurred. But we can talk about that later.

Hoping to see you both soon
I am Yours faithfully,
H.H. Atkinson

P.S. Our passage is paid through to Boston. We hope to reach Boston sometime on Friday Sept. 18th. If health & strength are good we would like to go on the following Monday or Tuesday. H.H.A.

Gordon - Feb. 8 - 1908

OCT 12 1908

256.

Capitola, Calif.

Oct. 6, 1908

Dear Dr. Barton and Mr. Bell,

I wish to report my safe arrival at my mothers home near Capitola after a very hard journey across the continent. The hardest part was across the Rockies. The Engine on the Denver and Rio Grand RR are out of repair. During the past four months not a train has passed over that line on schedule time. Mrs. Marsh of Phillipopolis is expecting to come West soon, perhaps others will also be comeing to this coast from the missionary circles. I would advise them not to take passage over the Denver and RioGrand RR for the present.

We were quite used up by the long long journey but are fast gettin rested up. We are now awaiting Mrs. A'turn to make things interesting. In the mean time I shall do some writing that had to be postponed because of the long journey. I'll do that and help mother in getting things fixed up here so that I can be ready for study or work later.

I have written to Mr. Tenney, but there has not been time for a reply as yet. Will endeavor to keep in touch with him.

I shall be very glad to hear from you Boston friend at any time and very thankful for any suggestions that you may care to make.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson

Capitola-Cal.
Oct. 6-1908.

OCT 26 1908

Capitola, Calif
Oct. 19, 1908

Jas L. Barton D.D.
Rev Enoch F. Bell
Secys A.B.C.F.M.
Congregational House
Boston, Mass

Dear Friends:- Mr Bells recently received letter of Oct 7th furnishes me with an excuse of writing you, especially as he trusts that our correspondence will be fairly heavy during our furlough.

Thank you for the information that our allowance has been voted. You neglected to state from whom ~~we~~ we shall draw the same. I have taken that it would be monthly from Mr Jenney. I have written him but failed to get in touch with him as he is now in the East to attend annual meeting. Please advise me.

Mrs Atkinson is still holding on though nearly a week beyond usual schedule. We are all awaiting the event. Will advise you when it comes off.

Public speaking is not my forte yet am planning to do my best when called upon! I am trying to arrange subjects so as to be able to suite various audiences. These subjects are taking shape in my mind as follows:-

1st Glimpses of a Medical Missionary at Work.

A relation five actual sample days at work.

2. The Medical Missionary Touring.

An account of some tour actually taken.

3. Americas Gift to Turkey

A resume of the missions of the A.B.C.F.M. in Turkey & their influence upon the people.

4. Medical Missions in Turkey.

5. A practical talk for practical men.

The subject of last not chosen. I wish it to be a statement of the ~~of~~ object of Foreign Missions and how they are being practically attained.

Also two or three talks with stereoptican

illustrations. One of these from photographs entirely my own. The slides for which my brother has prepared for me. He also has a lantern that I can use.

I shall be very thankful if you will criticise the above plans and give any suggestions that you see fit. Please advise me as to literature that will be helpful in the preparation of the above. I wish to read, review, etc books and other literature relating to ~~to~~ Turkish history, descriptions, missions, problems etc. I may use very little in ~~y~~ my public talks yet I want to have all subjects relating to Turkey well in hand, fresh in mind. If you can refer me to books helpful along above lines I'll be very thankful.

We are having a quiet, restful time with the dear mother. In the mornings I write letters & study, in the afternoons carpenter or garden.

Faithfully yours

H H Atkinson

Capitola-Cal. Oct. 19. 1908.

Atkinson

Capitola, Calif.
Oct. 26, 1908

Dear Harpoot Friends:- I enclose a statement of my conference with pastor Lohman and my view of the German question. There are some things that I wish to write aboutto Harpoot Station privately. These I put into this letter to accompany the otherxx.

The present situation reopens the question of the location of the hospital. I do not think it best to be located in Mezereh all aloneIt would be a mistake to be there in competition with another hospital, unless other portions of our plant were to move alongside. In other words to me this reopens the question of the future location of the college. So permit me to pay my respects to that question first

Nothing has surprised me so much in the present development of this German question as the earnestness, even eagerness they, both in Mezereh and Germany, and have shown not to have Euphrates college move down onto the plain. They have gone out of their way to convince the Missionaries to remain upon the hill. No one is more earnest in this than Mr. Somer himself. They are willing to make any sacrific, any compromise if we will only promise not to move the college down. Pastor Lohman was willing to drop everythin. and come at once to Harpoot and exert his influence for a united hospital in Mezereh under American control if I would only encourage him that a promise would be given not to move down to Mezereh. This attitude of theirs has taken about as much confidence in them from ~~them~~ me as any one thing. They profess with much vigor that they do not intend going alg along competative lines. If this is true, why do they show such fear of Euphrates College moving down to Mezereh? These Germans are long headed and work on the quiet. They know our plans as the open day-light but are sly about their own. They understand full well thee hide-bound handicapped condition that Euphrates College is in in its present location and understanding this they have no fear of its competition as long as it remains upon the hilltop. They see clearly that if it should plan to move down to new quarters with new ambitions and plans that that would emply that it would take on such new life that they would not be able to hold their own unless they affiliated which they doh't want to do. another thing that amused me a little was that modern Mezereh was a product of their industry and therefore they had a right to it. Pastor Lohman suggested that Euphrates College move to Malatia, Arabkir or some other place. Almost as much nerve as the Mezereh contingent adviseing us, in the name of harmony as to which 6 of our members should be on the cooperative Committee

This brings up another thing which I will speak of parenthetically. The position that Bdv. Bedrose and Dr. Michael have in their counsels. In two or three ~~one~~ instances when talking Pastor Lohman we differed as

to some thing, they, to prove their point, read from their letter files from Mezereh, which quoted Bdv. Bedros and Dr. Michael as authorties of the last resort and unimpeachable, especially in matters regarding the beliefs and standing of the American Missionaries. For example, now dont smile, that Dr. Atkinson was proved to be of unsound ~~authorex~~ orthodox ~~opinio~~ opinions by the unimpeachable witness of Dr. Michael. I was angry, ~~disg~~ gusted and wanted to laugh. My opinions are the same as ~~they have~~ were ~~bee~~ when I went to Harpoot. That Dr. Michael should change and seek to injure me simply for his own selfish ends disgusted me. The Germans have had the nerve to suggest that Mr. Carey be withdrawn from the Cooperative Committee for the sake of harmony. I advise "for the sake xxxxxxxxxxxxxof harmony that a polite, dignified note be sent to the Germans in Mezereh and to the Hilfsbund, protesting against their acce accepting such a liar as Bdv. Bedros and such a biased unreliable feld fellow as BDr. Micael as their authorities in matters relating to the Americans or their affairs.

I believe that the natural inheritance of Euphrates College is to become Euphrates University. If it remains upon the steep hillside it will never become such, if it moves down there will be the opportunity if it is improved. If the college remains where it is it will hold its own and perhaps a little more than its own. In other word it will grow some for a while and then remain stationary. If it moves down onto the plain it has unlimited possibalities. The move can be made a rallying cry which will unite and enthuse all of the Armenians in the College. They will believe itt to be the biggest thing in the future, and will flock enthusiastically around it. Armenians are Frenchy they need big thingsto unite and hold them and will go for they biggest thing. It will give them unlimited opportunity for self advancement which is also what they want, memorial halls and such things. Make big plans, but a modest beginning. Also make it the occasion for arousing enthusiasm love and money for the college. Euphrates University should become the pet and pride of the Armenian people, especially those belonging to our Mission field. I do not wish to discounterance the present quiet hold on policy. I wish to be helpful not harmful I. I know that the college has the love of a good share of her alumni. I know also that there is a good deal of apathy among those who aught to be interested. Our fear of offending the Germans, allowing them to walk over us and around us, our hesitancy to make a move unless they are favorable, is responsible for agood deal of this. If the Armenians believe that the College is to remain the biggest thing in that locality, they will flock to its support. They hav the right to demand great things from those who have been the best guardian of the education for their race. If they dont get this assurance from us they are neither so loyal nor so consistant as to

remain ardent supporters of American managed institutions. The presen present political condition of the country, makes the time most opport tune nor such a move. It should be energetically improved.

I learned an interesting thing when in Fremmwalde. THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTING ARMENIANS RETURNING FROM AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THEIR INSTITUTIONS AND ARE MADIN A STRONG BIDS FOR THIS SUPPORT. What do you think of that? The Americans have a big advantage is making bids for that support if they will on only wake up and make it.

Which is the more important influence for Christ the American or the German? Undoubtedly the American with their high ideal of Democracy and Congregationalism, and not the German with his domineering and autocratic ways. Should then the Americans continue to se sacrifice themselves for the Germans for the sake of peace, especially when the Germans do not hesitate to knife the Americans when they think it is to their own selfish interests to do so. I believe that it is a sin for the Americans to longer risk their good name, their good will with the Armenians and the Interest that the Armenians hold in the institutions conducted by the American by any longer continuing to sacrifise everything for the sake of peace with the Germans. We are belittleing and curtailing Christ's work by so doing. The time has come when we must go forward and do what we believe to be best for institutions without thought of how it will effect the Germans. Most emphatically peace is a thing to be desired and striven for, but we have no right to sacrifise Gods work or our own influence in God's work.

If the College moves down or even only plans are made for its moving down I think that they will capitulate. They will either consent to an absolute division of the field or later will affiliate with us. Either of which is better than rivalry. Division of the field would probably be the result.

Where is the money for these plans? Faith, prayer and energetic hustling has got to get these funds. If we wait until the money is in hand before plans are made we will move only at the slow pace we are now and that will stop as soon as the Armenians see that the Germans have eclipsed us. The Wheelers planned with a horizon of twenty five years. These have been realised up to the limit of their expectations. We have got to plan with a horizon of five hundred years(not five or twenty five). We have got to lay the foundation for a mighty future for that College. We have no right to sacrifice this for the sake of a few years peace with the Germans.

Why have I Written thus at length on this College problem? For two reasons:- First because as a member of the Board of Managers for the College I have the right to express my convictions as to what is best for the College. I love Euphrates College and

NOV 2 1908

sincerely wish it to fullfil its inheritanace. I believe that the location of the hospital depends upon the plans of the College. In other words the hospital should be located near the College. If the College is to remain at Harpoot the hospital should be there also. But if there is a prospect of the College moving down then let the present plans be continued. You know my position, wishes and vote.

These are important question and can not be decided without a full and free discussion. Before any decision is made I should like to have Dr. Ward's and Mr. Browns opinions. And it might also be well for you to have Dr. Bartons opinion also, so I am sending him a copy of this letter and he can express it direct to you if he likes.

During the past week I have received letters from Miss Jacobson and Dr. Ward. I will answer them next week, thanking them now. I guess you have enough of a dose for one week.

Greetings to each and all,

Cordially,

Doctor suggests that I add my own opinion to this, which is, that if a hospital be built at all, it must be built in Mazreh. If only an infirmary is wanted Harpoot will do

Tracy W. Atkinson

sincerely wish it to fulfill its inheritance. I believe that the location of the hospital depends upon the plans of the College. In other words the hospital should be located near the College. If the College is to remain at Harpoot the hospital should be there also. But if there is a prospect of the College moving down then let the present plans be continued. You know my position, wishes and vote.

These are important questions and can not be decided without a full and free discussion. Before any decision is made I should like to have Dr. Ward and Mr. Browns opinions. And it might also be well for you to have Dr. Battons opinion also, so I am sending him a copy of this letter and he can express it direct to you if he likes.

During the past week I have received letters from Miss Jacobson and Dr. Ward. I will answer them next week, thanking them now. I guess you have enough of a dose for one week.

Greetings to each and all.

Cordially,

Fredric A. Lerrigo Secretary

Capitola Cal.
Aug. 26-1908

Dodson suggests that I add my own opinion this which is, that if a hospital is built at all, must be built in Harpoot. If only an infirmary getting Harpoot will do

Henry W. Atkinson

NOV 3 1908

Report of the Talk of Dr.Atkinson with Pastor Lohman upon the relations of the Work ~~between~~ of the American and German Missionaries.

It is with a good deal of reluctance that I take up this subject.The conference was conducted in a pleasantway with no ill feeling shown by either party,yet I do not consider the result as very satisfactory to either side. However this is not the reason why I have delayed so long in writing out this report.The simple fact is that I could not conveniently do it before.When at Freiwalde I had a sick wife and a small boy on my hands so that I could not give my undivided attention as I wished.Moreover the conference was delayed by Pastor Lohman's illness and I left as soon as it was finished. I planned to write while I was in England.I had asked for certain of their opinions to be stated definately in writing in order that I mi might have something to show,also some notes for my own use.I had asked that these be sent to England.I waited some days for them and then wrote a postal asking for them. In reply I was told that there had been some delay in getting them off because of Pastor Lohman's ~~illn~~ illness and fearing that I might not be in England so long they had sent them direct to Boston to the Board rooms where I found them a month later.I felt much put out but could not avoid delaying writing I spent only one day in Boston which was an exceedingly busy one. I might have written while journeying ,but felt that I could not do justice to it .I also wanted to make it in duplicate and have now the advantage of a typewriting machine such as I am accustomed to. Thus it is now more than two months since the conference took place. ~~I regret~~ regret the delay but do not see how I could have avoided it.

The HOSPITAL question is the easiest and quickest reported.They refused absolutely and very positively to discuss the matter.I remonstrated that it was not fair to make an understanding even writing and signed it and then nonchalently break it without so much as saying one word to the other party concerned in the ~~contr~~ contract.He replied that that was the fault of the German Missionaries at Mezereh and that Mr.Ehman had been sharply reproved for the manner in which matters had been managed. I then referred to the suggestion of Mr.Ehman and Mr.Somer that the former understanding remain for two years and if we had our hospital upby that time that it should be permanent.He replied that that was a diplomatic dodge of Mr.Ehman's in which he took no stock,and that he had written Mr.Ehman to be more frank and open and less diplomatic.I was then told that this hospital matter should not be reconsidered under any circumstaces and that it was hopeless to try to get them to do so,that they were tired of the question, that the German circle were unanimous in opposing any cooperation

with the Americans along Medical lines.I felt Checkmated and gave it up.In some ways this is quite a dissapointment because it was a pet plan of mine to have a united protestant medical work.In another way it is quite a relief.I am glad of the prospect of having my own hospital without the possibility of future misunderstandings.I regard this matter as settled at least.How this decision effects the future plans and problems I leave for another letter. Pastor Lohman offered to reopen the hospital question on one condition only,that is that we promise not to move Euphrates College down on the plain near Mezereh.Of course I could not give any such promise,nor could I hold out the hope that such a promise be given,nor would I if I could .For you all know that it is my conviction that the future of Euphrates College depends upon its moving onto a more favorable location.I think that the sacrifice to the College in promising not to move away to be a greater misfortune than the gain to the Medical Dept by such an arrangement. So I gave an emphatic refusal of any such promise and that ended the discussion of the hospital matter.

We also discussed some other more general subjects such as the possibility of cooperation for the future,or the possibility of a division of field etc. I asked for definite expression of their opinion on some of these points.They gave me two written statements which I am permitted to quote so I copy them in full below,verbatum.

" 1. We express our opinion that it would be a great misfortune for the whole Missionary work,if in our common field,the Asiatic Turkey, there would come out a difference between the American Board and the German Hulfsbund.We will gladly sacrifice all we can to avoid this and to save the unity between both works.

2. In Mezereh there were differences between the American Board and the Hulfsbund.But the reason of these were by no means national or on Church difficulties,but they had their origen in the contrary direction of the new and former theology.The younger American Missionaries of the American Board are more or less decided representatives of the Modern Theology. Our workers in the field like and admire them personally but they are obliged to fight against their teachings,and they are fully convinced that these new teachingsDIFFER (the emphasis is theirs HHA) with the Holy Gospel,that is alone able to save souls.

3The American Board has a rich experience on the Mission field therefore we should be thankful,if it would make us practical propositions about what there is to be done in this case and how to avoid these great difficulties.

4. We have spoken these points through with Dr.Atkinson and we express our opinion that we fully place confidence in him, that he wi

Will declare and show you the difficulties in an objectiveand just manner."

The above statement was signed by Pastor Hohmann in Freimwalde.The statementfollowing below was sent after my departure.

"The situation in Turkey will change very much during the next years.All of our Missionary work will undergo a crisis.Therefor it would be difficult to settle any agreements now.

"The Young Turks have on their program the introduction of an education Act by which all children of all nations are bound to attend schools.The public schools are to be attended by Moslems and Christians equally. It is very uncertain if this will be possible ,but at all events the new Regime will take pains to get hold of the schools,and it will take pains also to annul the private rights of the foreigners.

" On the other hand,the Armenian organisation of Revolutionists will try to get hold of the leader of the Armenian peophe.Selfevident this Committee will try to have its influence in Armenian shool work.It is now impossible to know in which way matters in Turk will change under the present circumstances,but we must learn to calculate with these important objects and we must be ready to change our work equally.

" We have the great wish that by this political revolution and the new fredom,the social situation of the Armenians will becom a better one.Thousands of wealthy Armenians who are living in forei countries now,will return to Turkey and by their spirit of enterpri trade and commerce will grow.

" As soon as the Armenians in general have got some wealth and authority ,they will have their own enterprises conducive to the public good:schools ,hospitals etc. and themissionary work will not remain any longer the only factor of cultivation.

"Even in the Gregorian Church the liberal direction will get (become) the regime.They have the plan to make Katholikos,Ismirlia the former patriarch.It may also be that Ismirlian will become Patriarch of Constantinople.He is a noble man,and as leader of the liberal direction he will try a reformation of the Gregorian church They hav their Committee in Germany, and young Armenian theologs,wh are studying at German Universaties are supported by it.In times to to come,the Gregorian Priests will have a higher education and ther fore their influence will become a greater one.It may be possible t the whole church will undergo a change.You remember the Partriarch Nerses,who became Katholicos in 1843 and who promoted every evangelistic endeavor. If by this the dead Armenian Church will awake t to a newlife,our work would also change very much. There will new.

be new and great and important tasks for us, therefore I think it better to wait, till we can see clear in this matter. The present time does not enable us to settle agreements for time to come."

Dictated by P.F.Lohman

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Then I made a counter proposal- That the German work in Mezereh be exchanged for the American work at Van. I explained the advantage that it would solve the misunderstanding or rather permanent fricti at both Van and Harpoot-Mezereh; that it would give them a portion o the field all to themselves where they could have their own college their own Seminaryfor Theologs, their own out station work, every thing all to themselves. For them to take most of the orphans from Mezereh and those who could not be taken be left in the care of the Danish Sisters only. In other words they to pull up entirely from Mezereh and we from Van. This proposition made them gasp. Pastor Lohman could not seem to get his mind off the sordid financial point of view, what a great pecuniary loss it would be to them, how could they give up all of their invested funds in Mezereh etc. He could not seem to grasp the fact that it might be even more of a sacrifice for us to give up their product of fifty years of labor, toil hardship and sacrificing love. Besides Van was too difficult a station they didn't like the people, too much poverty, too manyPs etc. Well I did not attempt further discussion or press the point. I made the ~~prop~~ proposition as a feeler. It will do to let soak awhile and bring up ~~ag~~ again at our own convenience. This ended our talk on the devision of field

Pastor Lohman seemed to be quite eager to discuss the trouble at Van, but a little loath to talk about the Harpoot-Mezereh affairs. He was full of Van, complaining of the excessive cost that the orphans had been in Van and blaming the American management for it, saying that the Americans had asked them to pay the debts incurred by the Americans etc. I replied that I had heard something of the troubles there, but that I did not ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ know xall about them, did not understand them andtherefore was not competent to speak for Van and so refused to discuss them. They were evidently feeling rather sore.

The Harpoot-Mezereh mixup. I was asked what right the Americans considered that they had in the German portion of the field and my trip to Peri was mentioed as an example. I felt that an ~~explan~~ explanation of my entering their field was wanted in the gentle hint I replied that the Americans had exactly the same rights in their portion of the field that they had in ours. The Germans had gone from the first perfectly freely in our portion of the field, preaching in xxxx the churches ,visiting the schools, talking with the people, and e even using these opportunities to speak against American heresies. They had been welcome to go about freely even if they did differ in some things from us. We considered that we had just the same right in their portion of the field. I then went on to state what was my idea of the basis of cooperation. I said that the field had not been divid between the Americans and the Germans, that the field and native

church remained as one without division;that the only division that had been made was that a certain portion had been apportioned for the support of the churches and schools to the Germans and the other portion to the Americans,that the Americans did not attempt to manage their portion of the field.,that both portions of the field were answerable equally to the cooperative Committee,on which the Germans and American were represented equally by three members each with six native members,that the only advantage one held over the other in their respective fields was a veto power over any question as to how their fund should be used.I asked them if it was their intention to split the native church up into a German Protestant church and an American Protestant Church. This they denied most emphatically,saying that they wished to work in the protestant church to evangelise it,just as they wanted to work in the Gregorian church to evangelise it.That they wished to work along supplementary lines rather than competative lines; that they had entered the out-station work at our urgent request,because of our lack of funds;that they would gladly withdraw from this work if the American Board had the funds to assume the entire support again . Here is an opening for a division of labor into the old understanding of non-competitive form which it might be well to follow out.I emphasised this point in my talk with Dr.Barton.He seemed quite impressed and admitted it as the easiest solution of the present difficulties if the money could only be found.

I further went on to say that The Protestant Church of Turkey was founded onCongregational principles and as such that the people themselves owned and managed their own churches and schools and were responsible to no one but their own association and the cooperative Committee.I went on to explain what had been our customs in time past hinting thereby that they were causing a devision by doing different. Their reply was emphatic and frank-"As long as we give money for the support of schools and churches we must manage them as we think best". In other words that because they give a share of the support,whether a small portion or all that they must manage,regardless of previous precedents or the wish of the members. Their acts during the past year or two ,which we regarded as so funny,seem clear now in the light of their true position.This explain the domineering and tyrannical management that they sought to exercise over their churches and schools.Why when any letters of complaint or trouble came from any portion of their field to the cooperative Committee that they and their henchmen would seek to hush the matter,minimise any difficult and seek to have it postponed until one of their own number could sneak off and try to settle matters independently of the Committee.

German Question 7

Well it took me a long time to learn what a set of double dealers that Mezereh contingent really is. Take for example the manner in xxxxxxxxwhich they have used the American herisies to further their own selfish aims. For example the hospital matter where theological questions do not apply they were made much of and in assuming a share in our churches and schools where such questions naturally apply, they kept mum and said not one word about its preventing cooperation with the Americans. Hitherto I have been a friend and defender of the Germans. All I have to say now is ~~that~~ May I be forgiven for having made such a mistake. When I quoted the above statement of Pastor Lohm to Dr. Barton he at once said that it was directly contrary to the signed articles of agreement and he produced his copy and read the portion that it violated.

Well where are we at and what are we going to do about it? My own conclusions such as they are worth are as follows:- The German Missionaries as represented in Van, Mezereh and Hilfsbund are unreliable and untrustworthy. This is proven by their utter inability to keep their promises; by the dishonest way that they shift responsibility from the Field to Germany and from Germany backt to the field; by the dishonest way they use their excuses for not cooperating, and last but not least because their actions give the lie to their words.

My recommendations are that ultimate complete separation of the German and American work be aimed at.

Second that the first and best step to be taken is for the Americans to reassume the support of such churches and schools as the Germans have thus far assumed from us. To this end that Eastern Turkey Mission as a whole and especially Harpoot, and Van make strenuous efforts to obtain the funds for this purpose and thus accept Pastor Lohmah's offer to restore them to us.

Third that no church or school be forced to go to the Germans for aid. I think that it would be a sin for anychurch or school to be force into their domineering and tyranical management. We did this with Peri and Temran but we must not make the mistake again. If the church or school unanimously consents alright. I confess I am no admirer of Emperor William's style of rule.

I have made four copies of this letter, one I send to Harpoot station, one to the Eastern Turkey Mission going via Erzroum, Van and Bitlis to the Mission Sec'y at Mardin, the third to Dr. Barton for the files at the room and the other I'll keep in my own file.

I am willing that the Mezereh Germans should see this letter or that such portions be read to them as Harpoot sees fit.

Faithfully yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Well it took me a long time to learn what a set of double dealers that Near East continent really is. Take for example the manner in xxxxxxxxxxwhich they have used the American Near East to further their own selfish aims. For example the hospital matter where theological questions do not apply they were made much of and in assuming a share in our churches and schools where such questions naturally apply, they kept dum and said not one word about its preventing cooperation with the Americans. Hitherto I have been a friend and defender of the Germans. All I have to say now is that May I be forgiven for having made such a mistake. When I quoted the above statement of Pastor Lohn to Dr. Barton he at once said that it was directly contrary to the signed articles of agreement and he produced his copy and read the portion that it violated.

Well where are we at and what are we going to do about it? My own conclusions such as they are worth are as follows:- The German Missionaries as represented in Van, Marash and Hajjabund are untrustworthy. This is proven by their utter inability to keep their promises; by the dishonest way that they shift responsibility from the field to Germany and from Germany back to the field; by the dishonest way they use their excuses for not cooperating, and last but not least because their actions give the lie to their words.

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I am willing that the Near East Germans should see this letter or that such portions be read to them as Harpoot sees fit.

Faithfully yours,

H.F. Atkinson

Rev. Pastor Lohmann
Cc: Mr. Dr. Barton and
German Missionaries

OV 3 1908

266

Capitola, Calif.
Oct. 28, 1908

James L. Barton D.D.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Sec'ys of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I enclose herewith a written statement of my talk wih talk with Pastor Lohman at Freienwalde and my opinions upon the German question. Also a letter to Harpoot on the question of the loc location of the college and the hospital. I thought that you might lk like to read them and perhaps send them to the Harpoot American contingent of the Harpoot station. Then it may return to you for you files.

I should be pleased if Dr. Barton would write his opinion on the questions involved direct to Harpoot. I am sure they will be th thankful to have them for reference.

We are still awaiting for something to happen in our family circle, already two weeks over time.

Faithfully yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Capitola-Cal Oct. 28-1908

NOV 30 1908

Capitola, Calif.
Nov. 23, 1908

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I have three of your favors to acknowledge .

Thank you both for your hearty congratulations upon the arrival of our little daughter. The mother and babe have got along fairly well, though not better than they would have done at Harpoot. Our situation here at mothers is rather isolated, and it is not possible to get competent help except at exorbitant rates. My wife is not yet strong and mothers is pretty old, while my sister is away all day teaching, so I have felt rather tied down for the past two months.

However I expect to get away for ten days, spending next Sunday with my brother in Campbelle, the following week in Berkeley and vacinity and the next Sabbath with our church in San Francisco. This will give me one or more good talks with Mr. Tenney and other friends. Then I can plan out my schedule for the winter much more intelligently I'll write you again after returning from SanFrancisco.

Tahnk you for your suggestion regarding reading on Turkey ! We could not get ahold of much while on the field. Such books will find a ready entrance into Turkey now I hope. I simply want to be well informed and up to date thht is all. I shall order DR. Bartons "Daybreak in Turkey" as soon as possible through Mr. Hosmer.

How encouraging that there may possibly be an increase in the appropriations for the coming year. I pray that it may prove true. It will put greater enthusiasm into the canvass for funds at least. I believe that the Lord will reward your faith. I assure you of my most earnest prayers andenergetic efforts to accomplish the desired result

Thank you Dr. Barton for writing to Harpoot about my returning. It is a matter that I would like to have settled as soon as convenient We will gladly return if it is thought best. I can see mistakes that I have made and will correct them as far as possible. I believe that I can do far better work in the next ten years than I have done in the past seven.

Hoping that the thanksgiving season may prove restful and blessed to you both, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

H. H. Atkinson

Capitola-Cal.

Nov. 23-1908

Rec'd MAR 19 1909

261.

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 13 1909

James L. Barton D.D.
For. Sec A B C F. M
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

(Campaign)

Dear Mr Barton: Your favor has just come to hand. I have been with the Pacific portion of the "Together" Campaign, going through Oregon & Washington We are just starting for Calif. This has given me an opportunity to revisit old scenes, old friends and relatives which I otherwise would have missed. I have enjoyed that portion of the trip very much. I don't suppose that I'll have very much to do with the Campaign in Calif. as there are already 3 A.B.C.F.M. men on its staff.

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

(Discussed return to Harpoot)

I was much pleased to learn that Harpoot has invited us to return, but troubled that the invitation was not unanimous. Returning this time means that we will devote our life to the work for ten years later it would be too late for me to get a foot hold in this country. Our heart is in the work and we feel the urgency of its call. We are praying that everything may become smooth & harmonious, as Christ would wish it. I know that I have shortcomings & weaknesses and I shall strive with the Heavenly Fathers aid to overcome them. I have felt humiliated & chagrined at the opposition to my return.

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

(Hospital building)

It was a great joy to us to learn that the fishman for building our hospital has at last been granted. I have corresponded with Miss Murray about this and we both agreed not to make any further move until the permit to build had actually been granted. I also wanted to wait until the question of my return had been definately settled. I hope that it will soon be settled and as the permition to build has been granted, ~~so~~ the time to make a move has come, or we hope, will soon be here. You mention that the permit was granted in my own name. This came about because the application to build was made three

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

years ago when all the Harpoot Mission property was in individual names. The little hospital infirmary is also in my own name. I called the attention of Mr Peet & members of Harpoot station to this. They said that something ought to be done ~~an~~ but gave me no advice as to what it should be. It will have to be attended to either when I pass through Constantinople or after reaching Harpoot. The Medical property ought to be on the same footing & in the same name as the rest of the mission property.

Now about plans for interesting friends. I am preparing a descriptive statement of Harpoot Medical Hospit and its various

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

Questions &
(Plans for publishing pamphlet)

activities. This I will send with photographs for illustration direct to you as soon as I reach headquarters at Campbell Calif, which will be in about ten days. Just as soon as you think all matters are sufficiently decided please turn it over to Mr Hosmer for publication in attractive pamphlet form. I was talking with Mr Patton about this last night and asked if it was permissable for me to send a copy of this to each Congregational physician. I believe he has the list. He replied that that was what the list was for & he would be glad to have me use it if there was no objection from yourself or the Prudential Committee. If we do send this out to each

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

Congregational physician do you think it would be a good plan to issue a special edition addressed to physicians or to issue enough of the descriptive statement and enclose a special leaf ~~in~~ in it for them? ~~Who~~ Of course we will print enough of the general statement for general distribution among friends, for all of us to distribute including Miss Murray. Don't you think it would be wise to have all these gifts sent to one address as to Miss Murray? She to keep a card catalog of all contributors of which I hold a duplicate in Harpoot. Please advise me freely. I am anxious to get things started as soon as possible so as to get the ball to rolling well before leaving.

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

(Care with Mr. Knapp)

Now regarding Mr Knapp. I am willing to do all in my power to get things on a brotherly basis with him or anyone else. I am willing to apologise where needed or to forgive when needed, or to ignore the past and have a new determination to get on in the future. Mr Knapp has a peculiar disposition You know he is at outs with some one almost all the time, if it isn't one it is another. You know of his trouble with Miss Wheeler, Miss Daniels, ~~the~~ Mr Peet, myself & various squabbles with the Native bretheren & the Germans. I might mention instances of which you know nothing. He used what I considered very unfair means & arguments to prevent the return of Miss Daniels & now he is doing the same for me. It is none of my

The Eaton

business what he does or how he irritates others only as it comes to my personal affairs or business. My idea of the situation is that we are of peculiarly antagonistic dispositions & that I must bear his irritations as a cross placed upon me by the Lord and bear it patiently & humbly.

You suggest that we meet with you and talk it out. I will very gladly do so if you think it is best. But I question the wisdom of it. A short time before leaving Harpoot we met in Mr. Brown's room and were supposed to have fought it out with Mr Brown as referee. It ended with our forgiving asking pardon, shaking hands and then praying together for grace. This as far as I was concerned

The Eaton

finished the matter. I put all anger and resentment from my heart and ignored the past. I fondly hoped that that was the end of it. So when I found that he was opposing my return by all means possible I look upon it as a breach of good faith. If after full mutual explanations, after forgiving and being forgiven, shaking hands and solemnizing it by vows in prayer he can not remain true but turns against me the first time my back is turned, I confess I don't have much hope for the future from another conference. But as I said before I will do all I can to bring about a satisfactory relationship. I think the best plan would be for you to have a talk with Mr Knapp and then with me and

The Eaton

PORTLAND, OREGON, 190

I'll talk fully & freely to you. Then if you think best let us meet.

You mention the possibility of a business agent for Harpoot. That would remove many sources of irritation if he did not have charge of it all. I hope it will be granted & a good man sent. You ask if we will need any refit money. I cant say without consulting Mrs Atkinson but probably not, possibly a portion. Is that given ~~offered~~ but once or ~~given~~ offered at each furlough?

I feel that I have not done myself or the subjects handled entire justice I hope for better things when we meet. Praying that we may all be guided aright I remain

Yours faithfully,
H. H. Atkinson

H. H. Atkinson

Portland Oregon Mar. 13 1909.

2 copies

(rec'd 12/3/10)

Rec'd APR 3 1909

5

262 Capitola, Calif.
March 27, 1909.

James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr. Barton:- I have had two talks with Dr Patton and asked him for advise. He said that he was not in a position to give advise and advised that I write fully and frankly to you.

The question of my return to Harpoot is ~~an~~ very serious one for me. I feel that a mistake made now will effect my entire life. Had Harpoot been unanimous in inviting my return to Harpoot I would not have hesitated a minute but returned with enthusiasm & zeal ~~x~~ to make the work a success in every way. The lack of unanimity has taken the enthusiasm from me am yet I am not ready to say that I should not return. I am carefully and prayerfully debating the matter and do not yet see light.

I feel that a personal irritation, or even a personal misunderstanding with any one individual should not keep me from a task given me of God. But is this the only thing which helps me from receiving the unanimous support of my colleagues? Have I been a partial failure? Have I made even more serious mistakes which should make it a mistake for me to return to Harpoot and to Turkey? I know that I am human and have my failings and weaknesses. I recognise some

of these and shall do my best to overcome them.

The question is considering all circumstances have I the right to expect success at Harpoot or anywhere else in Turkey? This is a question for me to decide. But I feel the need of every bit of light possible and sympathetic advise and I ask you to give it frankly and fully. Is the trouble between Mr Knapp and myself the only thing that causes opposition to my return? Is it the main thing? If there are other things what are they? Is there a feeling that the situation would be relieved by a voluntary resignation on my part? As a friend and Christian brother what advice would you give me?

I have an excellent opening here in Calif. in the same town with my brother among delightful people. This tempts me very much. I have asked the advise of my relatives here and they are unanimous that we should remain here and take the above opportunity. My wife however wishes to return and feels that we aught to do so. I have asked her to write also fully to you. We shall await your reply before ~~answering~~ deciding. We are hoping for something to turn up to help us decide.

If we return we will not need any ~~of our~~ re outfit money but may ask for a little advance salary. Awaiting your reply I remain

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson

P. S. March 29. - Since writing the above your favor of March 22 has come to hand. Thanks you for the kindly sympathy expressed in it which is encouraging. Nevertheless I should like to have my questions answered.

Regarding the illustrated pamphlet I planned to be as brief & terse as consistent with the object of a clear statement. I plan to arrange the material in such a way with subjects and ~~subsubjects~~ marginal subsubjects as to be glanced over quickly and only those portions to be read as would attract the attention. I plan to use such illustrations as have already appeared in our missionary publications, if permissable, and one or two others, thus saving the expense of making the plates.

I rejoice that Mr. Ward leaves to take charge of Harpoot station business. This will relieve a very material source of irritation between myself & Mr K.

Thank you for your appriciation of my services in the Campaign. It was a great thing for me as it enabled me to visit hosts of friends and relatives that I otherwise could not have afforded to see.

We are all well and have just enjoyed another family reunion on my mothers 70th birthday.

Cordially & gratefully

H H Atkinson

Capitola - Cal. Mar. 27 - 1909

Rec'd APR 12 1909

613 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.
April 7, 1909.

James L. Barton D.D.,
Rev. Enoch F. Bell.,
A.B.C.F.M. Secys
Congregational House
Boston, Mass

Dear Friends:- Enclosed please find the manuscript for printing a pamphlet about our Harpoot Medical department. I also enclose instructions as to how I want it done. This is to be turned over to the printers just as soon as you get definate information that I am to return to Turkey. As far as I am concerned it will be decided just as soon as I get an answer from Dr Barton to my last letter. This I expect soon & will answer at once. Meanwhile the illustrations might be hunted up and other details arranged so that it might be printed at once as soon as word comes.

I have tried to make the subject matter clear and definate and arranged in such a way that it may be glanced over quickly by a busy man. I trust that it will meet with your approval.

Dr Barton's last letter, March 26, appealing for aid to Euphrates College, has just come to hand. I'll try to do something. I am thinking of sending your letter to Dr Jordan, Pres. of Stanford and asking for permission to present the appeal to the faculty and students of Stanford.

I hope the question of our return will soon be settled. This uncertainty is not only trying but delays my doing efficient work for our Medical Department & Euphrates College.

You may wish a report of how I have spent my vacation thus far. We have been here in Cal. a little more than six months. ~~This~~ The first two months have been spent in resting. This was a necessity on account of Mrs Atkinson & the birth of our little daughter. I did not realise how very tired I was until I settled down. The rest at the sea side with my mother was just what we all needed.

Two months were spent in medical study in the clinics and hospitals here in San Francisco, especially along medical lines. The other two months have been spent in traveling, visiting churches and public speaking. I have made about fifty public addresses. I am now in S. F. again for more ~~public speaking~~ medical study this time on obstetrics and eye diseases. I plan to review the surgical work at the Mayos in Rochester Minn on my return, if it can be arranged.

Hoping to keep in more frequent touch with you I am

Yours very truly,

W. H. Atkinson

Jas. H. Atkinson

San Francisco - Cal. Apr. 7 - 1888.

263.

APR 20 1909

San Francisco, Calif.
April 13th 1909.

nes L. Barton D.D.
r Enoch Bell
A.B.C.F.M. Secys
Congregational House,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- Dr Barton's letter April 5th has just come to hand and has been carefully read & reread.

I do not see anything in the objections and criticisms about us, as stated in the above letter, that should lead us to reject a divinely given commission. We have therefore decided, as far as we can decide the question, to return to Harpoot and our work.

I shall most seriously consider the weaknesses in my character that have been criticised and shall earnestly strive to overcome them. I shall go back with the determination to make good and am sure that I can and will succeed.

It might be well to postpone further discussion until we can have a talk when I pass through Boston on my return.

I sent a few days ago a copy of a manuscript to be used to print a small pamphlet for our medical work in Harpoot. I see no reason why that should not be printed immediately. I want copies of it for use before I leave and there is no time to be lost. Will you kindly see that Mr. Hosmer has the manuscript with accompanying instructions and that it is printed at once.

A possible improvement might be made by substituting the pictures on page 360-362 for one or two that I did choose. Missionary Herald pgs 360-362, August, 1908. Use your own judgement about that.

I should like 500 copies as soon as they can be sent to me by express, & a few by mail.

I enclose notes for Treas Wiggin & Mr Hosmer which please deliver.

All mail sent to Capitola, or Campbell will reach me but I shall be at the address below for the next month at least.

Thanking you I am

Faithfully yours,

H. H. Atkinson

613 Green St.
Care of Rev. E. L. Walz.
San Francisco, Calif.

P.S. over.

P.S. I regard the language question as the most difficult. I feel the necessity of acquiring Armenian so that I can speak in public without aid. I am reading a little Armenian every day and shall keep on trying. It will come slowly but it will come. I'll speak of it more fully when with you. No one feels this shortcoming more than I do. H.H.A.

San Francisco - Cal. Apr. 13-1909.

C O P Y

San Francisco, California, April 16, 1909.

Harpoot Mission Station,

Harpoot, Turkey.

Dear Friends:-

I have been slow in acknowledging the cordial invitation sent by our secretary Mr. Carey, and seconded by a kind personal letter from Dr. Barnum, inviting us to return to Harpoot. We thank you for it. I have regarded it as a very serious matter and have therefore, taken time to give it due consideration. The fact that the invitation was not unanimous took away a good deal of my enthusiasm for returning. Just such an opening as I would like offered itself which I was inclined to accept. Mrs. Atkinson's earnest wish to return prevented me from doing so.

I wish there had been time to have corresponded with you friends fully. It takes from two to three months to get a reply from Harpoot, so I did the best I could and had a frank talk with Dr. Patton when we were on the "Together" campaign, and I wrote to Dr. Barton asking for a full and frank statement of the reasons given by those opposing my return. His reply has just come to hand which he calls very frank. I have read and re-read it carefully and then after due consideration and prayer have decided to return. I have already sent this decision to Dr. Barton.

My reasons for wishing to return are:-

First and most important. We received a clear call

San Francisco, California, April 16, 1909.

Harpoot Mission Station,

Harpoot, Turkey.

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My reasons for wishing to return are:-

First and most important. We received a clear call

to go to the foreign field and without our choosing we were sent to Harpoot. We both believe that God has given us a task to accomplish which we must not shirk, no matter what temptations come in our way. The reasons given for our not returning I do not consider sufficient to cause us to give up a divinely appointed task.

The granting of an Irade for the building of our hospital was an indication to me that a blessing is to attend our efforts. This Irade was granted to me personally, not the Board, Mission or station. This was a mistake. If I do not return it would at least cause trouble.

Our First Church here in San Francisco, my brother's church and other churches here have a greater interest in Foreign Missions, because I have been here and am to return. Dr. Adams, our pastor of the First Church says that because of a talk that I gave, the church has given the largest contributions to Foreign Missions in twelve years. You must remember this is the church which less than three years ago was destroyed by the earthquake and fire, and its members scattered. My friends in California are standing loyally behind me and I should not disappoint them. Dr. Patton mentioned this to me. If I should fail to return and for the reasons given, it would very materially shake their confidence in the A.B.C.F.M. and its missionaries.

Miss Jacobsen is another reason for my return. She came out to be my nurse. We have mutual confidence in each other and can work together finely. It was like having my teeth pulled to go off and leave her alone last summer. She deserves the

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gratitude and admiration of us all for the way she has held the fort. From the missionary standpoint she is a treasure, and from the medical a necessity. I have the feeling, though she has not written a word, that she would be tempted to leave Harpoot if I didn't return. I feel under lasting obligations to Miss Jacobsen for Harpoot. It would be a shame for me to desert her now.

If I do not return to Harpoot I believe that all that I have built up in the past seven years of equipment and plans would be lost. I don't think another man could work on my foundation. It would go to pieces and there would be considerable financial loss at least.

I am thankful that Dr. Barton answered my letter so frankly. I want to know my weaknesses that have militated against me. I do not think they are so serious, but that they can be overcome. I shall make a determined effort, and with God's help, and I hope all of yours also, I will win out.

And so, dear friends, we return to you, in spite of the fact that there was opposition to our return, in spite of the fact that our relatives were unanimous against our going back. We return with the determination to make good. We need your love, sympathy, aid and prayers. A suggestion even if it is a criticism will always be thankfully received if it is offered in a Christian spirit.

My final word is a prayer for a better understanding, more Christian fellowship for myself, more helpfulness for the Medical Department. I believe that we can be brothers and

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My final word is a prayer for a better understanding, more Christian fellowship for myself, more helpfulness for the Medical Department. I believe that we can be brothers and

sters in Christ. I pray for the grace to do my part.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) H. H. Atkinson.

Capt. R. R. Atkinson
To
Harbor Station
San Francisco - Apr. 16-1909

Rec'd APR 22 1909

M. C.

613 Green St.,
San Francisco, Calif.
Apr. 17-1909

James L. Barton D.D.,
Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Sec'ys of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Friends:- I am enclosing a letter to Harpoot accepting their invitation to return. Please look it over and send it right on to them if you see nothing to prevent. Please send to Mr. Carey as Sec'y of the station.

We are reading unpleasant things in the papers these days about Turkey. It is perhaps a little early to tell much about the new order. But we are anxiously awaiting any light on the situation and will be thankful for any that you can give us.

I am staying in S.F. again brushing up against things medical. I give first place to obstetrics, second to eye, ear, nose & throat diseases. Next week I attend the State Med Assoc and then return here with my family.

Have you in Boston a fire proof vault where certain valuable papers of mine, as state medical license, degrees etc could be filed safe from loss and fire while I am in Turkey?

We are planning to start East in about a month. There are a few places enroute where we would like to stop for short time in each place. For example I would like to stop at Rochester Minn & see the Mayo brothers at work. What financial arrangements can be made so as to enable me to do so? Would we be on expense all the time or on expense when traveling and salary when stopping? If I knew I could plan a little more definately.

I forgot to send the ~~port~~ photo for the frontispiece of our medical pamphlet. I'll send it at once. Hope it is going ahead.

If the situation in Turkey is such as to make it advisable to wait awhile, we would prefer to wait in Calif rather than the East. We are willing to do whatever is advisable.

Cordially yours,

H. H. Atkinson

San Francisco-Cal- Apr. 17 1909-

266

Rec'd MAY 3 1909

613 Green St., San Francisco, Calif
April 27, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr Bell:- Your favor of April 15th has just come to hand. I thank you for your kind expressions of interest in our Medical work.

I am expecting soon to learn that my pamphlet is being printed. I shall be glad to get ahold of them for use.

How eagerly we watch for every item of news from Turkey. Hope the Young Turks will regain control in Asia Minor immediately.

Please hand the enclosed to Mr Wiggin. Greetings to Dr Barton & hoping soon to hear from you again I am

Cordially your friend,
H H Atkinson

F. A. Atkinson

San Francisco Cal. Apr. 27-1909.

MAY 22 1909

Capitola, Calif.
May 13, 1909

James L. Barton D.D.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Foreign Secys A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- Dr Bartons letter of May 5th recently came to hand. I had been awaiting the definite information that it contained a little impatiently. Thank you for your kind expressions of sympathy and confidence. They put heart & cheer into us.

There is no need for me to now ~~talk~~ write about various items mentioned. It is better that we should wait until we can talk them over

I shall be thankful for the pamphlet as soon as it is printed. I want to make use of them before I leave here. Please hand the enclosed note to Mr. Hosmer.

The granting of a refit allowance was a surprise to us. I suppose it was to enable us to do the stopping enroute as well as to purchase some much needed supplies. Thank you for it.

I am corresponding with Mr Jenney regarding the route & expenses to Boston Please hand the enclosed note to Mr Wiggin.

We had heard direct from Hapoot regarding the hospital firman. It makes me anxious to be back there. We should like to return with Mrs Brown if she can wait until we can leave.

We have arrange the following provisional schedule from Capitola to Boston.

Leave Capitola June 9th
Campbell " 10-15
San Francisco " 16-28
Fresno " 29
Los Angeles July 1
Los Animas, Colo " 3-7
Independence Kan " 8-12
Chicago Ill " 13
Battle Creek, Mich " 14-9
Rochester, Minn " 15-31.
Athens, Pa. ~~July~~ 31-Aug 5-7.
Hagaman N.Y. Aug. 6-8
Poughkeepsie N.Y. & N.Y. City } 9-10
Boston 10-17.

I should like to stop at Fresno and Los Angeles in order to see Armenians who may be friendly to the hospital. At Las Animas & Independence we visit my wifes relatives. At Chicago and Rochester Minn I wish to see medical & surgical work leaving Mrs Atkinson resting at Battle Creek Minn. We wish to see Miss Murray at Athens Pa and Mrs. Bertha Wilson Carter at Hagaman N.Y & the Platts at Poughkeepsie While the time in N.Y & Boston will be spent ~~apt~~ attending to business etc. This schedule is of course subject to change. We may hurry through if faster than indicated and be slower or even change it. This will bring the date for sailing from America somewhere from Aug 10 to the end of the month.

I hope to keep in touch with you and will advise you of any changes in our plans.

I was called down here to Capitola hurriedly from San Francisco because of a serious accident to my mother. She fell breaking her thigh near the head of the bone. She lives alone with my sister. I felt that it was

my duty to give up my plans at San Francisco and come down and take care of her. She seemed all run down, the shock was very severe with persistent nausea and sciatica also developed. So we had a pretty tough time for the first week or ten days. She is comfortable now but will have to lie still for a long time. We have on this account delayed our departure somewhat. We had planned so as to sail the end of July. It was quite a disappointment to give up our plans and be tied down here for a month, but it was a clear case of duty and I was very thankful that I was in reach. I had to cancell a good many appointments to speak and refuse more invitations

Cordially & faithfully yours

W. H. Atkinson

Capitola-Coal- May 13-1909.

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

Capitola, Calif.
May 27th 1909.

James L. Barton D.D.
Enoch F. Bell
A.B.C.F.M. Secys
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I wrote you some two weeks or more ago but have not yet received any word from you. I also expected to receive ere this copies of that medical pamphlet. I hope nothing has happened to delay its publication. I am very anxious to use it before leaving this coast.

Enclosed please find a copy of a leaf to ~~slip~~ be printed as a slip to put inside ~~#~~ each pamphlet that is sent to a Christian physician. Perhaps Dr. Barton would like to add a few words to be printed on the same slip. Dr Patton has the list of Christian physicians. I suppose Mr Hosmer will attend to the printing of these slips and mailing of a pamphlet with slip enclose to each one on the above list.

I received the telegram from Dr. Barton saying "Carey Harpoot cables Atkinson Hospital walls rising come". This I consider as an answer to a letter written when considering the question of returning and expressing indecision. I see nothing in it that should lead me to alter our plans as per itinerary already

sent you, which I trust reached you safely.

My mother is getting along very nicely. I hope she will be sitting up soon. There will be no deformaty resulting. Mrs Atkinson left here yesterday for a visit with her brother and sister before leaving California. She does not return here again. I leave June 7th. It is the beginning of saying good by.

Thanking you both & Mr Fosmer I am

Cordially yours

H H Atkinson

P.S. A letter from Miss Murray tells that you friends misinterpreted the cable gram. I think it means "Don't fail to return" rather than "Come immediately" as you evidently think. There is nothing in the mere fact that the walls are rising to demand my dropping everything and hurrying back. I had arranged with Edrey before leaving that he should put up the first building during my absence If there was any thing urgent medically they would call on Dr Ward long before I could reach them. I leave here June 7th, Campbell June 17, San Francisco June 28, Reach Boston the middle of August & sail as soon as convenient

Dont fail to send the pamphlets as soon as possible. Send direct to Campbell

Faithfully yours

H.H.A.

Capitola-Teal May 27-1909.

267.

Rec'd JUL 8 1909

Las Animas, Col.
July 3, 1909

Foreign Secy,
A. B. C. F. M.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- I received Mr Bells kind favor a short time before leaving S.F. We have finish the first section of our Eastward Journey and are spending a week with one of Mrs Atkinson's sisters. Next week we go to Independence Kan to spend another week with another sister. The address there will be c/o W. S. Hillman, 519 S 10th Independence, Kan.

I don't think 500 would have been more than Miss Murray could use but she can order more as fast as she needs them. I have sent out all those sent to my brother & am asking for more.

I stopped at Fresno last Sunday. They seemed quite cordial & interested. They took up a collection of $24.00 for the Hospital and $20. for the orphans. I am enclosing them to Treas Wiggin. I believe we may expect more from them later. Most of them are well situated and are going to be wealthy.

Cordially yours
H. H. Atkinson

P.S. over

268.

Please send me a letter of recommenda
that I may use in soliciting funds fo
our hospital. We will need it.

W. H. C.

Dec. 1911 — Aug. 1911

AUG 11 1909

Athens, Pa
Aug 9, 1909.

269.

Foreign Secys A.B.C.F.M.
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- It is high time that I wrote you. We went direct from Independence to Battle Creek Mich. I remained there three days and then went on Rochester, Minn where I had a most profitable ~~three~~ ten days. It was well worth while.

I returned from Rochester to Chicago spending Sunday at Elgin where I tried to grind my ax but got only five dollars, with prospect of better things in the fall. Returning to Chicago I called on Mr Pushman. He gives a 10% promise to give the third building or $3000.00 to build it on condition that two free beds be kept in it. This will be a memorial for his elder brother who recently passed away. I saw Mr. Nahigian who takes the matter under serious consideration and will give me his answer when I see him in New York next week. He will be there at the same time. I saw also Mr Begezian He promises to give something but how much he is not just ready to say.

I was the guest of Mr Ernest Riggs at Chicago Commons. We had a most

delightful visit. 2. He invited Mr. Aram Yeretzian over to dinner. He is a former Euphrates College teacher, an earnest Xn worker and a warm friend of mine. We had a long talk in the evening and he promised to personally make a canvass of the Armenians in Chicago and vicinity for the hospital. He has been a student at Chicago Univ. & acting pastor of the protestant group of Armenians unorganized. And yet he did two years work in one receiving his degree of B.A. last Spring and would take his M.A. next March if he remained. His plan is to remain there until Dec. and finish by correspondence. Then he will probably ~~th~~ take his theological work in Berkeley. He is a man to keep your eye on. As soon he got our pamphlet he translated it into Armenian & it was printed in the Sochnag with the appeal.

Then ~~we~~ returned to Battle Creek. We got busy for our hospital. I addressed the ~~Shun~~ "Sunshine Club" appealing for funds. Got two dollars in response. But one of the pastors was interested and is going to try to raise a thousand dollars for a hydrotherapy dep't for the hosp. This will not interfere with Mrs. Wheelers intentions. We also got on the track of one or two excellent nurses but did not succeed in clinching it before leaving. We hope to have the decision of one in a day or two.

I suppose you know that Miss Ruth Parmalee is there working her way through the American Medical Missionary College, which by the way is an excellent institution. We talked to her about going to Harpoot after graduation. We are going to keep our eye on her. She expressed a preference to Harpoot. We have been acquainted with her for 8 years and she will feel at home with us. But she will not be equipped to come for some time. ~~to~~.

Now about our plans. We go from here to Troy N.Y. for a day with Mrs Bertha Wilson Carter; then to Poughkeepsie where we will spend Sunday with the Platts. I may leave my wife there while I go to N.Y. City. I am to be the guest of Melcon Benneyan and am going to see the Armenians there about our hospital. Bro Benneyan and Papagian will assist me with introductions etc. I hope that I can do something. I may be there the better part of a week. Then we come on to Boston where we will have a number of things to attend to.

I wid like to get in touch with the Armenians there also & will rely on you for advice about that.

Of course Mr Hoamer will help us out with all business matters both for ourselves & the Med. Dept.

I don't know why but the future of Euphrates College has been very much upon my mind & heart during this past year I feel that the future is very discouraging or most encouraging. It is discouraging if we allow things to drift along as they have been in the past two years. But if we are a little bolder, have a little more nerve, plan ahead in a systematic way for years to come, that the outlook should change to a most optomistic one. Therefore I am going to ask Mr. Baston to obtain for me an audience with the college trustees & other interested. I should like to give them a frank talk upon the situation as I see it. I believe that if such a an opportunity ~~was~~ be granted me, no one who hears what I have to say will regret it. I am not naturally forwerd and do not often make such a request as this, prefering to remain in the background. I believe also that the Lord is leading me. I love Harry Riggs and wish to strengthen his hands. May I have the audience? Can it be arranged?

My addresses until reaching Boston will be:-

Friday Aug. 13 c/o Mrs. Lewis Carter Troy, N. Y.
Sun & Mon " 15-16 " Mr. E. P. Platt, Poughkeepsie N. Y.
Later c/o Mileon Bennegan 234, 4th Ave., N. Y. City
Then I come to Boston.

I feel the need of your prayers.

Cordially yours
H H Atkinson

Athens - Pa. Aug-9-1909

Rec'd AUG 17 1909

270

24 Garfield Place
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Monday Aug 16, 1909

To ~~the~~ Secys A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:- We had a very pleasant visit with the Carters last Friday and here over Sunday. We leave here tomorrow for N.Y. City and expect to reach Auburndale on Saturday.

Will you please advise the Auburndale home that we hope to be there sometime ~~Friday~~ Saturday and that we will need either two rooms or one large room with two double beds. If not convenient for us to be there please advise us where to secure comfortable, reasonable lodgings.

Our N. Y. address will be probably:-

The Mont Clare
541 Lexington Ave
N. Y. City.

If it is not we will notify you at once.

I expect to be in Boston on Monday morning to have talks and make final arrangements for sailing.

Faithfully yours
F H Atkinson

F. H. Atkinson

Poughkeepsie - N. Y. Aug. 16-1909.

Rec'd AUG 18 1909

Poughkeepsie N.Y.
Aug 17, 1909

271

Foreign Secys A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass

Dear Friends,

Mr Bells favor of the 12th via Troy has just reached us. Thank you for it.

I note what you say about notifying the Missionary Home at Auburndale & will do so.

I return another letter sent me by mistake from the Board rooms. My initials are H.H.A. not H.A.A. I think the latter must be an A.M.A. worker in S. Carolina.

We look forward to meeting you all. Cordially yours,

H.H. Atkinson

H. H. Atkinson

Poughkeepsie N.Y. Aug. 17 1909

Rec'd FEB 4 1910

272

Harpoot, Turkey

Dec.30. 1909

James L.Barton.

Sec'ys of the A.B.C.F.M.

Congregational Hoo se,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr.Barton:- Thank you for your unsigned note of November 16 th. I found it awaiting me upon my return from a tour to Choonkoosh,Chermoog and Maden.

I received a good letter from Miss Wheeler telling me of the same gift that you have mentioned.I have written her and also a letter for her to send to the unknown donner of the Anna Shiply Memorial fund for our watter supply. Bothe of the Wheelers are good friends of every industry here at Harpoot.

Thank you for the information that the Missionaries had complained that I had not kept them informed regarding my probable arrival here. I think the criticism was not deserved. You may judge for yourself from the following-

When I left San Francisco I wrote our plans as far as they were formed stating that we would be some time crossing the continent and I didnt know just when we would sail.We wrote also from Battle Creek,Athens Pa., Troy, NewYork and Boston, each time giving as much information as there was to be given.Just as soon the date of our sailing was decided upon I sent a postal card.After leaving New York we wrote and sent from Gibralter.Naples,Smyrna and Constantinople,each time giving as much information as there was to be given.It was impossible for me to tell when I would leave Naples and COnstantinople before I got there.I tried to arrange my route clear through at Cooks when I was in Boston.,but did not succeed.Therefore I had to wait until I reached Neples and Constantinople before I my self knew. So it was impossible to let them know before I did. From Marsovan I both wrote and telegraphed and from Sivas I telegraphed again. Now do you think that his or their complaint was well founded or just?

When I arrived here I found things connected with the Medical Department in a good deal of confusion. Thiss was due to the fact that Riggs,Carey,Miss Jacobsen and a native doctor had each exercised a good deal of authority without any one head.Each,except the native physician who proved to be a scoundrel,did his or her best yet there was a good deal of confusion.So a good deal of my time since coming here has been given to collecting the various ropes and straightening things out. Financially the department also ran behind during my absence. I have a hard task before me to get ahead again. This is seperate from the building fund which is in good shape at present. We will need one or two thousand more than is in sight,before spring in order to finish these two buildings and furnish them. We have felt very much cheered by the response that has come from our appeals so far and hope that we shall come through in good shape.

Medical Dept.

The health of the station is fairly good.Little Annie improved steadily for some time.She is now cutting her last teeth and consequently has her upsets again,but is on the whole doing very nicely. Dr.&Mrs. Barnum have aged a good deal.Dr.B . is weaker ,but Mrs.B is on the whole stronger than when I went to America. My greatest problem however is Mrs. Brown.She has first one ailment after another.The base of it all is that she is lonely and discontented.It is a great pity that she can not throw herself heart and soul into some form of missionary activity.If her mind were fully occupied and she were contented she would have much better health.As it is she talks about hoing back to America in a few years and she guesses she can stand it until then.It is a delicate matter for us to speak with her about as she assumes a superior attitude towards all younger missionaries and will accept nothing from them.

Mrs. Atkinson and I have adopted a plan of writing a general letter each month,to be duplicated on the type writer. These we send to spelial circles of friends as Miss Murray and Miss Wheeler.to keep them in touch with our work and ourselves.We have placed your name as one to receive a copy regularly.Please find the first enclosed,an account of

our journey from New York to Harpoot.Next time I will tell about the progress of our hospital and its fund and then an accountof the tour the I have just taken to Choonkooshy Chermoog and Maden

The post has just come bringing a letter from Mr.Jamgochian of Manchester Eng.It was a very friendly missive with the seasons greetings He mentioned having met you and that you said that now the hospital fund was now complete because of the money for the water supply that the Wheelers sent..This is I think a mistake.The water supply is out side of the estimates for the hospital and its equipment.I made the estimates for the hospital three years ago when everything was much cheaper than they are now. Mr. Carey has been the master builder of the hospital.He has been wide awake and got things at such rates that he surprised even the natives.Every para has been wisely spent and yet it will cost more than I had estamated.We have nearly enough in sight in the building fund to finish these two buildings .We will need a little more to complete them.We need eighty liras to pay for the hospital grounds.The Constantinople government cut down the gift of land from 40000 sq arshons to 10000.This is not enough,so Mr.Carey bargained to buy the remainder for eighty liras.This must be paid as soon as the government transfer is made.Nor is there anything in sight yet for the furniture and furnishings.Now is an opportune time to purchase bed-steads and we are thinking of ordering them from Germany.We can get just what we want and as many as we want for fifty liras and it will cost about twenty five more to bring them here.All wooden furniture will be made here from walnut but it will take money. So you see we will need some more than is in sight.But we feel very much encouraged. Our prayers have been answered as fast as the need came and we hope it will continue to be that way.

I have already written much more than I had in mind at beginning In closing we extend to you and yours the heartiest wishes for a Happy New Year full of Christian blessings.

Cordially your friend,

H.H.Atkinson

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Cordially your friend.

A.C.Dixon

Received Dec. 31, 1909

Rec'd FEB 4 1910

 Atkinson - Dec. 1909

Dear Friends:- Now that we are back in our own home in Harpoot, fully settled and at work. I will try to write you of our journey from N.Y. here.

We sailed from N.Y. Sept. 2. We felt sorry to go from N.Y. because in leaving the homeland it is hard to go to the steamer alone with no friends to wave a last goodby as we sail away. In Boston there would have been friends but in N.Y. who would there be. We went down to N.Y. the evening of the first as our boat was to sail away at ten. In the morning Baron Melkon one of our Harpoot Armenians came in and we were glad to see him. He went with us to the steamer, and when we went on board whom should we find but Mr. Platt who had come all the way down from Poughkeepsie to see us off. He brought a box of flowers and a sweet goodby note from his wife. How much cheer it gave us when our boat was nearly ready to start and all friends had gone ashore. We found ourselves standing just opposite these two friends who were standing among a crowd of people who were saying goodby to a youngman who stood near us. They began singing "All the way my Savior leads me, What have I to ask beside." and "Go and tell them, goand tell them Jesus died for sinful men." These and several other songs, all sung with smiles on their faces and tears in their eyes. We felt that singing was meant for us. We will never forget that scene. American faces, American voices, American hearts, all American and America and we were leaving it all. Our two friends were wiping their eyes. Henry and I cried without trying to conceal it. The young man who stood near us was crying too though joining in the singing. He was very young with a beautifully sweet spiritual face. He was starting to India as a missionary. He had been born there and was returning. We came to know and love him well during the two weeks that followed.

The following ten days were very uneventful. Smooth blue waves, sunny skies, quiet enjoyment, pleasent company. Sunday morning Sept. 12 there was su excitement, all eyes were strained. Land was in sight. In the afternoon we reached Gibraltar. We did not go ashore as it was Sunday but many did. Gibraltar looked so different from what we expected. We learned that the sharp-pointed rock we allways see in pictures is not on the water side at all but is back on land, and we did not see that part at all. It was intere ing enough though to see all the fortifications. We left there at dark and

next morning were coasting along Spain in the light blue waters of the Medi-

terranian different from the deep indigo of the Atlantic.Tuesday Sept.14 we reached Genoa,Italy where we went ashore for four hours.We visited the Compo-Santo or Cemetery, which is the finest in the world I think.Such beautiful statuary one could even tell the material from which the clothes were made. We also saw the statue of Columbus and the birthplace.We left there during the night expecting to see Naples the evening of Sept.16 but did not reach there until Fri.morning Sept. 17.We found an interpreter who took us through the custom house and we and Mr.Garrison,the missionary to India went to hotel together.We would have only a few days in Naples while we had a whole week.On Sat. we visited Pompeii.We had a splendid guide and so enjoyed it very much.I had no idea,one could read so much of the life and habits of this people from visiting this dead city.It was really very impressive.Doc-tor climbed Vessuvius one day.I enjoyed hearing him tell about it but did not undertake it myself.One day we visited San Martino,an old church and convent.It was fine.The church had so many costly stones and the convent gave us a grand view of Naples.On Sat. Sept.25 we sailed for Constantinople by a French steamer.It was rather dirty and inferior.The weather was fine but for some reasons I was sick part of the time.Mon.night we reached Athens. I could see the Acropolis through the glasses,but it was too late to go a-shore.Doctor went but the walls to the Acropolis were closed and he saw little.Tues. Sept.26 we reached Smyrna.Here again the doctor went ashore and called on missionaries living there.I could not go as it was too hard on ba-bies.Wed.Sept.27 we came through the Dardanelles and had that beautiful view of Constantinople which travelers and writers describe.It was at its best for we saw it in the glow of the setting sun.,but we came in too late to land and so we staid on board over night and landed Sept.30. Just one year from the day we reached Capitola Calif.We were to have Thurs.Fri.and till Sat.noon here.Mary Riggs landed the same day coming from Harpoot,and we were so glad to meet her there. We took lunch the day we left at Dr.Barnum's.We got an Austrian Lloyd for the Black Sea.It was a very good comfortable steamer.We

left there Sat. Oct.2 just a month after leaving N.Y.The sea was smooth for a wonder and we really had a very nice trip to Samsoon.We landed there Monday morning Oct. 4. We realized then that our furlongh was finished.Before we went ashore Mardiros the man we had engaged to bring our road things from Harpoot to us came to meet us and the first thing we saw on shore was the beaming face of Levork,traveling servant who had been sent by mistake of Mrs.Brown,not knowing we had Mardiros so we had two men.We spent that day Mon.in a Greek hotel rearranging our things for the long inland journey.Warm clothing for the trip was taken out of the trunks and suit cases and put into bags where we could get at it and unnecessary things put into trunks locked up and then sewed up in tar cloth for the road wagon.The beds and beddings and food brought from Harpoot by Mardiros were all looked over and prepared.One thing had not been sent which we expected,mosquito netting to sleep under for the mosquito in Samsoon is very bad. We covered baby with a thin cloth but the rest of us were bitten. We took quinine but perhaps did not keep it up long enough for all of us had attacks of malaria afterward, tho not till we reached Harpoot.I had a hard time to get rid of it.We engaged arabas to start early Tues.morning as it is two good days to Marsovan, but our arabajis did not come till nearly ten.One of them load arabaji was a Turk and the spring araba which we were to ride in was a Harpoot boy,but not of a good reputation.Still it was the best we could do.We wanted to make nine hours journey the first day but they refused to go more than six.This made it impossible to reach Marsovan in less than three days.The second morning our load arabaji refused to go to Marsovan but wanted to go straight to Amassia.We had planned to spend Sunday in Marsovan so we lost an hour or two trying to get him to go on.At last we went on and left Mardiros with him with instructions to get him to go if possible and if not to remain with the load until we could send back for it, from Marsovan.The man finally came on with the load but we discovered that in order to get him to come on Mardiros had paid him two dollars more than the price to Marsovan.Then he deserted us and we were out the twodollars.We engaged another man in Marsovan.He was good man but he would onry go to Sivas.We got on fairly well as far as Si-

The roads were good and the weather good except that our driver annoyed a great deal by careless driving and wasting time ~~in the morning and gett-~~ in late at night. ~~In Sivas we staid all Fri. night Oct. 16 with Mr. & Mrs.~~ tridge, from ~~in~~ Sivas. We ~~And~~ went ~~on Sat.~~ to a khan seven hours distant ~~from Sivas~~ where we to spend Sunday. ~~We did this in order to have seven days~~ between Harpoot Sivas ~~and still reach Harpoot Oct. 23 on Sat.~~ We engaged a new man for our d in Sivas and meant to start at nine oclock, ~~and reach the khan at five,~~ ~~ving an hour for noon~~ but as usual our driver was not ready and we did t start till ten. ~~About half an hour from the noon khan our two drivers~~ opped behind leaving Kevork to drive our araba and the load train to come, one, the two drivers lagging behind, when within a ~~quarter a mile~~ of the our two drivers had fallen walking behind as we approach the noon rest and let the an the horses of the load wagon walked off the road and upset the araba in ditch. ~~The drivers came and caught up with us, mad, sweoring and trying to~~ ~~ame Kevork who was driving our araba.~~ They said the araba was smashed, and t looked as if it might be withits wheels spinning around in the air. There s an interesting state of things. A cold wind had blown up from the north d a black cloud was thundering threatening to rain at any time. We were ill four hours from the khan where we wanted to spend Sunday. The khan wher were was only a stable perfectly impossible to stay ~~there~~ over night with e children, not to speak of Sunday. If I ever heard Doctor use Turkish he sed it then. He made ~~those fellows~~ the drivers go back with him. ~~All together they took~~ ~~he araba's~~ load out, ~~found that it was all~~ and set it on its wheels, reloa- ~~ed~~ and came on to the khan. ~~In the meantime~~ I had put more things on the abies and wrapped them up in the ~~araba~~ and was trying to ~~keep them~~ warm. It as then four oclock and the storm still threatening. We wanted to start on n a hurry, but those two fellows said they were going to eat dinner. We ~~asked~~ hat they had to eat. ~~Bread and cheese, well we~~ said they could eat as we went he horses had all been feed, but they refused ~~and sat down to eat.~~ They wan- ~~ted to stay there over night.~~ We waited a little while and sent Hardiros in to hurry them ~~up. They sent word back,~~ saying that in this country even the Sultan would not ask a man to go when he was eating. They wanted to stay there over night. ~~This was more than the doctor~~ ~~could stand.~~ He went ~~in there and~~ frightened them so throughly, that they got their horses out and started. The storm was passing round us but we saw we w

o going to get some of it so we tied the curtains down, wrapped ourselves the babies in blankets and steamer rugs, sang and told stories to the ba- s to keep them quiet. About five the storm broke and as the big drops be- to patter, darkness settled down and we were yet more than three hours m the khan. I think then our drivers repented having delayed things so h for they had to get out and walk by their horses to keep them in the d and several time they lost the road themselves, and many times were on e point of tipping over. Several times Doctor made a quick jump and threw s weight on this side or that to prevent the araba going over. At last the bies went to sleep and then a tense silence came over us. Every nerve in my y was tense, every muscle set, for I knew our horses and our drivers were t reliable in day light much less in such a night, but we kept thinking Har- t and our friends at home are praying for us, and God has shown us that he ts us in Turkey so he surely will keep us through this, and He did. At nine ock we saw a glimmer of light and soon we drove into the khan. How ~~safe~~ secure d cheering and welcome it did look, we could hear horses eating, arabas were wheeled k into shelter, men were lying on benches lazily smoking, a lanter swung in e door way. Three or four men began to get us and our things out of the aba. We asked the khanji to make us a dish of pilav for we did not want to ke time to cook our own supper. He soon came with a dish of Pilav made from e boiled wheat. We ate it and a dish of pilav went to bed, thankful to be alive and safe. xt day was a beautiful warm sunny and we passed a quiet restful Sunday day. Henry d I walked back over the road for half a mile and in that short distance saw by the tracks that we had just escaped upsetting three or four times. thought how fortunate I was last summer to have a good arabaji when I was avelling alone instead of such a fellow as this. Monday we started on what e called the home stretch ~~for Sat. night~~ we hoped by Saturday night to reach Harpoot. ~~Monday~~ as a fine day and the road good except that in the morning we had to climb high mountain. Again the arabaji wasted time ~~in the morning, loafed around~~ ~~did not hurry~~ it was noon before they brought us to at noon and ~~brought~~ us into the khan after dark ~~and just outside the villag~~ the khan when our driver lost the road ~~and could not find his way into the village~~. Some illagers heard us and came to our help. This was a very poor village and a

erable khan.Tues.the first part of the day the roads was fairly good
t the second part they were very bad.About noon it began to rain a soft
s, rain.Our driver had his stomack upset and was sick all morning.We stopp
a very miserable khan for lunch.He lay down.We ate our lunch.I made some
t beef tea and we gave him a cupful.This set him all right but he did not
nt to be all right.He wanted to stay all night there.The other fellow al-
wanted to stay.It was raining and the khan to them seemed comfortable.
r consule expressed when he said "They get into a khan and get to eating,
inking,coffee,smoking and having a good time,they do not care whether
hey go or not."Well our load arabaji said he could not go as his house has
ast a shoe,but a blacksmith was right there waiting to put it on.Then he
ust eat his dinner,he was allways eating when we wanted to go.We named him
he Eating child and the name stuck to him all the way.Well there we were
gain.Our driver claiming to be too sick to go and the other eating.It
as raining and we were four hours from Uekimkhan the nearest place where
e could be comfortable,for the night.Again Doctor gave them a good scare
sing up a lot of Turkish in a very short time.The sick one came out and
ook his place in the araba,Mardiros driving and the other one stopped eat-
ng and started to get his horse shod,promising to follow.Our road was down
deep gorge following a stream.In one place we had to climb over a point
of the mountain where the gorge was too narrow to pass.When we were Nearly
t the top one of our horses fell on a bad place and then when he was up
oth horses began backing and we just escaped being upset,this time we w
would have rolled down the mountain two or three hundred feet.Surely God
as taking care of us.The horses went on and we were safe.We reached the
khan before night but our beds and our food box were in the load araba.We
had the khanji cook us some boiled wheat and took our matresses and blan-
kets and made beds on the floor.We hated to do this for Uekimkhan is alive
with fleas and bugs.Just as we were settled for the night our load araba
came and we got up,put up our bedsteads and had a comfortable night.Next
day Wed.was a bad day as we were to cross a high mountain.After this day
we felt we were safe for the mountains and the wild lonely country would be

Pa

t.My nerves had been under strain so long I felt I could not stand much
re.Last year when we went out over this road we had a good driver and I
d not suffer at all from nervousness, but with such bad driver I was under
onstant strain. Doctor was too,though he controlled himself better.In g
ing up mountains the men generally walked and I was left alone with the
ildren in the araba.The arabaji would walk behind allowing the horses to
as they chose. Sensible horses would keep in the road but Turkish horses
e not to be trusted and arabas often upset in just this way.So many time
e horses would go just to the edge.I would scream the arabaji would come
nning and turn them just in time to save us.When we started up this moun-
in I said "When you walk I will walk with the babies."And so he rode and
ve most of the time.At last the mountain was crossed and we reached the
han at the edge of Malatia plain,but the strain had been too hard and I
nt to bed with a sick headache.The day Thursday crossing the plain was
eventful and we reached Malatia early.There Pilibos Effendi,our druggist
d Miss.Jacobson,our nurse met us.Next day Doctor rode with Pilibos and
iss.Jacobson with me.In starting out from Malatia our arabaji let the horse
urn right off the way into a ditch.How Miss. Jacobson did scold him.We
ly lacked a few inches of up setting,she said,"You are no arabaji, you
re not even a man,you are a child, let me get up there and take the reigns
d I will teach you how to drive".This was rather galling,coming from a
oman,for of course women are supposed to be very inferior.We had no more
rouble after that from carelessness.We wanted very much that day to reach
ootlikey khan as that was two hours nearer Harpoot than Koemure khan,but
hen we reached Koemur khan it was dusk.A mountain lay between us and Tutly-
han.The arabajis wanted to stop and there I was on their side.I said I
ould not risk my life and the babies by crossing that mountain with such
rivers in the dark,so we did not go on.It rained in the night and the roads
fromfrom there toHarpoot were heavy.At noon On Sat. one of our horses showed
igns of giving out but a feed rested him at Khankedy.four hours from Har-
oot Mr.and Mrs.Carey,Mr. Ward and Miss.Catlin met us with a nice lunch.At
he fountain two hours out we met the rest of the Americans or nearly all
of them,and from there on,many natives.In Mezreh,we wanted very much to sto

take a look at the hospital as it is being built but it was too late
we just saw the outside. It looked very imposing. I saw that our horse was
ing out so I got into another araba as there were a good many of us then,
the poor horse could not eben pull the empty araba up the Harpoot moun-
n and another araba had to bring up all our things. It was night when we
e into our own street in Harpoot. Our sitting room and bed room had been
nished with our own things and when we stepped into the house such feel-
of rest and thankfulness come over us. Some one had even lighted the lamp
r was not for baths. Dinner at the Carey's was ready. Our own beds were
y. Home, sweet home! May it be a long ten years before we are ever tempted
leave it again!. Such were our feelings that first night. Now we are se-
d and at work. America, our visit there, and all our changes and experien-
are in the past and seem like a dream. It did us good. We are thankful
it. The hospital will not be ready to enter before next summer, but of
situation and the work I will write in another letter.

Yours Sincerely

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Yours Sincerely

F. N. B.

Mrs. H. H. Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey,

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

May 16, 1 904

S.S., Campbell, Calif.,

MysDear Little People:- We were made very happy a few days ago when we received a letter from your pastor telling of the gift of your birthday offerings to our medical work here in Harpoot. I think it will be enough to buy a bed stead and a mattress. I am hoping that some other children will soon send us somemore money for covers. I did not know how much children could do untill recently. I have been writing and writing lately telling of the poor people here and asking for help. Many of the men and women never answer our letters and only a few have sent money, but nearly all of the children begin to work as soon as they know the need. A few pennies look small ybut when several hundred children unite in sending them, they count up. One class of little people sent their pennies and bought a bed sta stead. A boy with typhoid fever was put on it as soon as it came. He had been lying on the floor and as he was very thin his bones had begun to cut through. He enjoys the bedstead very much. His father is in America and he will go there assoon as he gets well. I wish that he might go there and thank them for their gift. We have one other bed stead, and though the patients are pretty good about giving up to each other, yet they all want it. Both of these beds werein use when a very sick little boy was brought in. He had his bed on the floor for two days, but his back ached so that he asked me for a bedstead. What could I do? The two who were on the bed stead could not be moved. I stated thecase to the missionaries and the college president who has an extra wide traveling bed, loaned it to the boy. He was very thankful and the pain in his back was much relieved. He wasa very sick little boy and we thought thatt for a while he mightnot live, but he is now well and in college again. Mrs. Barnum, one of the missionary ladies here, came in to see me afew days ago. She had just been to the hospital. She said that she was going home to write letters to her friends about the great need there. She said that if only people at homecould be only made to know th she was sure help would come. Sha was sitting there talking to a patient, whil the doctor was busy in the operating room. Presently a little unconscious girl was brought in and laid at her feet. After a little while another was brought in and thenanother. She got up and went into another room and there were two or three more. All partlys consciousand moaning with pain and all on the bare floor with a coat or a jacket folded upfor a pillow. It was operating day and these had all had small operations and had to lie on the bare floor untill the came outfrom the chloroform when some of their friends would come, take them on their backs and carry them home. It is no uncommon sightto see the floor pretty well covered with these people. It is a pittyful sight, but what can we do? When we have a very bad operation we have no bed for him we have his friends bring a bed which is made down on the floor.

These beds which they bring are almost never clean. The never have sheets or

cases and they wear the same cloths in bed that they they ware when up. Often the bed smell very bad as they have not been washed for a long time. The people go to bath once in two weeks and have a good scrub,but if they are sick they do nothnow how to keep clean.Sometimes the poor go months without washing or having their cloths washed as they have no friends to help them.So you see that sometimes we get them in pretty bad shape.How I long to put them in a good bath and then put them in clean cloths and a lean bed. Sometimes I go around among the missionaries trying t o find some garment or other that I can put on them.This is not easy to find because we have so many poor about us that we give away our old cloths as fast as we quit wearing them.I think you can understand from what I have written why it is that we are asking for money to buy beds and gowns.This is only one thing of many that we need.I write about it because I feel it most.It distresses me so to be with people who are suffering and not be able to help them. There are a great many things that the doctor needs,but there as one thing that we both need and a thing that you can do I am sure.We need some one to pray for us. We need some one to talk for us about these poor people who are suffering so I think there are many big people who would gladly help us if they only if they knew how much we need it. I want to get a whole army of little peophe who are helping with their pennies and prayers to start out helping with their tongues too, and telling all of the older peophe whom you can get to listen about the sick children,and men , and women,who have no bed or night dresses or any clean thing to put on.

The people are very thankful and they often kiss our hands and cloths and sometimes even the doctors feet.The sick people are Armenians and Turks and Kurds and will you be surprised if I tell you that I love them all alike.You perhaps have heard some awful things about the Turks,but when they come to us sick and sufferingythey are usually very glad to hear anything that we have to say about the love of Christ.I love to tell them because they dont know much about Christ.You perhaps learn more in one lesson than them have heardin all of their lives.And we know that Christ loves them and died for them.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs.Tacy W.Atkinson

Copy of a letter written by Mrs Atkinson to Calif.
S. D.

Mosquito Valley, Ala.

Yesterday was since

Rec'd APR 3 1909

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Capitola Calif.
Mar. 27, 1909

Dear Dr. Barton:

Dr. Atkinson has asked me to write you my views on the subject of our return to Turkey. I do not see the necessity but since he wishes it I will write. He has told you that I favor returning. My reason is this. I believe it to be God's plan for us. Before we offered ourselves to the mission work we had asked God to use us as he wished. Then we did not choose a field, fearing that we might make a mistake but we asked the Board to send us where we were most needed. And we asked God to send us where he wanted us. When the answer came saying the need was greatest in Harpoot, the assurance came to our hearts that Harpoot was the place in which God wanted us to spend our lives. In passing through some of the extremely hard trials we have had there, the temptation has come to turn our backs and run away, and each time we have prayed over it, and each time the calm strengthening assurance has come that we were where God wanted us. This winter since the question has been up I have asked God many times to show us. I have purposely allowed myself to dwell on the thought of a home here in order to be sure it is not my own will and desire instead of the will of God, but over and over, there comes the

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very keenly how difficult it is going to be. I sho
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many many times, but I feel that we have been
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might know frankly our failures as they ap
the eyes of Harpoot. It might help us in fu

Most sincerely
Jay W. Atkinson.

Mrs. A. T. Atkinson
Capitola-Cal-

Mar. 27-1909.